SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Autograph Album, 1876-1878 (Nellie Nugent Somerville)

Volume 7

A-50
vol. 7

HEAVEN'S OF AFFECTION

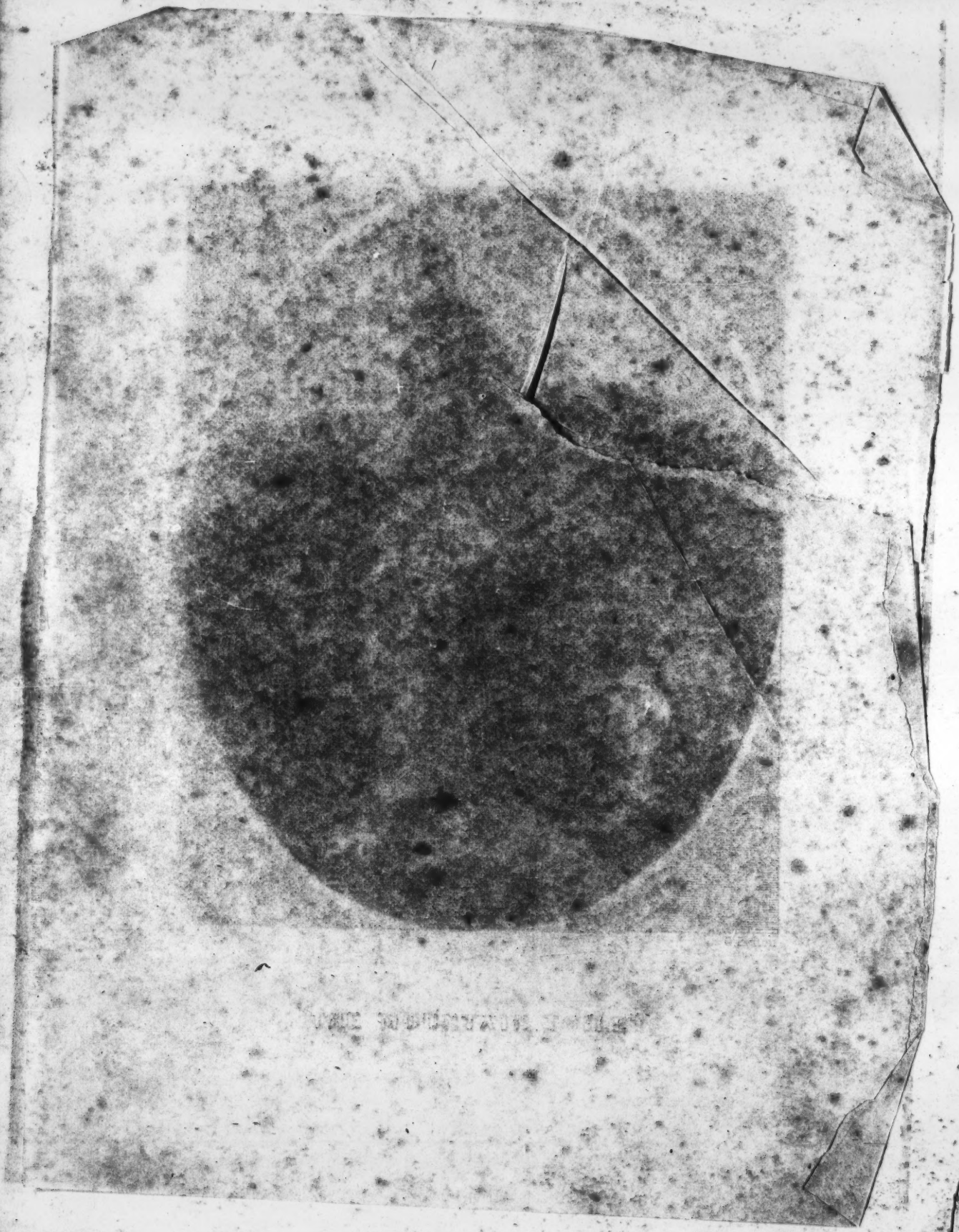
Book
440

Nellie Nugent

Dec. 20th 1876

P. F. Poole. O. Pelton

THE MOUNTAIN TOILET



LEAVES OF AFFECTION

To Nellie.

Pleasant as the flowers of spring
Be the gifts thy young friends bring
Thy Album's leaves to grace;
And, as year by year takes wing,
Each token shall to memory bring
An absent loved one's face.

And in future, when you cast
Thoughts retrospective o'er the past,
May the pledges to thee given
In thy sunny days of youth
Be symbols still of love and truth,
Changeless as are hearts in Heaven.

Your friend,
A. H.

Rockhaven, Dec. 3rd, 1876.

FADED TEXT

Nov. 8. 1876.

Dear Nellie;

In after years when you cast your thoughts back on your school days in "W. H. C." let one moments thought rest on your ever true and devoted schoolmate.

Sallie E. Kouge.
Athens,
Penn.

W. H. College.
Abingdon,
Virginia.

F. Corbeaux.

MAY MORTON.

"Little Nell"

Time stays not in his drowsy flight. He flies onward, ever onward, regardless of us. The innocent days of infancy and the sunny hours of youth pass, ere we can scarce note their existence. Your youth is now glowing, bright with the memories of days that are past, and gleaming away with the view of the far-away stars of Hope that flutter, like jewels, in the dreamy, mysty future. Ah! little Nell, you now stand environed by the ~~[illegible]~~ bowers of youth and innocence. You yet expectantly, out to catch a glimpse, a gleam of the marvelous brightness that shrouds the mysticc ~~future~~ ~~and~~ expance of the golden future, and dreaming all the while, no doubt, that, that future will bring its roses and not its thorns. But not so. Even the tiniest infant, most watched, most tended, has its share of pain and dies familiar with the sense of grief.

Though fortune may heap its treasures in your lap, friends may surround you, yet these, these are powerless to stay the corroding touch of ~~[illegible]~~ fingers. It will come like a thief, through the allurements of worldly pleasure and leave its footprints on the heart, its blight upon the brow. Keep the heart pure, little Friend. Be steadfast, be faithful

look not to earth for treasures it can never give. Live so that when your summons shall come, you can bid a calm adieu to these transitory scenes, ~~and~~ come and enter that vestibule where all "heart-aches are forever hushed and sorrows never come."

Ettie Lee Ayres

White oleander from garden at St. Marks, Florence, Italy plucked by Belle Kearney July 17- 1895

B. A. U.

Dear Nellie

After we are separated do not quite forget, but sometimes think kindly of—

Your friend and club-mate

Belmont Phelps

Mc Comb

Miss.

Annie May Bosworth.

Collie E. Martin.

Minter Harris

Katie Watson

Sallie Ramage.

Belmont Phelps

Mollie Daughtry

Annie Johnson

Katie Pannell.

Willie Wall.

Anna M. Stimson.

Lula Ragsdale.

Georgie Wiggen.

Lula Holden.

Minnie Stimson

Florence Norrell

Maud Cantrell

B. A. W.

Darling Nell—,

Remember your little
friend and debutante
Eula Holden
Natchez
Miss.

March 23, 1828.

Mrs. Eliza Adams,
Care of Mrs. Adams,
Sherman
Texas.

Miss Ella Adams
Care of Mrs. Adams
Sherman
Texas.

To Dear Nellie.

Julia Puckett.
Chattanooga
Nov. 4th 1874. Tenn

Miss Nellie Adams.
Sherman Tex.
Nov. 5th 1875.

Engraved by Geo. W. Hatch

To Nellie.

I would that in thy peaceful breast,
No grief or care should come,
To rob thee of this peaceful rest.
Or fade thy youthful bloom.

The sky that covers thee, I pray,
Ever never wear a frown.
And love that shines day by day,
Thy youthful mind shall crown.

May each returning summer bring
Increasing joys to thee,
Till wafted on angel's wing,
To that eternity.

Your friend
Maggie Atkins

W. F. College
Jan. 4th 1877.

To Nellie

May you, while life rough, with you travel
No rude misfortune know
But find your walks with roses spread
And happy live below

Your true friend

Whitworth College
Brookhaven Miss
Jan. 4th 1877

Ella J. Kass.

To Nellie:

Oh! may the soul be ever bright!
Unused to sorrow or to tears,
And like the page on which I write,
Be still the same, through passing years.

And may the mind through growing age
Unstained be time or ink blot;
Retain as fresh, as does this page,
The words, "Forget me not."

Ever your true friend
Mollie Norman
Beauregard
Miss

"Whitworth"
March 8th 1878.

FADED TEXT

Dear Nellie.—

I've racked and tortured my brain,
To find something to please you,
But since the effort is in vain,
I simply say, "God bless you".

Your sincere friend,
Eugenia Packard.
Co. Center,
La.

Whitworth College,
Brookhaven, Miss.
Jan. 27th 1877.

Darling Nellie:-

Friendship consecrates these lines,
And memory holds them dear,
May oft your thoughts be cast upon,
The friend who placed them here.

Your true and loving friend
Mamie Jackson
Edwards
Miss

Whitworth College.
Dec 19 1877.

My Dear Nellie:—

"Angels attend thee: may their wings
Fan every shadow from thy brow.
For only bright and lovely things
Should wait on one so sweet as thou"

Your loving friend
Laura Shipp.

Whitworth College
Brookhaven
Miss

Pickens Sta.
Miss.

April 14 1877

Virgil

Daisy Harper.

Class

B.A.U.

Nannie Newman

1878

Josie Johnson

Felix qui potuit rerum
cognoscere causas. (V.)
H. N. McIyeire,
(admitted by
Miss Nellie
into the Virgil
class: June 24

Nellie Nugent.

Dear Miss Nellie:

"When rocks and hills divide us
And thou mayest happy be,
Oh! then remember Lizzie
Who went to school with thee."

Your sincere friend
Lizzie Everett.
Waiper
Miss.

Whitworth College.
March 9th 1878.

Dear Nellie.

Nay, ask me not to forget thee, still closely would memory cling; This heart cannot cease to regret thee, Whatever the future may bring. Still, Still in the past I would linger,
The past with its memories bright; and never shall ~~a finger~~ time lift a finger.
The bloom of its roses to blight.

Your loving friend
Archie Steele
Rockport
Mass.

Whitworth, College.
March 8th 11. 1878.

Lerna
Mayan

To dear Little Nellie.

Not being a Poetess I cannot extol your virtues, or beauty in rhyme, but I can say that - you have been a dear, good child since our home has been yours, and when absent, we will miss your winning face and ~~its~~ where ever you get it - is the earnest wish of your friend that - your pathway may be shorn of the rugged parts and when your journey through life is ended - that a starry crown will await you on the other side

Affectionately
Lela E. Cumming

Miss Nellie;

I ask not thee remember me
In all my whims & foolish ways.
Of good if aught to you I've taught,
Keep it, I ask, thro' all thy days.

I pledge to you my friendship true,
For all the role of years to come;
And when, at last, Earth's days are past,
May fairer climes give thee a home.

E.F.

Dear Nellie;-

May all that is brightest and sweetest;
In life be thy portion and share;
Be happy, God's blessing attend thee
Is ever my wish and my prayer.

Your loving friend,
Katie Watson
Montgomery La.

B. A. U.

W. F. College
Brookhaven Miss
Dec. 19th. 1877.

Dearest Nellie:

You have asked me to write in your album, but what shall I write? Were I a poetess I would extol your merits, and accomplishments to all, but as I am not endowed with this faculty, and am only one of your many fond admirers I can only wish you a long, successful happy life, free from every shadow, and ask in return, that in the future when you recall your pleasant school days at "M. W. C." let one moments thought rest on

M. W. College.
Jan. 20th 1879.

Your sincere friend
Mattie White.

B. A. U.

Dear Nellie,

May every shadow be chased from your life by rays of sunshine, and may your pathway ever grow brighter as you go on. And sometimes, when Memory calls up the forms of your schoolmates, give one thought to

Your friend and classmate
Florence L. Norrell,
Jackson,
Miss.

Whitworth College,
Brookhaven, Miss.

B. A. U.

Dearest Stellie:-

May every blessing long be thine, and fadeless flowers bloom in thy path; joy's fair garland be entwined for thee. May gentle angels guard thy steps and always fondly linger near thee, and, may thy footsteps ever be directed by the whispings of wisdom and kind advice save her enchantings. May virtue always remain your guiding star, shedding around you a peaceful light to hallow and gladden the happy years of your existance, then, when thy spirit bids adieu to the teachings of this earth, may it flit its way on golden pinions to a brighter world to think of.

Ever your true friend

Mamie Stanman

Crystal Springs,
Miss

Dearest Nellie:—

We soon must part, perhaps forever,
No more on earth to meet again,
The thought is sad, and in its sadness
Gives my trueling spirit pain.
But Nellie will thou forget me,
When joyous in thy happy home;
Will thoughts of me still linger,
And ever o'er thy fond heart roam?

Your devoted classmate,
Josie Johnson
Brookhaven
Miss

March 2nd 1878

Dear Nellie;

When our school days at W. W. C. are past and you return to your beautiful southern home, sometimes think of your loving friend,

Carrie C. Wisdom.
Chattanooga Tenn

W. W. College.
Abingdon, Va.
Jan. 12th 1899.

Dearest Nellie:-

When in after years the tide of recollection brings back to you the names of your many school-mates at W. F. C., let memory softly whisper that of

Your loving friend & schoolmate

Lena Mayem

Canton

Miss

W. F. College

Brookaven,

Miss.

Dec, 20th 1877.

Dear Kellie

"Tis a pleasure which sometimes borders on pain
When we open the chambers of thought
And memory brings up old pictures again
Of friends we had almost forgot."

Your friend
Julia R King

M. W. College
May 9th 1879

E. P. B.

B. M. R.

Dearest Nellie:-

May the snowy wings of Innocence and Love protect thee. May the angels of peace, joy, and happiness attend your through life, and may your faith, guided by the beacon light of hope, anchor you at last in the haven of Eternal Rest

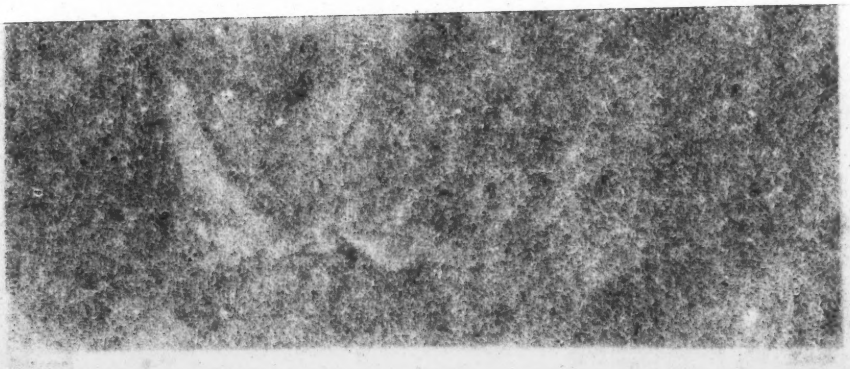
As the wish of
Your devoted Christmas,
Irene McSumman
Crystal Springs
Miss.

To Nellie,

"Oh! I shall not forget thee
And may Heaven
See thee by every joy of life
caressed;
And unto me at death-
may it be given,
To know that erring fate;
That Thou art Flesh,"—
Do the wish of your
Sincere Friend,
Eliza.

M. F. College
Abingdon
Virginia
March 26th 1878.

FADED TEXT



"C
R
Ge
ca
Ann
wou
Go-
That

Ciara.

No. 4. L

Rothermel. Sartain

Love in Absence

Annie May Bosworth
Canton
Miss.

Olivine Eastman
Gunnison
Miss.

Minnie Newman,
Crystal Springs
Miss.

Jessie Wright.
Martinsville.
Miss.

Lillie Howard,
Big Creek,
Ga.

Katie D. Watson.
Montgomery
Ga.

Minnie Ouellet
New York City
N. Y.

Cecile Nugent
Jackson
Miss 1883

Birdie B. Beck
Mt. Pleasant
Tenn.

Mabel Adams
Pa.

Irreproachable
No. 1

Rev. D. Earnest
Jackson
E. Penn.

Willie Nugent
Jackson
Miss

Annie Nugent
Jackson
Miss

Junior Class 1877-1878.

Lena R. Mayers,
Canton
Miss.

Jessie Wright
Martinsville
Miss.

Ella C. Brass
Madison Station
Miss

Florence C. Norrell,
Jackson,
Miss.

Maggie A. Branch,
Benton,
Miss.

Annie Austin,
Raymond,
Miss.

Nelle Stone,
Brookhaven,
Miss.

Jane M. Stanton
Crystal Springs
Miss.

Annie L. Bolls
Smutko Sta.
Miss.

Josie Johnson
Brookhaven
Miss

Maude B. Hawkins
Magnolia,
Miss.

Mamie Larkin,
Brookhaven,
Miss.

Willie Wall
Franklin
La.

"Bunnen, Sue nu."
Lizzie B. Campbell
Dal, Loudoun
Tex

FADED TEXT

Dear Nellie,

"May joy around thy pathway linger,
And hope's bright pinions are there bent,
May love and peace be thine forever,
Unchanging-fadless to the end."

Your friend,
Byrd Castle,
Walthall,
Miss.

Whitworth College,
Brookhaven, Miss.,
March 7th, 1878.

Dear Nellie:-

"May your lot be ever bright
Your pathway crowned with flowers;
And heaven's blessings on thee light
In rich and copious showers;
And may no sorrow ever fall
Upon thy youthful brow;
And may you ever be as free
From every care as now."

Your true friend,
Allen Castle.

Whitworth College,
Brookhaven, Miss.
March, 8th, 1878.

B. A. U.

Dear Nellie:-

"May the brightest hours of your past be the darkest of your future"

Is the sincere wish of

Your friend and classmate

Willie Wall

Franklin

La.

Whitworth College

Dec 20th. 1877

Dear Nellie:-

On the tree of Life eternal
Let all our hopes be staged!
This alone, for our vernal
Bears a leaf that shall not fade.

Your true friend
Anna Tomlinson
Y. C. Springs
Linn

M. H. College
June 24/1879.

B. A. U.

Darling Nellie:—

May fortune attend your steps, and may you find in every form a friend, so that your life will glide as softly on as the rippling of some tiny streamlet over its crystal bed. And when the quiet waves shall reach the ocean that swells on, and on, down to the haven of eternal rest, may thy soul catch the liquid phosphorous from the crested waves. Finally, dear friend, may you with the glorious diadem, religion, encircling your brow, enter the courts of Heaven.

Your loving friend & club-mate
Annie May Bosworth.

Canton
Miss.,

Whitworth.
April 21st, 1878.

"Nellie Dear"

Soon our school days will be ended,
Soon we'll part perhaps for aye,
Soon you'll be at home with loved ones,
Soon I'll be far, far away,
Will you ever think of Whitworth"
And your friends so near and dear,
Will my name be in the number?
No, alas! not so I fear.
But I'll think of you "Nellie dear"
Think of you, of bygone days,
And where 'ere your name I'll mention,
I will speak it but to praise.

Your devoted classmate,
Fannie Williams.

Westville,
Miss.

"W. F. C."

Jan. 17th 1879.
M. W. College

Dear Nellie:—

I have been racking my brain for something original to write in your album but I find that "that something" is still wanting.

Yet Nellie, I would ask this of you. In thinking of the past and your school days at M. W. College may memory call to your mind one who wishes to be classed among your true friends.

Your loving schoolmate,
Lula Watkins.

Chattanooga Tenn.

B.A.W.

Dear Nellie:-

'Tis said that "distance lends enchantment to the view". - So, when looking far backward through memory's halls, may my face ever add pleasure to the scene, and may it always be prominent in the group of loved school-mates that adorn your retrospection.

Ever yours lovingly,

Sallie E. Ramage,

Winnsboro,

La.

"Winnsboro"
Jan. 17th/878.

William Augustus Jackson
Class of 1860

B. A. N.

Dear Nellie:—

Why is it that, sometimes, our thoughts as they travel with swiftness through our minds, cannot find utterance?— Even now, far down in the deep cells of my heart, the tide of emotion swells as I dwell upon the Present and endeavor to pierce into the Future, so near and yet so far; but language fails to express the sentiments I fain would utter and leaves me alone in the beautiful realm of Thoughts. I feel that it will be very pleasant to have you remember me, long, long after our paths diverge, and we have each traveled far over the arid, desolate waste of life. I, like yourself, am often times idly indulging in the sweet luxury of day-dreams; but reality, stern and cold, as often dispels the phantom, ere we have realized the full fruition of its existence. Though you may never reach the celestial fields of Happiness, nor roam among the riches of Golconda, yet remember that the noontide heat yields to the soft influence of the gentle gloaming, and the foot-prints of sorrow are washed out upon the shores of Eternity.

Affectionately,

Nellie E. Martin.

M. P. College,
April 29th, 1878.

Downside up "with care"!

Are on "called" to learn the truth
Still pure can to look it
Great Have to pure the truth
that men original it.

Whittier

To Nellie —

"The hill of science will always be a hill,
It can not be leveled it must be surmounted.

Julia Von Hegenholtz
Dr

Jan. 12 — 1879.

Your loving desk-mates,
Mamie Jackson,
Edwards.

B. A. K.

Dearest Hettie:-

Four months from tonight we will say "good bye" to each other as echo dwindles; but in coming years don't call up the shadowy past, farther back than the last two or three weeks; for, hidden behind its mystic veil, all words and deeds of unkindness which we now forgive and forget. Think kindly of me ever; remembering, that the tie which now binds us is stronger than those of mere love and friendship.

Your true friend and devoted
Hettie Davis

"Wednesday"
Feb. 25th 1878

Dear Nellie:—

"And though we may not meet again,
My fingers shall ever be,
That heaven may shield thy heart from pain,
And shower its blessings free."

Your sincere friend and chum-mate,
Mollie Daugherty.

Whitworth College,
Brookhaven, Miss.,
Feb. 21st 1878.

To Nellie.

In gathering life's roses may you leave all its thorns.

Votre Amie
Cleanora Bond

{Brownsville
Tenn}

B. A. K

Dear Nellie:-

I expect "the tablets of your memory" are quite covered over, but if possible try and find one little half inch on which to trace a small likeness of

Your loving friend
L. Lula Ragsdale.

Whitworth College
Brookhaven, Miss.
June 19th 1878.

Dear Nellie,—

May thy frail, tender bark, on life's troubled sea
Ne'er the storms of adversity near,
Be guided by love to a haven of rest,
And bide till the storms disappear.

May no ripples of sorrow disturb the repose
That reigns o'er thy river of love,
But calmly and gently may it flow on through life,
Then anchor thee safely above.

Your true friend,
Alice F. Barber.

Whitworth College,
Brookhaven, Miss.

Edwards,
Miss.

Dec. 20th, 1877.

B.A. 7.

To Dearest Nellie,

Will you think of your friend,
When she's far, far away,
Where the wild winds whistle,
And the soft zephyrs play?
And cast one dear thought
In remembrance of me?
For friendship, true friendship
I'll long cherish for thee.

Your true friend and club-mate
Katie Durrell
Franklin,
La.

Dear Nellie.

When memory culls her tenderest buds
From many a happy bower,
Their thoughts of thee, in that bouquet,
Shall be the crowning flower.

Your loving friend,
Edwina Burnley.

Brookhaven, Miss.
May 30th, 1878.

Dear Sister

I do not ask as others may
a place in memory fair
But I do say forget me if you dare

Your aft Sister
Cecile

A-50
vol. 8
merville, N.K
927-35

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Scrapbook, 1897-1935, re: suffrage, S. Myra Cox Smith, Civic Improvement Club, Nellie Nugent Somerville in Mississippi House of Repeesentatives, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Democratic National Convention, 1924.

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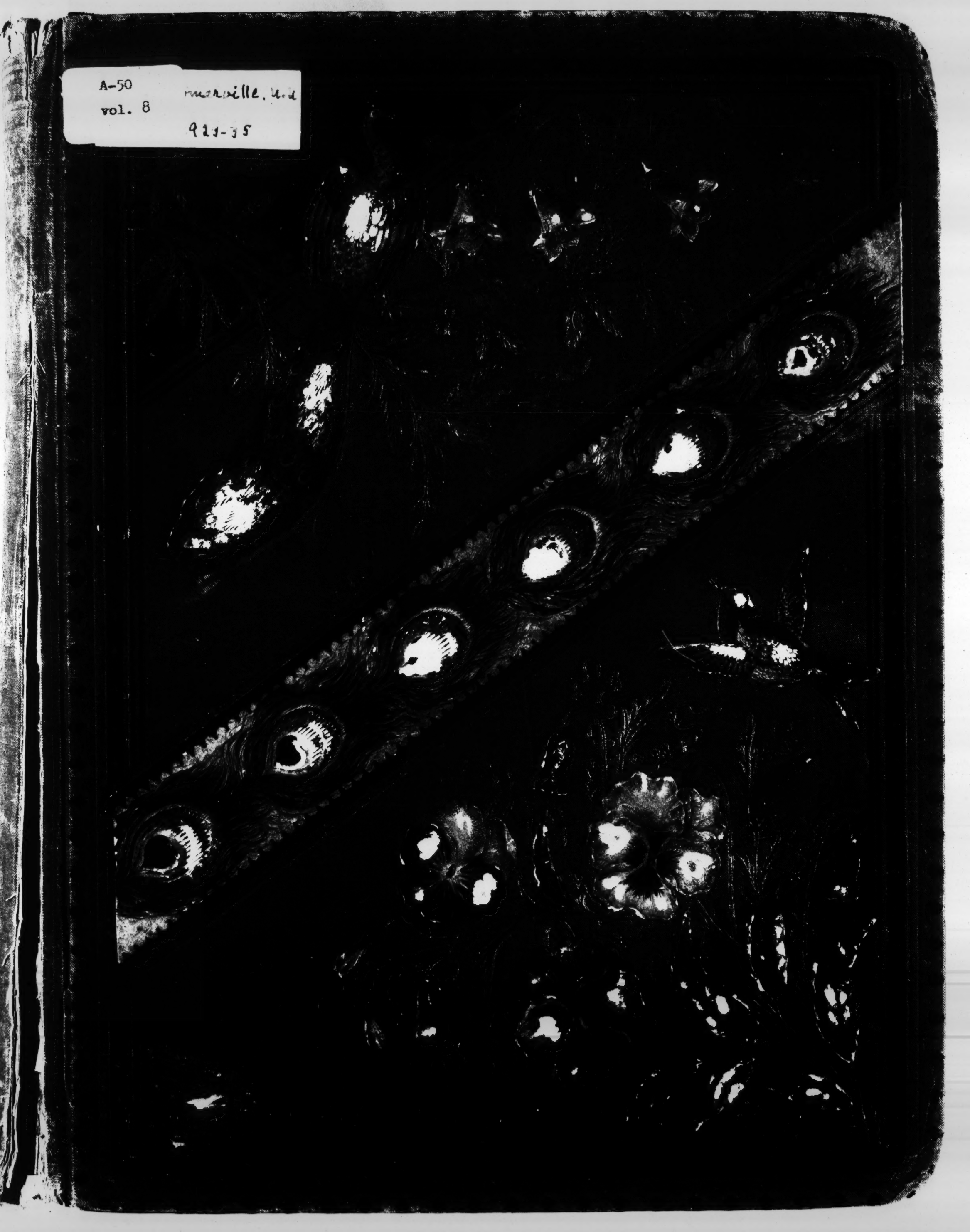

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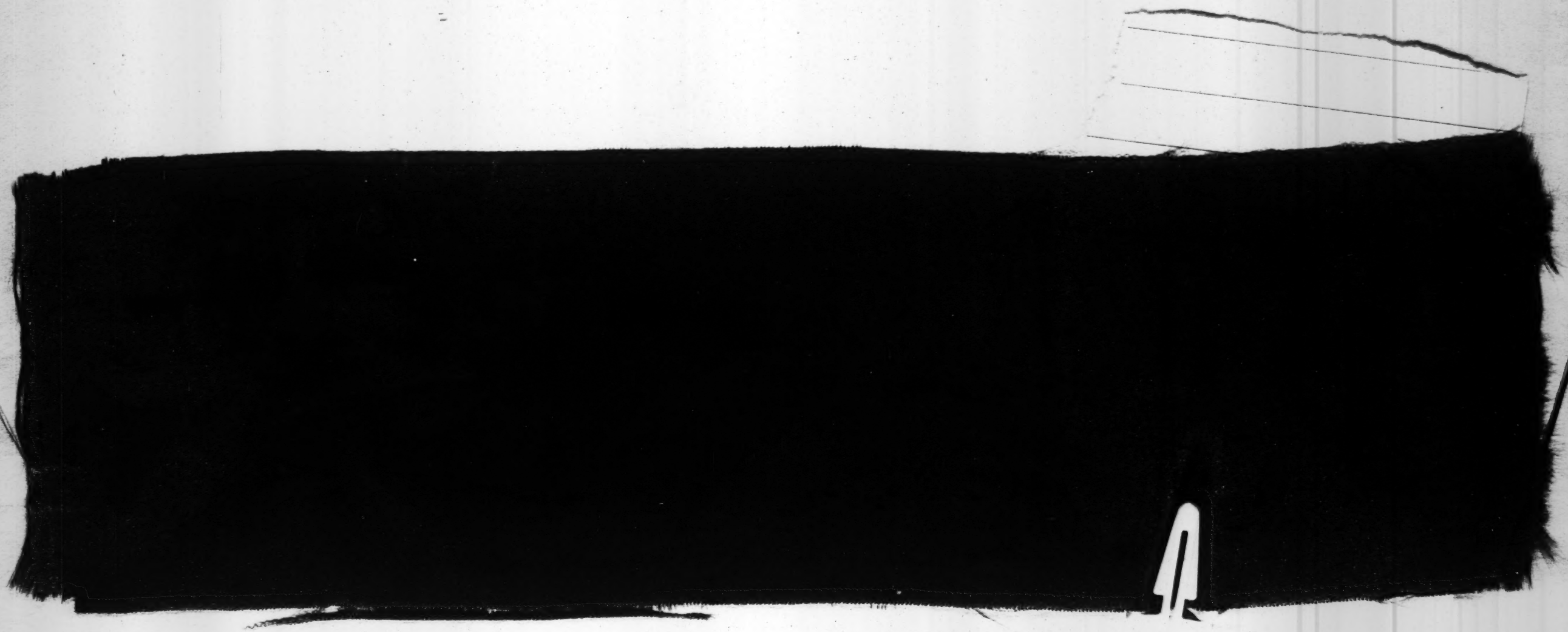
SCRAPBOOK

KEPT BY

NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE

1923-1935

NUGENT



NELLIE NUGENT

1884

Nellie N. Somerville - 1924 - Political

THE WOMAN V

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1923

Announces For Representative

In announcing my candidacy for the office of representative from Washington County, I do so with a deep and reverent sense of the supreme importance of that office.

Liberty is the product of law. The preservation of liberty depends upon respect for law and obedience to law. It therefore is of the utmost importance that those who constitute the law making body be persons of the highest moral virtue and of good mental attainments.

Furthermore lawmakers should be intimately connected and associated with the people they represent and, by reason of such connection and association be able to correctly interpret, and faithfully represent the deepest convictions and highest aspirations of their constituents and also to provide for economic development in accordance with the needs of their people.

I am a native of Washington County, my life has been spent here. These people are my people, their moral welfare and material prosperity are dear to my heart.

My life and character are an open book before the people of this county. I am a law-abiding, God-fearing christian woman. This I have been for many years and this I shall continue to be.

It has been my good fortune to have a part in various movements for the welfare of our state and county. I believe in prohibition and worked for it. I believed in woman suffrage and worked for that.

I was the first president of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association. I was chairman of the committee which first presented the suffrage question to the Mississippi Legislature. I was chairman of the committee which first put before the legislature the proposition to make women eligible for school trustee. At the same session I secured the introduction of a bill giving to mothers equal rights in their children. This bill, under the able management of Hon. Van B. Boddie, passed the senate without a dissenting vote and was killed in the house judiciary committee. I was the first to urge the legislature to provide for a woman assistant physician to care for women patients in the state hospital for the insane.

I took an active part in working for the state tuberculosis sanitorium and for the state industrial School for boys and girls.

I was an active worker in the Southern Conference on Woman and Child Labor which promoted legislation for the protection of women and children employed in mills and factories. This work extended over the entire south.

As a citizen of Greenville and Washington County it has been my desire to do my utmost toward upbuilding public welfare.

By appointment of Mrs. J. M. Jayne, president of the U. D. C. I served as chairman of the committee for erecting the Conferedate monument which stands in the Court house grounds.

When the plan of Confederate Veterans to erect a state monument to the women of the Confederacy languished the late Charles Scott appealed to me. At my suggestion he appointed the late Captain W. E. Hunt county chairman with myself as assistant. We carried out a canvass of the county. The generous, patriotic people of the county responded to the call and the required amount was quickly raised.

Following that I made a trip thro the state as Mr. Scott's personal representative to revive interest in this, one of his most cherished plans.

OTER

It was indeed an honor when Capt. W. W. Stone and Mr. Henry T. Ireys selected me as president of the Washington County Historical Society of which Mr. Ireys was the real inspiration and which did a work of permanent value.

My interest in public health work is well known. I was chosen by the Civic Improvement Club to begin an active antituberculosis work. Under this organization Greenville had the first community nurse ever employed in Mississippi.

Together with other Greenville women I assisted in organizing the state branch of Kings Daughters and served for several years as a member of the state executive committee.

I am one of the charter members of the loca lchapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

Far from me be the desire to claim credit or praise for any of of these things, they are merely cited to indicate a spirit of public service.

I have made a special study of government, its history and development. I have also made a special study of the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Mississippi. I feel that I am reasonably well qualified to perform the duties of a legislator.

Washington County has one senator and three representatives in the legislature, it appears reasonable that one of these should be a woman.

The great aim in my life has been to be true to my convictions of right and duty and in so being to preserve a conscience void of reproach toward God and my fellow man.

I ask the support of all who have confidence in my personal integrity and in my ability to perform the duties of a legislator.

Nellie Nugent Somerville,
Greenville, Miss.

THE BIG BROTHER

Issued Weekly by the Big Brother Class and M. E. Church, South.

E. Nash Broyles ..... } Editors
Waddy West ..... }
Mrs Walter Prior....Sunday School Editor

MRS. NELLIE SOMERVILLE

She is a patriot, theologian and in the art of statesmanship she has been for many years a recognized leader among the women of the state of Mississippi. Of a line of influential forbears she inherits those strong traits of character common to men and women who bear the brunt of conflict and build into civilization the substantial materials that wear throughout the centuries.

Mrs. Somerville is a philosopher and consecrated to a great and noble aim in life. Unselfish in her desire to serve, she has followed great purposes to the achievement of high ideals.

Of a strong, rugged and cultured mentality, she is capable of the best service to church and state. She was an outspoken leader in the interest of prohibition when real courage and the best of good sense and the noblest of purposes were prime requisies and the staying qualities. She fought for woman suffrage when the minority supporting her would have been most discouraging to one of less vision and conviction and courage. She has been most active in woman's clubs and Eastern Star work, and at all times during her career has she been most active and consecrated in the work of the church.

The announcement has just appeared naming Mrs. Somerville as a candidate for the legislature. Washington County and the State of Mississippi will be most fortunate if she is elected.

We owe it to the noble women of our county to elect one of their number, and a woman of more fitting and splendid qualifications cannot be found than Mrs. Nellie Somerville.

In every way, htr position, her experience, her education, her strength of mind, her nobleness of purpose, her aptitude for statescraft, her unselfish interest in the general welfare—in every way, Mrs .Nellie Somerville is fitted for the highest service in the Mississippi State Legislature as a representative from Washington County.

LONE WOMAN MEMBER HALTS SUFFRAGE BILL

Mrs. Somerville Jangles the Customary Procedure.

TIGHTEN LIQUOR LAWS

Onus Thrown on Man Found in Possession of Still—House Refuses to Handicap Itself in Financial Measures.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 16.—Serving notice that bills to restore "suffrage" must stand on their merits alone, Mrs. Sommerville, the lone woman member of the House, today suddenly halted the customary routine of House legislation. A batch of local and private bills were up for passage just before adjournment for the afternoon, and the usual notice given that all would be passed on one roll call if no objections was had. One of these was to restore the right of suffrage. "I object," exclaimed Mrs. Sommerville, rising quickly to her feet. "Such bills must stand on their own merits; it took me nearly a lifetime to get the right of suffrage." The objectionable bill was laid aside to await its proper turn.

The friends of

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville
of Greenville

Candidate for Representative from Washington County

Request your influence and your vote for her in the Democratic primary, August 7, 1923

THE WOMAN VO

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1923.

Nellie Nugent Somerville Delivers Patriotic Address Dist. Convention M. F. W. C.

Mississippi's First Woman Legislator Urges Women to Take an Active Interest in Political Affairs and Keep Up with Vital Public Questions of the Day. Mrs. Somerville Discusses Naturalization, Liberty in Oklahoma, Fraud in Elections, and Asks the Significant Question, "Is Liberty in Danger?" The Address Follows.

The idea of Liberty is set forth in the Declaration of Independence as follows:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

It is to be noted that these great founders of our country did not say the Creator had given them liberty; but the right to liberty. They fought for liberty because of their conviction of a God-given right to liberty.

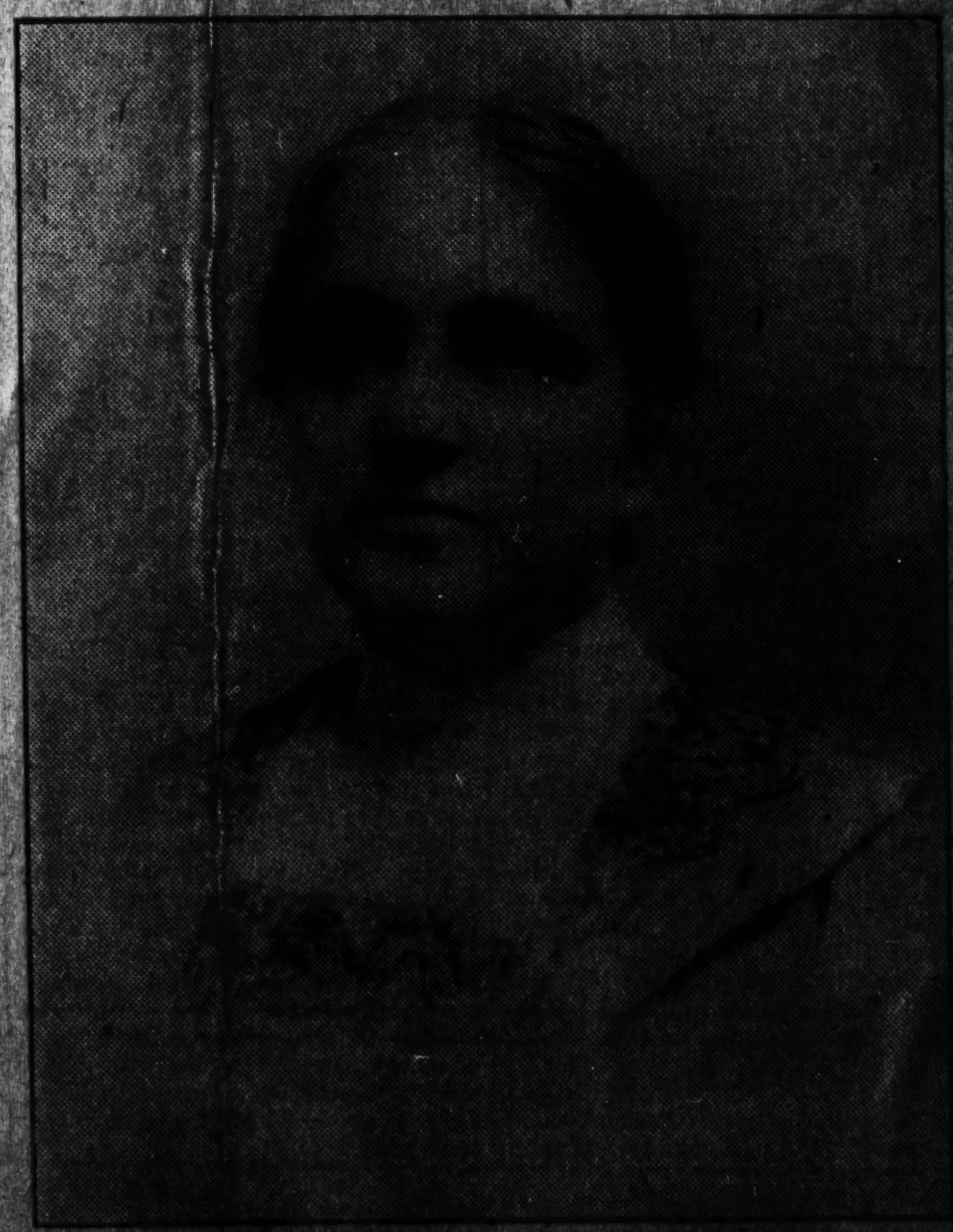
Liberty is the product of law. The preservation of liberty depends upon respect for law and obedience to law.

The Declaration of Independence also sets up the theory that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. The essence of our liberty is in this, that we have the right to elect our representatives and officials and through those representatives and officials to enact laws and carry on all the processes of a just and orderly government. The door to our Temple of Liberty is the Ballot Box, and the Voters are its Guardians. How are we guarding the door?

Great changes in government never come suddenly, though they may appear to do so. Back of the event is the cause, slowly growing through a period of years. If law is in danger, liberty is in danger. If we lose the law-abiding spirit, we lose the spirit of liberty.

If the liberty which we have inherited is to be preserved, the Ballot Box must be sacredly guarded.

We have just passed through a general State and county election, in this Mr. Edgar Wilson [illegible]



NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE

TER

"It is a self-evident truth that the safety of the public rests in the respect for law, an honest judiciary and an honest ballot. The report of election frauds, however, in the late primary to nominate officers from governor to constable, seems to have startled the people of Mississippi of all factions and no factions and is causing newspapers of all factions and no factions to speak out in no uncertain terms on this subject."

Fraud in Elections

Mr. Wilson further quoted the Aberdeen Weekly, as follows:

"The tendency towards perpetration of fraud in elections has become so pronounced as to cause general alarm on the part of honest Democrats in Mississippi.

"The escutcheon of our State within recent years has been sullied with disgraceful tamperings with the poll books, unscrupulous manipulations of the absentee ballots, stealing of absentee ballots, the burning of ballots in open defiance of law and many other irregularities in elections which have defeated the will of the people.

"The time has come for the honest Democrats of the State to inveigh and insist that honest elections be held in Mississippi."

"All honor to the Democratic Executive Committee of Copiah county, Secretary Mr. W. B. Alford.

"This committee published a statement calling attention to General Laws under the Annotated Code of Mississippi and stated that all election laws must be strictly complied with and should this not be done, "the committee would take definite action, even to the extent of throwing out entire boxes if necessary in order to preserve inviolate the right of the secret ballot and to secure a fair and honest election."

These things call attention to the authority and responsibility of the County Executive Committee. Upon the County Executive Committee devolves the duty of providing for fair and honest primary elections.

Up to the present time women have had no responsibility in this matter. County executive committees are elected every four years in the Presidential year. By reference to the Code Chapter on Primary elections it is found that county executive committees are chosen as follows:

The County Executive Committee shall designate a date and the number of delegates to be elected, giving at least 10 days notice for the precinct elections, on which date the electors at such precinct shall meet at 10 o'clock at the usual voting places and by secret ballot elect delegates to represent such voting precinct. In the County Conventions, the delegate convention of each county shall choose a county executive committee consisting of three members from each supervisor's district.

This committee holds for four years. The county executive committee manages primary elections with the sole exception that it does not have the authority to revise registration and poll books.

Another matter of vital importance is honest and careful registration of voters.

The Circuit Clerk is the County Registrar, upon him devolves the duty of guarding registration.

As stated in the Code, the County Registrar shall register "any one appearing before him, and being upon examination by him adjudged entitled to be registered as an elector."

Each person registering is required by law of this State to take an appropriate oath.

In this case the means used to enforce the law has acted practically to nullify it.

It is provided in the Code that the necessary oath shall be printed at the top of the page of the Registration Books.

How many of you women when you registered had your attention called to this oath? How many of you felt when you registered that you had taken a solemn oath as provided in the laws of your State?

You see, therefore, the great importance of the office of County Registrar.

Another point, section 241 of our State Constitution describes the qualification of our voters. You will find it stated that a voter must be a citizen of the United States. This is highly significant and important.

It is reported that in some states, which presumably lack this provision, unnaturalized aliens vote in state elections without let or hindrance.

The general law of the United States is held to cover only national elections.

[illegible] whether liberty is in danger when such a condition is possible.

Our liberty will not be lost through some great upheaval, but it may be imperiled by neglect here and there, by failure of governmental agencies to do their whole duty.

It now becomes the duty of women voters to take a live interest in the details of political machinery. When any meeting or election is ordered by your political party be sure that you take part. Under existing conditions in our State Democratic primary elections to nominate candidates are virtually final, hence the importance of fair and honest primaries.

What of Liberty in Oklahoma?

It would be improper at this distance and upon this occasion to pass judgment upon the issues involved. But the fact that martial law has been proclaimed in a State does make it appropriate to inquire what martial law really means and what are the fundamentals of our liberty which are superseded under martial law.

The bill of rights, in Article 3 of the Constitution of Mississippi, expressly provides that the "Military

(Continued on Page Four)

(Continued from Page One)

shall be in strict subordination to the civil power."

Genuine martil law reverses that and places military power in full control.

The bill of rights, Constitution of Mississippi, also provides that "freedom of speech and of the press shall be held sacred." Martial law takes away both.

The writ of habeas corpus is called the "writ of right." Of all the fundamentals of our liberty it is the chief corner stone.

The constitution of the United States provides that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it."

The constitution of Mississippi expressly states that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended without the authority of the legislature." Doubtless every state constitution has a similar provision. The writ of habeas corpus protects the humblest citizen from unjust imprisonment.

"For 700 years the writ of habeas corpus has been cherished as the chief cornerstone of English and American liberty. On June 15th the Magna Charta was signed and sealed by King John of England. English liberty became [illegible]

[illegible] forefathers when they departed from Mother England, kept for the United States all the safeguards of English liberty and of those safeguards the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is the chief.

As to law enforcement. The governor may use the state militia to assist civil authorities. That has been done in many states. Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania is using the state militia in the enforcement of prohibition at the present time.

Martial law is in itself a revolution, serious indeed should be the conditions which call for it.

Is Liberty in Danger Through Immigration?

This is a familiar subject. You know that in various parts of the United States there are groups of foreigners who hold to their own language and customs, their schools, churches and newspapers, all in foreign languages.

Dr. M. E. Dodd, a noted Baptist divine of Shreveport, La., on a trip abroad recently wrote to his home paper of refugees in Athens. "They are the most pitiable specimens of humanity I ever saw. They have saved nothing from the scourge of the Turk but their own lives. But for the help America has sent, many would not now be alive.

The glory of Athens is in the past. But have the people no ambition now or hope for the future? Yes, one. That is, that some day they may go to America. Every one I have talked to, and I spoke to hundreds of them, had a burning desire to go to America."

Mr. Wm. T. Ellis, in the Saturday Evening Post, said:

"The Bolshevik agents are moving heaven and earth to find ways of entering our country. Refugees whom the American Navy had in pity kept aboard our ships, had proved to be red propagandists among the American sailors.

Capture America and the world revolution is won, reasons the red apostle. And there is only one possible way to possess America—to burrow from within."

The United Mine Workers of America, the largest of our labor unions, has made an independent investigation and has published its conclusions as to the existence of an organized communist movement directed by leaders at Moscow—to gain control of American labor unions for the purpose of causing revolution in the United States.

Again says Mr. Ellis: "The lavishness with which American Relief funds have been [illegible] these people has begotten the popular conviction that America is an El Dorado where money is to be had without work and where people are so gullible they may be imposed upon in any of the ways wherein the ancient East is so experienced."

Not pride but thanksgiving should possess our souls and a deep sense of responsibility for the proper use of the blessings which God has bestowed upon our country that its greatness may be preserved, that it may be truly a light to all nations. Consider the effect upon our country of any lighter restrictions upon emigration than are now in force.

Naturalization

In connection with immigration, it is strange that the vital subject of Naturalization receives so little notice.

Briefly, the first papers asking for naturalization may be sent in after two years residence. A delay of two to seven years must intervene before the second papers are sent in.

There must be residence of at least five years, the applicant must be of good moral character and must speak English.

We sing:

My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing:
Land where my fathers died—
Land of the Pilgrim's pride—
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring!

Is it possible that in five short years a new-comer can forget his own native land, the land where his fathers died, and acquire that spirit and love for our country which are essential to good citizenship?

This subject should receive our careful thought.

But are we, ourselves, good Americans?

The spirit of America is the spirit of law, of liberty, of justice and equal rights. The spirit of the fear of the Lord. Robert E. Lee said: "The sublimest word in the English language is duty."

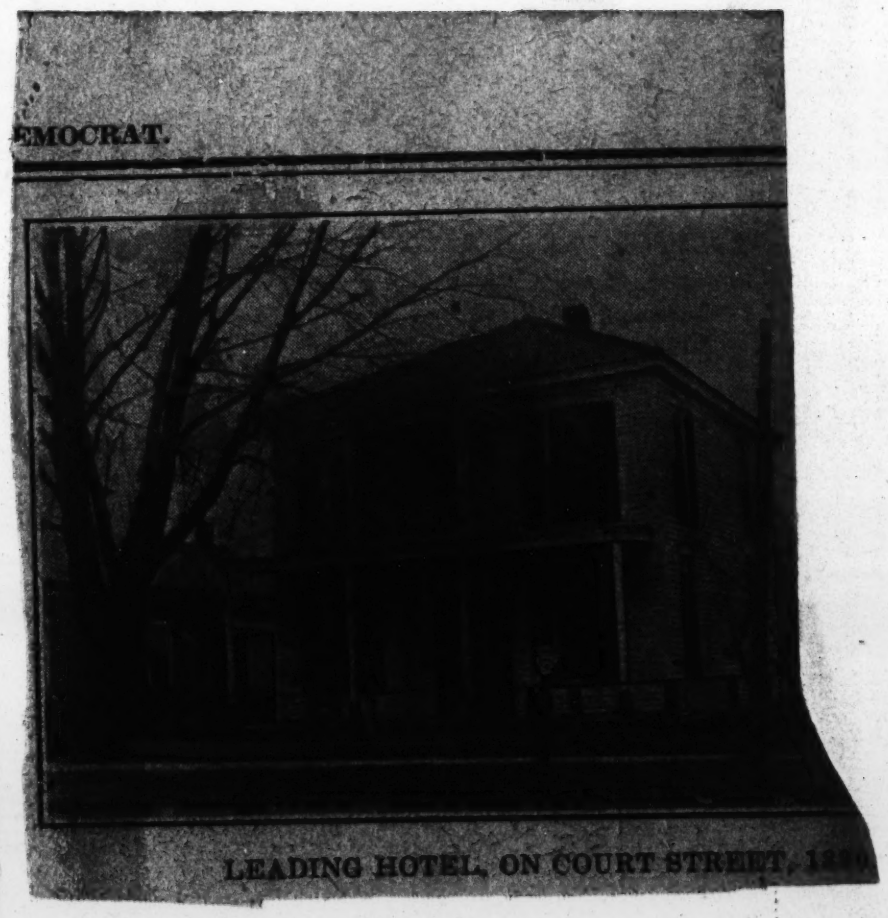
Never think you can do as you please. Cultivate a sense of justice. Never think that the end justifies the means.

O women! as you love your home and your country, as you love purity and righteousness, do nothing that may uphold violation of our prohibition law!

The violation of this law in high places is a national disgrace. If we would preserve our liberty, let us stand for justice and law and say, as did our fathers in this cause, "with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

"Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget."

Nellie Nugent Somerville



To the Voters of Washington County.

I ask your attention to the following from my announcement.

In announcing my candidacy for the office of Representative from Washington county I do so with a deep and reverent sense of the supreme importance of that office.

Liberty is the product of law. The presentation of liberty depends upon respect for law and obedience to law. It therefore is of the utmost importance that those who constitute the law making body be persons of the highest moral virtue and of good mental attainments.

Furthermore, lawmakers should be intimately connected and associated with the people they represent and, by reason of such connection and association, be able to correctly interpret and faithfully represent the deepest convictions and highest aspirations of their constituents and also to provide for economic development in accordance with the needs of their people.

I am a native of Washington county, my life has been spent here. These people are my people, their moral welfare and material prosperity are dear to my heart.

My life and character are an open book before the people of this county. I am a law-abiding, God-fearing, Christian woman. This I have been for many years and this I shall continue to be.

I have made a special study of government, its history and development. I have also made special study of the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Mississippi. I feel that I am reasonably well qualified to perform the duties of a legislator.

Washington county has one senator and three representatives in the legislature. It appears reasonable that one of these should be a woman.

The great aim of my life has been to be true to my convictions of right and duty and in so being to preserve a conscience void of reproach toward God and my fellowman.

Liberty is in peril, free government is in danger if the standard of character and ability is subordinated to any other in choosing officers.

I ask the support of all who have confidence in my personal integrity and in my ability to perform the duties of a legislator.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE.

NOTICE.

When you vote for representative mark three names X. If you fail to mark these names your vote will not be counted.

M. Kanage, Printer,
Greenville, Miss.

Campaign August 1923

PRACTICAL POLITICS.

Attention, Women Voters!

1923
After election

It is especially important at this time that women voters inform themselves in regard to practical political machinery.

There are in this state two sets of election laws, one, covering primaries, is found in the code chapter on Primary Elections. The other, covering regular elections, is found in the code chapter on Registration and Elections. Primary elections are controlled by a series of executive committees, county, district and state.

The members of the county executive committee are elected at a county convention composed of delegates elected at an election called for that specific purpose. Each supervisors district, is entitled to three representatives on the county executive committee. The same county convention which elects the county executive committee also elects delegates to a state convention. This state convention has three specific duties, to elect a state executive committee, to appoint delegates to the national convention which nominates the party candidates for president and vice president and to nominate presidential electors.

"The executive Committees of Judicial and congressional, districts shall be selected by each county in the manner to be provided by its county executive committee."

Regular elections are controlled by election commissioners, state and county.

The state board of election commissioners is composed of the governor, attorney general and secretary of state. This state board of commissioners appoints the commissioners for each county. The law says the board of election commissioners of each county is to "Consist of three discreet persons who are free-holders and electors in the county in which they are to act." It is provided that different political parties be recognized if it appears necessary.

The state board of commissioners also appoints the county registrar who shall be the circuit clerk unless he is shown to be an improper person for that office.

County election commissioners appoint the managers of elections and managers appoint clerks.

County commissioners must also appoint an election bailiff for each election district.

It is the duty of the bailiff "to be present during the election to keep the peace and to protect the voting place, and to prevent improper intrusion upon the voting place or interference with the election, and to arrest all persons creating any disturbance about the voting place and to enable all qualified electors who have not voted and who desire to vote to have unobstructed, access to the polls for the purpose of voting."

It is the duty of county election commissioners to revise poll books. The county commissioners decide appeals of any persons who have been denied registration by the county registrars.

One of the county commissioners shall be designated in his commission to have the official ballot printed and distributed. It is the duty of county commissioners to provide secure ballot boxes. The law says, "and the election commissioners' shall cause the official ballot to be printed by a printer sworn to keep the ballots secret under penalty prescribed by law."

It is also provided that an election commissioner shall not be a candidate.

County, district and state executive committees are elected in the presidential election year, usually in May or June—They hold office four years.

As to election commissioners, the law provides that county commissioners shall be appointed two months before every general election for representatives in congress and of electors of president and vice president of the United States. They continue in office two years.

It rests with the voters in each county to see that county executives committees are composed of persons of ability and high integrity.

The new state board of election commissioners will endeavor to make good appointments. The voters in each county will doubtless be given a hearing and should take an interest in these appointments.

I very earnestly advise all clubs and other organizations to study these two chapters of the code. Appoint a member to study these chapters in detail and have a discussion. This will do more good than to invite some one to make an address. We are not intelligent voters unless we inform ourselves. This is a patriotic duty. Good government depends upon an intelligent electorate.

Nellie N. Somerville.

—Reprinted from The Woman Voter.

The Thistle of Scotland.

The Scottish thistle—said to be one of the most ancient badges on record—has a claim to our attention. The following legend account for its adoption as the emblem of Scotland. On one occasion, in ancient times, an army of Danes landed unobserved on the Scottish shore. Finding that the Scots were encamped at a little distance, they resolved, contrary to their general rule, to endeavor to surprise them by night. Stealthly advancing upon the enemy's camp, they had nearly effected their purpose, and victory seemed already in their grasp, when one of the barefooted invaders trod upon a thistle. He was unable to suppress a cry of pain. The alarm was given; the Scottish warriors flew to the their arms and fell upon their assailants, whom they defeated with great slaughter. In gratitude to the plant which had thus guarded the sleeping camp, it was thenceforth assumed as the ensign of Scottland.—Chambers' Journal.

Col. W. L. Nugent was the first attorney of the board with a salary of $1,000 per annum, payable quarterly. Major William Hunt, one of the original commissioners, was the father of the late Capt. W. E. Hunt and D. F. Hunt. Theasurer Jno. A. Miller was the grand-father of the Metcalfe brothers, Wm. Urquhart and others of our county, while W. L. Nugent was the father of Mrs. Robert Somerville.

One of the first orders of the board was in reference to the "Miller's

Entrance to Grand Portal.

THE SHORES OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

MISS SUMMERVILLE

Miss Lucy Summerville, brilliant member of the Mississippi bar has been appointed by Governor Whitfield as a member of the State Board of Law Examiners.

This is the first woman to ever serve on that bord. Miss Somerville, who resides at Cleveland, is a daughter of Representative Nellie Nugent Somerville, of Washington County, the first woman ever elected to the House of Representatives of the state of Mississippi and whose ability and charming demeanor in that body has won the admiration, if not the affeciton, of her colleagues. It is a fit compliment to the brilliant daughter of the brilliant mother that she should have been chosen by Gov. Whitfield for the honorable and responsible duties involved upon members of the law examining board of this commonwealth famed for lawyers and jurists. Miss Somerville's grandfather was Hon. William Lewis Nugent, of Jackson, one of the greatest lawyers of Mississippi.

AMOCRAT.

OFFICE OF YERGER & PERCY, CORNER WALNUT AND ALEXANDER STREETS, IN 1850.

Dear Mr. Foster,
Thought you would like one of these
articles. Perhaps more will be
interested in Jackson

WOMAN SOLON IN MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville Elected to Legislature.

All ovr the south the representative women are coming to the front seeking and obtaining elective and appointive offices of major and minor importance, not for their own glorification, but for the good of the women and children of their communities. The latest successful candidacy is that of Mrs. Nellie Wright Somerville of Greenville, Washington county, Mississippi, who has just been elected by an overwhelmingly large vote to the lower house.

Mrs. Somerville is a woman ranking high socially, educationally, and in the religious world. Born and reared in Washington county, she has been practicaly all of her life there, and is personally known to every man, woman and child in the county, as well as having a large number of friends throughout Mississippi. She is also well known here in Chattanooga, where she is connected with some of the most prominent families, among them the family of Senator and Mrs. J. B. Frazier, whose daughter is Mrs. W. R. Somerville of Cleveland.

Previous to her entrance into the political world, Mrs. Somerville took a prominent part in various movements for the welfare of her state and county. Her first political work was for the equal guardianship bill, which passed the senate unanimously, but was killed in the house judiciary committee. Mrs. Somerville was a member of and an active worker in the southern conference on woman and child labor and other interests for the welfare of the woman in industry and for her protection and that of the child.

The Woman Voter, of Jackson, Miss., says of Mrs. Somerville:

"Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville was the first president of the Mississippi State Suffrage association. For many years she has given liberally of her time and talents for advancement of women. She is a member of one of the most prominent families in the state, being the daughter of the late Col. William L. Nugent of Jackson. Col. Nugent was one of the most brilliant jurists of his day . . . The Nugent home in Jackson was the mecca of refinement and culture for the exclusive social life of Jackson and the entire state. . . . Mrs. Somerville is a woman of experience and discretion. Her life has been spotless and above criticism. . . . She is a clear thinker, sane, conservative and broad in her judgments. We can think of no better way for her to serve the women of her state than in the legislative halls."

Mississippi is not ahead of Tennessee, for Shelby county has a woman representative. Miss Marion Griffin, who is honored by the title "the first lady of the house," and her record has already been established. "Other states are rapidly falling into line, and soon the work of the women legislators will be apparent," is what the women are saying. They are rallying all of their forces for the bills to come up the next time in their respective legislatures, and are working hardest on the woman in industry bill, not in the least forgetting the minimum wage law.

Chattanooga Times Herald

Mrs. Somerville Receives Honors

In the closing hours of the late long session of the Mississippi legislature, when the presiding officers and a few others were said pleasantly remembered in different ways, Washington County's lady member was tendered a notable honor. The Clarion-Ledger reports the incident this way:

"The house also paid tribute to Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, of Washington County, the first woman to sit in the body. She was escorted to the speaker's stand by a committee composed of Representatives Wynn, Stansel and George, while the representatives arose and remained standing while Mr. George eulogized Mrs. Somerville for her work with the legislature and as an exponent of southern womanhood, binding the old fashioned woman of the south, which he described as the greatest in all history, with the modern woman. He then presented her on behalf of the representatives with a beautiful silver vase. He declared that it was peculiarly fitting that the first woman in Mississippi to advocate suffrage for women should be the first woman to sit in the house of representatives.

"Mrs. Somerville in her response expressed her appreciation of the attitude the members of the house had displayed toward her throughout the session in treating her as one of themselves, although fearing that she had been much too honored, more responsibility placed on her than she deserved. She pledged herself to go among her sex and urge them to prepare themselves for legislative work."

Then from the social columns of the Clarion-Ledger of April 15th, we take the following:

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville at Federation

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, who so ably represented Washiongton county as one of the members of the lower house and made friends of every one of her colleagues, will spend the present week in Jackson to attend the State Federation of Women's Clubs of which she is a second vice-president. Mrs. Somerville will be one of the presiding officers and all who know of her honors during the legislative session fully understand how well this will be done.

Mrs. Somerville will have a report as Chairman of the Community Welfare department, and will also deliver an address on the eleemosynary institutions of Mississippi. It is said that Mrs. Somerville, without a doubt, the most popular member of the lower house and that there was not a man who would not have done his very best to see that whatever she suggested was done, for she has that charming dignity and that executive ability that makes her one to succeed in whatever she undertakes."

MAKES APPEAL FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED

Mrs. Somerville Tells Why the Institution Should Be Supported

The following statement is made as a reply to many letters and petitions, received by Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville.

"The State Colony for Feeble-Minded located at Ellisville, in Jones county is the newest of the state eleemosynary institutions, it therefore needs stronger support than older institutions. Those who favor liberal provision for this institution and provision for feeble-minded girls and women should so inform their representatives.

"Two other questions have been presented which need special consideration, namely, the working hours for nurses and the care of the negro patients in state hospitals.

"Within recent years there has been a large increase in hospital word in this state. The last Legislature made appropriations for twenty hospitals. The amounts were from two thousand to one hundred sixty thousand dollars. The large hospitals are at Jackson, Laurel, Meridian, Natchez, Vicksburg,—smaller hospitals receiving small donations from the state are located in various sections. All of the large hospitals receive negro patients and some of the smaller ones also care for negro patients. There exists a difference of opinion as to how these negro patients should be nursed. Letters have come to me urging that a law be enacted limiting the working period of nurses in state hospitals to eight hours.

"These questions should be considered by the professions most concerned and their views made known It appears to me that the House of Representatives is responsive to accurate information and to plans well thought out. The information must be given and plans suggested by those who have special information and experience.

"I appeal to church organizations, especially to the women's organizations of various churches to devote some attention to the needs of dependent classes in our state and to state eleemosynary institutions.

"This lies at your door, your taxes support these institutions, they need your intelligent interests."

JACKSON, [illegible] April 23.—The closing session of the federation convention opened at 9 o'clock this morning, Miss Susie V. Powell in the chair. Mrs. T. R. Henderson delivered the invocation.

The first business called for after reading and approval of the minutes [illegible] report of the tellers [illegible]

Return

...nti-Klan Committee Makes Statement

...he question has been asked by ...y local citizens why the organ... opposition to the Ku Klux Klan ...been limited to persons of Prot... ...nt faith. This question deserves ...pen answer, and an answer em... ...s a statement of some of the ...ns why organized opposition to ...Klan is deemed necessary

...d the members of the Klan not ...med to declare that the Klan ...s in the name of Protestantism ...organization would never have ...born. But this secret and oath ...d order lifted its masked head ...his community and announced ...it proposed to defend Protest... ...m from the menace of Catholi... By our organization we reply ...hat announcement, first, that ...is no Catholic menace from ...h Protestants need defending, ...second, if there were such a ...ce the methods of the Klan are ...those which we could counten... in opposition thereto. As Prot...nts we reject the proffered aid ...an organization which con... the very identity of its mem... and yet proposes in secret to ...erve Protestantism. Protest...sm has yet to seek cover from ...ch to maintain its fight for right ...gain, we feel that as members of ...istian churches we cannot longer ...ain silent when we know that ...re are being circulated in our ...mmunity false and scurrilous at...ks against other churches and re...ious organizations. A statement ...ut one of these attacks appears ...where in this issue. Our duty ...speak out seems particularly ...in when we consider that the ...ies being attacked are in a small ...nority in oru county.

Our concern is for Protestantism. ...ich is bound to suffer if false ...rges and un-Christian statements ...de in its name are permitted to ...unchallenged.

There will be nothing anonymous ...out our organization. Our mem...rship and our methods will be ...en. We shall advocate principles ...ther than candidacies of persons, ...d discuss issues rather than men.

Walton Shields, E. G. Ham, L. ...k Smith, J. D. Smythe, Edmund ...ylor Sr., W. T. McGehee, Le Roy ...cy, W. Y. Humphreys, E. E. Bass, ...C. Watson L. A. Bell W. H. ...gus, Fred Schelben, E. D. Davis, ...B. McMahon,

The Protestant Organization Op...ed to the Ku Klux Klan.—From ...e Democrat-Times, Wednesday, ...arch 21, 1923.

CONTEST FILED IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

Statement Made By Chairman and Secretary as to Delegates Election

GREENVILLE, May 26.—A contest will be filed in the state convention when it meets in Jackson, based upon the following information as given out by Chairman Chas. E. Thompson, and Secretary Ernest Klemer, Jr.:

"On May 20, an assembly of about three hundred people from the Greenville voting precinct met at the city hall in that city, and at the foot of the stairs some of those present were furnished with a printed ballot and instructed not to mark them but simply fold them and drop them in the hat, while some had none tendered to them, and others were refused ballots even upon request. The list of candidates on the ballot contained the names of Messrs. Leroy Percy, Van B. Boodle, L. Pink Smith, et al, twenty-five (25) in number, (Greenville being entitled to exactly twenty-five (25) delegates).

"The house was called to order by Hon. Emmet Harty and Dr. J. D. Smythe elected chairman, and L. Pink Smith, secretary.

"Mr. Percy was then recognized and made a motion that fifteen minutes be allowed for voting and that some tellers be appointed to pass the hat and collect the ballots. This motion was put and declared carried although there were vigorous nays from all parts of the house and the will of the majority was by no means certain.

"Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville next took the floor upon point of personal privilege and protested, that she had addressed a letter to the chairman of the county executive committee, Mr. Emmet Harty, several days prior asking for information on behalf of the women voters of the county, as to whether the election would be held in the way that other elections are held, if ballots would be printed, etc., and further that he had not replied to her letter but had met her up town several days after receipt of her letter and advised her personally that he had not answered because he didn't know what to say, but told her that the committee had no money with which to pay for printing of ballots. Mrs. Somerville further added that she and her friends were now being called upon, if they voted at all, to vote a straight line up ticket with only twenty-five names on it.

"Mr. Emmet Harty retorted warmly and among other things said that he "didn't think that Mrs. Somerville was entitled to any more information than any other democrat."

[illegible] of the Somerville contingent then sought recognition which was refused by the chairman, and Mr. Leroy Percy took the floor instead and announced that his motion to allow fifteen minutes for balloting had passed and that no discussion or anything else was in order at that time. Thompson then being again denied recognition began addressing remarks to the house notwithstanding, in which he said in substance that the name democratic convention was a mis-nomer, that although two lines of thought were represented there, only one side was represented upon a secretly prepared ballot which had come from hiding at the last moment, and unannounced, that no discussion was being permitted, no opportunity to nominate any other candidates, no choice between candidates was possible, and that to say the least of it the meeting was un-democratic, and he invited the democrats present to retire downstairs and hold a democratic convention, whereupon about half of those present withdrew from the hall and held a convention and elected Ernest Kellner, Jr., chairman, and George M. Urquart, secretary, and where free discussion and nominations were permitted, and duly elected twenty-five (25) to represent Greenville precinct at the county convention on the 22nd of May, that being the number alloted said precinct.

"During the meeting held by Mr. Percy and his friends who remained in the hall they took up a collection of about three hundred and twenty-five dollars, ($325) to finish paying the Greenville Democrat-Times, of which Mr. L. Pink Smith is editor, for anti-Ku Klux Klan publicity, furnished during the political campaign last summer.

"On May 22, the county convention met at the court house, was duly called to order in the supervisors' hall at ten o'clock a.m. and Dr. J. W. Copeland of Leland elected chairman, and Ernest Kellner, Jr. secretary. A credentials committee was appointed, from the undontested delegations, and credentials on the part of the Somerville contingent from Greenville, and the uncontested delegations from Leland, Hollandale, and Arcola precincts were submitted, and all were seated, there being twelve (12) from the precincts outside of Greenville.

"The Percy-Van Boodie contingent ignoring the convention, went upstairs and without reference to a credentials committee, and in conjunction with only four (4) of the delegates from the precincts outside the city of Greenville, organized themselves a convention, indulged in considerable abuse and vilification of the voters participating in the regular convention, elected themselves a delegation to the state convention, and endorsed the candidacy of Senator Underwood for the presidency.

"The regular convention held a very harmonious meeting, not a single reference to the other meeting being made, and the following delegates to the state convention were elected:

Dr. A. J. Ware, B. H. Gildart, S. F. Witherspoon, J. A. Hollingsworth, Ernest Kellner, Jr., Dr. J. W. Copeland, J. M. Cashin, Mrs. W. T. Freeman, Dr. R. N. Crockett, Waddy West, G. M. Urquhart, Mrs. T. H. Lewis, John A. Aldridge, J. W. Robinson, Eugene Gerald, Dr. Flournoy Worthington, B. L. Hatch, C. E. Thompson.

"The feature of the convention was a brief but strong address by Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville in which she stressed the importance to the people of becoming familiar with the state and federal constitution, and with our election laws, as a means to protecting our liberties, and making a strong plea for law observance at all times, and for fairness and toleration in all of our dealings.

Mrs. Somerville, who was the first one nominated as a delegate to the state convention requested that her name be withdrawn for the reason that she was a member of the state executive committee, however, is an aspirant for election as a delegate to the national democratic convention, and has the enthusiastic support of the Washington county and other delta delegations.

CHAS. E. THOMPSON, President.
ERNEST KELLNER, Jr., Secretary.

THE WOMAN VOTER

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1924

WOMEN MEMBERS PRESENT AT OPENING OF LEGISLATURE

Miss Kearney and Mrs. Somerville Receive Beautiful Flowers From the Shakespeare Club of Jackson and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The Women Members Were Permitted to Select Their Desks. Miss Kearney Dedicated Her Seat in the Legislature to the W. C. T. U.

The two women members of the State Legislature were present for the opening session of that body on Tuesday morning, January 8th at noon. Miss Belle Kearney of Flora, Senator from Madison county, was quietly attired in a strictly tailored black crepe de chine dress. Miss Kearney did not wear a hat.

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville of Greenville, member of the House of Representatives from Washington county, wore a black satin dress with a handsome filet lace collar, a velour cape and a small black toque hat with a gold cloth bandeau across the crown.

The women members were permitted to select their desks. There was some criticism of this privilege as establishing a precedent which would tend to show a partial preference to women legislators. We think this was merely a nice compliment to the first women members and we doubt if this courtesy will be continued in the future especially if there are several women members.

[illegible] card [illegible] the State.

Mrs. Somerville's Policy.

Mrs. Somerville is domiciled at the new Edwards Hotel for the session of the Legislature. When asked why she became a candidate for the Legislature she stated that she believed there should be a few women in the Legislature and as the women did not seem to be inclined to be a candidate she decided to be a pioneer in this as in so many other ways.

Mrs. Somerville is in sympathy with all movements for protection of dependent classes. She thinks affairs of State should be administered with as much economy as possible and consistent with general welfare. Mrs. Somerville thinks that it should be within the province of the Legislature to find out that all existing offices are needed and that all office holders are actual workers and that all expenditures of public money should be rigidly examined.

As a matter of general interest, some monthts ago, Mrs. Somerville took up the study of various election laws with a view to informing the women. She refers especially to laws covering the machinery of elections and political parties. Both in public speeches and news paper articles, Mrs. Somerville called attention to the Code Chapter of Primary Elections, especially the law in regard to precinct elections to be held before the State Conventions for the election of delegates to the National Convention.

Mrs. Somerville said that she had talked to a great many men and hoped to be pardoned for saying that she had found few men who clearly understood this law. She added that this does not indicate ignorance on the part of the men but means that the laws have not been generally [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. Somerville has not felt [illegible] within her province to [illegible] men but she has [illegible] generally—especially in all public [illegible] to women.

She stated that she thinks the election laws of this State are good and that they have been planned to secure fair elections and protect the rights of voters. During the next few months the body of women voters in this State will take part for the first time in this branch of political affairs and Mrs. Somerville wants to see the women start off right, so she appeals to the man, "out of their more abundant experience to set the women a good example and see that the laws are rigidly carried out."

June + July 1924

The Democratic Convention.

S. J. Woolf, From Sketches Made at Madison Square Garden.

McADOO PRAISES WOMEN DELEGATES

"Support to the Finish" Assured Californian as Woman Prays for Divine Guidance

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 1. A tall, gaunt man with a face like Lincoln's, [illegible]nized by the [illegible] bowed head today [illegible] about 100 [illegible] room [illegible] the eighteenth [illegible] Vanderbilt hotel [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]ily Harshe, [illegible] Columbus, Ohio, prayed for [illegible] cause of democracy and [illegible] of righteousness."

The man was William Gibbs McAdoo. The others were his devoted [illegible]owers. Tears filled many eyes on [illegible] impressive occasion. If there had [illegible] any lingering doubt of the affection and loyalty of the McAdoo adherents for their leader, every vestige had fled before this meeting was over.

Mr. McAdoo previously had addressed the assemblage, in which he urged the delegates to make use of a personal plea for him but to "emphasize the cause of righteousness and the ideals for which I stand." He referred appreciatively to "women's stability, their love of justice and truth and their heroism in times of sacrifice."

The address was entirely impromptu, Mr. McAdoo, only an hour before, having sent word to as many delegates as possible that he wanted to say a few words to the women who had supported him at the convention. He desired not only to express his thanks but urge his friends to make less of a personal campaign for him.

"Your support of me," he said, "is only one note on the keyboard. Ideals and principles are the real issue."

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, of Greenville, Miss., a delegate at large from her state, said in part: "It was my belief that this was to be a fight between the wets and the drys. After looking over the situation in New York, I said that I was for McAdoo and the things for which he stands. Do not concern yourself with what the opposition is doing, [illegible] your own crowd.

"I am surprised no[illegible] dry advocates working [illegible] stance, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union does not appear as active as it should."

W. C. T. U. Not Absent

She was interrupted by cries from all over the room, "I'm here!" "See my badge." "We are all working." Continuing, Mrs. Somerville urged the dry workers to use every alliance and all personal friendships and acquaintances in any effort to further the McAdoo cause.

McAdoo supporters assert that the attacks of the other side and the booing of William Jennings Bryan and other demonstrations from the galleries, together with the unmistakable evidence that New York is making a concerted effort to put Smith over has aided them as would no steps which they themselves could take. The southern and western delegates are resolved to fight it out on this line, "if it takes all summer."

Old Rossum, The Beau.

The Story of a Popular Old Song.

From a Southern paper.

Noticing in the columns of the Sun-Enquirer, a few days ago, an article from Major Calhoun, in which allusion is made to Col. W. H. Sparks, of New Orleans, now in this city, as the author of this well-known popular old song, I called his attention to it. The following letter is in reply to my inquiry. Col. Sparks is, perhaps, as well if not better known in the South than any other man of the old *regime* of aristocracy and wealth, for which the great Southwest became so famous anterior to the war. He is the author of highly-interesting book entitled "Memories of Fifty Years."

The Colonel is now over seventy-five years of age; but still retains his health, constitutional vigor, and great mental strength to a remarkable degree. He numbered as his personal associates and companions of the long ago such personages as Daniel Webster, Calhoun, Gen. Jackson, John Bell, Slidell, and most of the statesmen of note who flourished in those times. In conversational powers the Colonel is unsurpassed, and his familiarity and acquaintance with all the prominent men and public incidents of a half century back make his society really charming. He, together with his excellent and talented lady, have been spending the summer at the Kimball House, and the two have been the center of great attraction for the number of intelligent guests who daily throng its parlors. But I give you Colonel Sparks's own words together with the original "Rossum the Beau:"

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 21, 1874.

Mr. W. H. Moore:

My Dear Sir—I am obliged to you for the little paragraph from the Columbus paper ascribing to me the authorship of this song, once so popular throughout the country.

It is very true I wrote the lines I send you, and they are the first that were ever sung to the air which became famous.

Finally I located in Mississippi, and commenced the practice of law. It was in the midst of the noblest race of people I have ever known. Amongst these were two equally remarkable but very unlike. One was a schoolmaster who was quite old, and who had been teaching in that neighborhood over forty years. His name was James Rossum. He was peculiar in his habits. On Monday morning, neatly dressed and cleanly shaven, he went to his duties in the old schoolhouse, where two-thirds of his life had been spent, and assiduously devoted himself to the duties of his vocation until Friday evening. On the morning of Saturday he arrayed himself in his best, and devoted the day in visiting the ladies of the neighborhood. He was a welcome guest at every house. This habit had continued so long that he had acquired the soubriquet of "Rossum the Beau." The other's name was Cox, who was a rollicking good fellow, and the best vocalist I ever knew. He was in song what Prentiss was in oratory, and they were boon companions.

Cox was frequently at my office, and upon one occasion while he was there, Rossum walked by the door, and his age was apparent in his walk. Cox looked at him, and after a pause turned to me and remarked in quite a feeling tone, which he could assume at pleasure, and his eloquence was indescribable: "Poor old Rossum! some of these sunny mornings he will be found dead, when he shall have a noble funeral, and all the ladies will honor it with being present, I know."

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Hundreds of lines have been written to the air by as many different persons, and almost as many have claimed the authorship of the lines; but this is of no moment. I claim no merit for my lines, but everything for Cox's singing of them. I have seen him draw tears from the eyes of the old and the young, with the feeling he threw into the song:

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The first thing my neighbors shall know,
Their ears shall be met with the warning,
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My friends then so neatly shall dress me
In linen as white as the snow—
And in my new coffin shall press me,
And whisper, "poor Rossum, the Beau."

And when I'm to be buried, I reckon,
The ladies will all like to go;
Let them form at the foot of my coffin,
And follow old Rossum the Beau.

Then take you a dozen good fellows
And let them all staggering go,
And dig a deep hole in the meadow
And in it toss Rossum the Beau.

Then shape out a couple of dornicks
Place one at the head and the toe
And do not fail to scratch on it
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And drink out of a big-bellied bottle
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Human Love.

Oh, if there is one law above the rest—
Written in wisdom—if there is a word
That I would trace as with a pen of fire
Upon the unsullied temper of a child—
If there is anything that keeps the mind
Open to angel visits and repels
The ministry of ill—'tis human love.

God has made nothing worthy of contempt;
The smallest pebble in the well of truth
Has its peculiar meanings, and will stand
When man's best monument wears fast away.

The law of Heaven is love; and tho' its name
Has been usurped by passion and profan'd
To its unholy uses through all time,
Still, the eternal principle is pure;
And in those deep affections that we feel
Omnipotent within us we can see
The lavish measure in which love is giv'n.

And in the yearning tenderness of a child,
In every bird that sings above our head,
And every tree and flower, and running brook;
We see how everything was made to love,
And how they err, who in a world like this
Find anything to hate but human pride.

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IN AMERICA is used the thermometer of Fahrenheit, a German; in Russia, that of Leslie, an Englishman; in France, that of Celsius, a Swede; and in Germany they use that of Reaumur, a Frenchman.

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Quoth she, and whistles thrice;

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The sun's rim dips; the stars rush out;
At one stride comes the dark.

A gust of wind starts up behind
And whistled thro' his bones,
Thro' the holes of his eyes and the hole of his mouth,
Half whistles and half groans.

In the *Popular Science Monthly* is an article

Origin of the Word Mississippi.

From the Magazine of American History.

The Mississippi is a good instance of the variations through which some names have passed. Its original spelling and the nearest approach to the Algonquin word "The Father of Waters" is Meche Sebe, a spelling still commonly used by the Louisiana Creoles. Tonti suggested Miche Sepe, which is somewhat nearer to the present spelling. Father Laval still further modernized it into Michisipi, which another father, Lablanc, softened into Misisipi, the first specimen of the present spelling. The only changes since have been to overload the word with consonants. Marquette added the first and some other explorer the second s, making it Missisipi, and so it remains in France to this day—with only one p. The man who added the other pair never been discovered, but he must have been an American, for at the time of the purchase of Louisiana the name was generally spelled in the colony with a single s.

A50-v8-1

Abe D. Somerville

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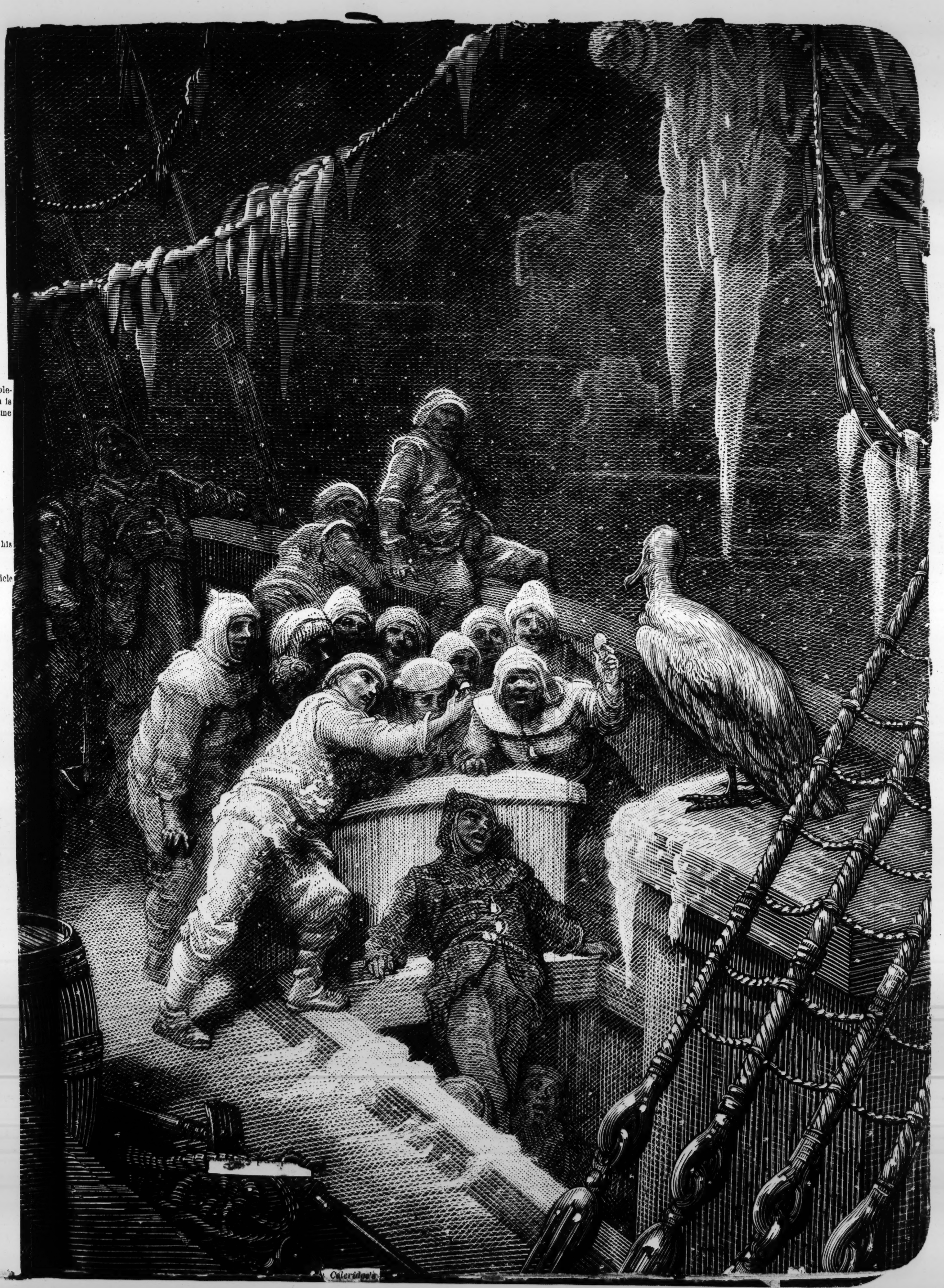

Coleridge's

For the Social, Industrial, Commercial, and Agricultural Progress of Mississippi.

HIPPETY

Our Motto: "NOTHING

EX-GOV. THEO. G. BILBO, Editor and Publisher

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, TH

VOLUME 1.

THE MISSISSIPPI STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Most Perfectly Constructed, Highly Artistic and Thoroughly Co[illegible]d and Systematic Working Machine With Engineer Ex-Go[illegible] E. F. Noel, of Holmes, and Conductor T. L. Kennedy, of Adams, Did the Work According to "Hoyle"

Mrs. Nellis Nugent
Somerville

Ex-United States Senator Leroy Percy, With His Delegation from Washington, Ex-State Senator L. C. Dulaney, with a Delegation from Issaquena and District Attorney Jim Thames, and Delegation from Warren, Were Very Promptly Knocked Down, Ran Over, Mashed, Smashed, Squelched, and Automatically Hurled from the Convention's Deliberations, Whereupon There Was "Wailing and Gnashing of Teeth" on the Outside.

Deacon Tom Hederman of the Clarion-Ledger, Says, "It Was a Great Convention and a Successful Convention." Squadron Leader, the Right Reverend Frederick Sullens, Says, "The Convention Manifested a Spirit of Intolerance, and Was the Most Remarkable Gathering in a Quarter of a Century."

Whether Right or Wrong the State Convention Was a "Hot-Shot" From Beginning to End and Made History That Will Not Be Forgotten Soon.

On last Friday, May 30, 1924, the Mississippi State Democratic Convention convened in the city of Jackson with more than a thousand delegates from the eighty-two counties of the State. All the night long and during the early morning before the hour the Convention was called to order, in all the hotels and elsewhere the political leaders of every sort and kind, great and small, representing all the conflicting and contradictory ideas and elements of Mississippi's Democracy, were caucusing, planning and scheming for the eventualities that were soon to follow. More than a half dozen prominent Mississippians were suggested for the important p[illegible]

Chairman. It was evident from the [illegible] beginning that the old factional lines had been obliterated, for here and there and everywhere could be seen the erstwhile leaders of the old factions with their "noodles" close together, earnestly planning the un-doing, un-harnessing and un-seating of their former political friends and allies.

At 10 o'clock a. m. in Jackson's new and magnificent auditorium building, Judge Robert Powell chairman of the State Democratic Committee for the last four years, "rapped" the Convention to order and announced that invocation would be led by Dr. Capers of the local Episcopal church. Judge Powell announced Mr. Frederick Sullens, formerly of Missouri, and Hon. George B. Power, Secretary of the House of Representatives, had been appointed to serve as clerks of the Convention. Mrs. Earnest E. Brown, of Adams county, Democratic National Committeewoman, Governor Henry L. Whitfield, Lieutenant Governor Dennis Murphree, Hon. O. F. Lawrence, Secretary of the State Democratic Executive Committee, Hon. R. H. Henry, the Nestor of the Mississippi Press, and Mayor Walter A. Scott, Jackson, and other prominent Mississippi Democrats, and newspaper men occupied seats upon the platform.

As soon as Judge Powell announced that nominations for Temporary Chairman were in order Hon. Wood Easterling of Scott county, placed in nomination Congressman T. Weber Wilson from Jones county. Hon. L. T. Kennedy having been recognized by Judge Powell, placed in nomination Ex-Governor E. F. Noel of Holmes county. Nominations closed and Governor Noel received [illegible] votes and Hon. T. Weber Wilson 98. Governor Noel at once took charge of the Convention amid thundering applause. He made the keynote speech of the Convention and upon motion announced the following committee upon Credentials: Ch[illegible] Clarke of Bolivar, [illegible] Large, Harr[illegible], Robert Graham, [illegible] Hardman, [illegible] W. [illegible] H. [illegible] R. C[illegible]

earing the contesting delegations from Washington, Issaquena and Warren, Governor Noel announced the convention in recess, whereupon Hon. T. Weber Wilson, Senator Hubert D. Stevens, Governor Whitfield, Ex-Governor Theo. G. Bilbo and Hon. Oscar Johnston, National Committeemen were called to the platform and made speeches. Some were long, some short. Some interesting and some not so much. Hon. E. B. Cooper, chairman of the Credentials Committee submitted the Committee's report, whereupon "hell begun popping."

Contesting delegations from Washington County, led by Hon. Leroy Percy, from Issaquena, led by Hon. L. C. Dulaney, from Warren, led by Hon. Jim Thames and others demanded an open hearing upon the floor of the convention, that they might present their claims in opposition to the report of the Credentials Committee, which

recommended the seating of the contesting delegations from these three counties. By a very decisive vote the convention refused to permit representatives of these delegations from presenting their cause upon the floor of the Convention. An unsuccessful attempt was made by Hon. Lester Pratt of Holly Springs, to persuade the Convention to recognize Ex-United States Senator Leroy Percy. Mr. Percy was even conducted to the platform, but after a great deal of parlimentary wrangling, another vote was taken amidst considerable "fuss and feathers," "cat calls" and a general "hulla baloo" and again the Convention refused to hear Mr. Percy, or anyone from the contesting delegations. At this juncture Hon. Oscar Johnston came to the rescue of Mr. Percy and the delegation from Washington and made a very able presentation of their cause, but to no avail. This ended all opposition to those who organized the Convention and thereafter the machine ran as smoothly as though the rails had been greased.

Upon motion the temporary organization was made permanent. Chairman Noel appointed the following committee on resolutions and platform: Senator Hubert D. Stephens, Hon. T. Weber Wilson, George Hill, Herbert Holmes, S. J. Davis, Vernon Rowe, Lowry Love, E. G. Williams and Sidney McLaurin.

Delegates from the State at large: Governor Henry L. Whitfield of Columbus; Senator Pat Harrison, of Gulfport; Senator Hubert D. Stevens, of New Albany; Attorney General Rush Knox, of Chickasaw county; Thomas L. Bailey, of Meridian, Speaker of the lower house of the Mississippi Legislature; Representative Nugent Somerville, of Washington county; Mrs. Viola Lake, of Wilkinson, and Mrs. Jane Saunders, of Tallahatchie county. Each delegate from the state at large will hold a half vote.

Presidential electors from State at large: Mrs. Walter Sillers of Bolivar county, and Miss A. H. Clagett, of Natchez.

National committeemen from Mississippi: Henry Minor, of Jackson.

A motion was unanimously adopted instructing the Mississippi delegates to the National Convention to go uninstructed as to Presidential preference and to vote as a unit upon all questions before the Convention. Again a recess was announced while the representatives of the eight Congressional Districts were agreeing upon their nominations. In a short while the following reports were submitted and adopted:

Delegates to the National Convention, Executive Committeemen and Presidential electors:

First District: W. A. Blair, E. C. Sharp. Alternates: G. T. Heard, W. C. Adams. Executive committeemen: P. D. Spearman, Itawamba; Sam H. Allen, Tishomingo; T. E. Pane, Monroe. Presidential elector: Walter Paige, Oktibbeha.

Second District, delegates: E. D. Dinkins, of Tate; A. C. Anderson, of Ripley. Alternates: James McClure, Panola; Lester Fant, of Marshall. State executive committee: E. R. Johnson, of Panola; J. B. Snider, Jr., of Tate; Robert Gresham, of Benton. Presidential elector: Edward Wilroy, of DeSoto.

Third District: Walter Sillers, of Bolivar; Ray Toombs, of Washington. Alternates: Mrs. Charlton Dunn, of Leflore; Mrs. Robert Ralston, of Coahoma. Executive committee: Mrs. Walter Clark, of Coahoma; O. J. Turner, of Humphreys; Chas. Clark, of Bolivar. Presidential elector: A. L. Marshall, of Sunflower.

Fourth District: Dr. J. W Young, Grenada; W. L Roberts, of Clay. Alternates: A. Tooner, of Chickasaw; J. R. Going, of Calhoun. Executive committee: Ed Whitehead, of Montgomery;

(Continued on Page Six)

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THE MISSISSIPPI STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION MET, MADE HISTORY AND ADJOURNED SINE DIE

(Continued from Page One)

J. W. Buchanan, of Webster; J. G. Smythe, of Attala. Presidential elector: J. Lem Seawright, of Choctaw.

Fifth District: J. R .Byrd, Newton; E. S. Richardson, Philadelphia. Alternates: W. H. Alexander, Bay Springs; T. J. Bolster, Meridian. Executive committee: Lex Brams, Paulding; L. B. Gulley, Louisville; John Clark, DeKalb. Presidential elector: Knox Huff, Forest

Sixth District: Stone Deavours, of Jones; Sennet Conner, of Covington. Alternates: Dr. T. E. Ross, Hattiesburg; R. W. Hinton, Jr., of Lumberton. Executive Committee: J. W. Backstron, Leakesville; O. B. Overstreet, Beaumont; C. W. Sullivan, Hattiesburg. Presidential elector: John Yeager, Lumberton.

Seventh District: L. T. Kennedy, of Adams; H. V. Wall, of Lincoln; E. E. Maddux, of Amite and O. B. Quin, of McComb, with one-half vote each. Alternates: Joe Redhead, R. D. McGehee, C. E. Davis and J. M. Alford. Executive Committee: E. G. Williams, of Pike; J. C. Whetstone, of Wilkinson; E. H. Reber, of Jefferson. Presidential elector: A. H. Jones.

Eighth District: J. H. Howie, of Hinds; Ed McIntyre, of Rankin. Alternates: Miss Belle Kearney, Madison; Francis Harmon, Hinds. Executive Committee: H. R. Graves, of Madison; W. C. Wells, Hinds; S. J. McLaurin, Rankin. Presidential elector: D. C. McCool.

To Goethe

From Germania

Bayard Taylor.

Released soul, to spirit world departed,
Where e'er thine elevated dwellings be;
In higher regions where thine ever-expanded
And where thou sing'st
compelled tyrany —
Resistance, by thy valliant victories thwarted
So that here either where thou breathest free —
Inspiring in energy as thyself so strong —
To Poet, would be translate

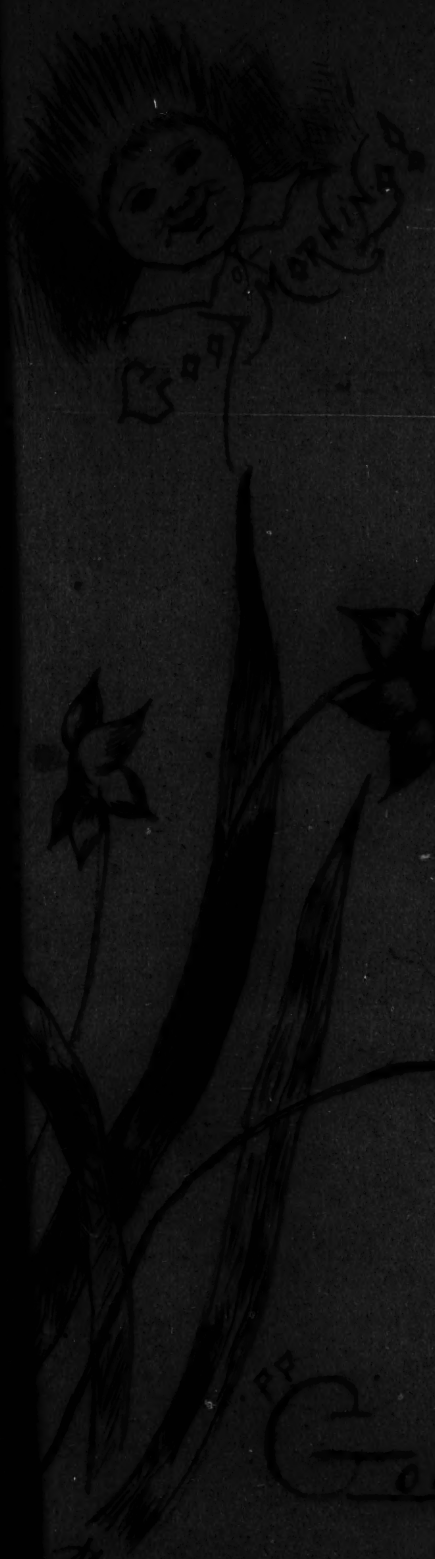
7

If thy song
From old times amass their
dust covered crowns
Take thou, for greater brilliance
from
Thou solvest the mystery of
its age-grown
By thy strong faith to
And thou dost make where
ever gran-pinnd is found,
That place be to thy home,
this fatherland.
Astonished at the might that
is in this
Embodied in the present
century

G. M. A.
1884.

St. Charles Theatre.

MR. ABBEY is pleased to announce, (through the courtesy of Messrs. BILDWELL & NEWMARCH)



When
The Sun says,
"Good Morning!"

When
The Moon says,
"Good Night!"

I think of thee, dear Lil,
Is my greatest delight.

of thy song.

To Goethe From Hermann of

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melody

St. Charles Theatre.

MR. ABBEY is pleased to announce, (through the courtesy of Messrs. BIDWELL and FULFORD,) that

MADAME

ADELINA PATTI

Has consented (in compliance with numerous requests) to give

ONE GRAND FAREWELL

OPERATIC CONCERT

—ON—

THURSDAY NOON,

January 26th,

When will be presented a Programme of Extraordinary Brilliancy, Mme. PATTI appearing in the following

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Overture—La schiava Saracena ..... Mercadante
   Grand Orchestra.
2. Solo piano ..... Signor Gorno
3. Duo—Il rival (Puritani) ..... Donizetti
   Signori Salvati and Pinto.
4. Scena and aria—Bel raggio (Semiramide) ..... Rossini
   Madame ADELINA PATTI.
5. Aria—Il mio tesoro (Don Giovanni) ..... Mozart
   Signor Nicolini.
6. Solo violin—Melancolie pastorale ..... Prume
   Madame E. Castellan.
   Accompanist—Signor Gorno.

PART II.

The second scene (first act) from Donizetti's Opera,

Lucia di Lammermoor.

In costume and with scenery.

Lucia ..... Madame ADELINA PATTI
Alisa ..... Mlle. Bettini | Edgardo ..... Signor Nicolini

of thy song.

To Goethe

From Herman of

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melato

St. Charles Theatre.

MR. ABBEY is pleased to announce, (through the courtesy of Messrs. BIDWELL and FULFORD,) that

MADAME

ADELINA PATTI

Has consented (in compliance with numerous requests) to give

ONE GRAND FAREWELL

Overture—Barbiere di Siviglia ..... Rossini

Grand Orchestra.

The entire second act from Rossini's Opera,

IL Barbiere di Siviglia.

In costume and scenery, with the following cast:

Rosina ..... Madame ADELINA PATTI
Berta ..... Mlle. Bettini
Figaro ..... Signor Salvati
Don Basilio ..... Signor Pinto
Don Bartolo ..... Signor Barili
Un officiale ..... Signor Barberio
Un servo ..... Signor Nicolini
Conte d'Almaviva ..... Signor d'Auria
Conductor .....

N. B.—In the music lesson Madame A. PATTI will sing the Shadow Song from Meyerberr's Opera, "Dinorah."

GRAND ORCHESTRA

—UNDER DIRECTION OF—

SIGNOR d'AURIA.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

A School Where Vacation Is Overdue

Schoolmaster Walsh—"Now, Scholars, If You Studied Your 'Home Work' Hard Over the Week-End, You Should Get Some Good Marks This Morning!"

National Democratic convention
New York June & July 1924

[redacted]

MRS. NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE and WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

CLARION-LEDGER, JACKSON, MISS.

KLAN PLAN BOWLED OVER BY CLOSE VOTE

Roll Call Verified by Clerk Showed 547 against to 540 for Naming Klan

SCENES OF DISORDER ATTENDED DEBATE

Mississippi Delegation Voted Solidly Against Adoption of Substitute

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, New York, June 28.—When the roll had been verified by the clerk at the end of the roll call the unofficial vote stood 547 against the substitute plank naming the Ku Klux Klan to 540 in favor of it. That figures would defeat the minority report.

TRI-STATES SEATED.

Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas Filled Darling Tumult.

BY H. M. GATES.

NEW YORK, June 27.—In the first big tumultuous demonstrations of the day in the Democratic convention, which was started by Rodney Johnson's direct anti-Ku Klux Klan reference in placing Senator Underwood in nomination, most of the delegations from the south and west kept their seats. Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi being among the number. In the first burst of excitement, however, Mrs. Richardson of Philadelphia and Judge Jim Byrd of Newton grabbed the Mississippi state banner and swung into the surging shouting line of marchers. This demonstration was doubly interpreted by valiboiers as well as by many of the delegates. To some its significance was protest against the klan, whereas others construed it as an anti-McAdoo demonstration. The delegates from several of the states who refrained from joining the marchers declared afterward that they refused to participate in it because it was not their time to let off steam. One member of the Mississippi delegation said he refused to become a howling marcher because he is reserving his energies for the real demonstration that will come when the Democratic candidate is nominated.

to his candidacy.

McAdoo Addresses Women

The McAdoo people, on the other hand, have been more active in arranging public appearances for their candidate. There was a meeting the first evening at which Mr. McAdoo directed his remarks particularly to the women. Yesterday there was a similar gathering, attended by about 100 women, at the Hotel Vanderbilt. It was opened with prayer and Mr. McAdoo made a definite avowal on the subject of religious liberty, declaring he would never oppose any man because he was a Roman Catholic or a Protestant.

The woman then made brief speeches, pledging their loyalty to their candidate. If it prolonged the deadlock all summer, they would not [illegible] them. They promised the loyalty of the McAdoo [illegible] from the South, at least, is still [illegible] largely on the prohibition [illegible] shown by the attitude of M[illegible] Somerville, [illegible] white ribbon [illegible] Mississippi.

"I have [illegible] all my life," she said. "That is why I have come to look [illegible] McAdoo as the best candidate. [illegible] came up here I had no choice. [illegible] heard McAdoo speak and I like his attitude. As for the oil question, men in whom I have the utmost confidence have looked into it so thoroughly, and [illegible] and nothing [illegible] that touched [illegible]

SEES BRYAN AIDED BY GALLERY FOES

Yells of Hecklers Made Power Out of Rather Futile Old Man, White Asserts.

SMITH HARMED BY FRIENDS.

New York Doesn't Know U. S., Is His Explanation.

38

Queer Situation Sets Political Philosophers Pondering

SPECULATE AS TO FUTURE

Wondering If Democratic Gathering Forecasts What Will Eventuate If Party Organization Becomes More Largely Feminine.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

(By The Chicago Tribune-Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

NEW YORK, July 11.—There has been a deal of philosophizing during and since the late Democratic national convention on the trend of politics in America.

That some new force, hitherto unreckoned with, was making itself felt in public affairs, was a well nigh universal conviction that became stronger and stronger as this extraordinary political conclave progressed.

Eventually everybody reached the conclusion that this new and ungauged force is woman and thoughtful men went away from this convention feeling that they had been vouchsafed an illuminating glimpse of the politics of the future and it is subjected more and more to the influence of the newly enfranchised sex.

Mere men, baffled by the mystery of that persistent, record-breaking deadlock, were quick, perhaps too quick, to attribute it to the women in the convention. Before women gained the right to vote, when the men were running the party in their own time honored way, there never had been a deadlock even approaching this one in magnitude. It was the first convention in which women had been a real power and men were duly impressed.

Deadlock Attributed to Women.

And [illegible] and puzzled [illegible] began to have [illegible] that their [illegible] doing things [illegible] not so sure [illegible] never [illegible] opined, [illegible] upon this [illegible] could explain of [illegible] when women [illegible] part in the party [illegible] organization.

The [illegible] elements of plain [illegible] politics, certainly the women were a mighty [illegible] in the convention. Unlike the [illegible] convention, with [illegible] there counting [illegible] woman [illegible] practically [illegible] influence there were several hundred women delegates and alternates in the Democratic convention, including not less than four delegates from each state. [illegible] floor of the convention where the [illegible] dotted with women. Their [illegible] dresses and hats were [illegible] of vivid color [illegible] touch of color and their animation at all times added [illegible] the proceedings.

[illegible] polled girls [illegible] never will forget. They could not be dealt with like men delegates. Their mental processes differed from those of the men in important particulars. The women went directly to the point without beating about the bushes and the manner in which they sweetly and politely brushed aside precedents, forms, technicalities, expedients and all the other considerations which bulk huge in the male mind was exceedingly tantalizing to Mr. Brandegee, Mr. Mack, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hague and all the other bosses of the pre-feminist era.

And then the women were exasperating amateurs for principle. They were forever talking principles and standing on principles and never would sit down with the bosses in a back room in the good old fashioned way and rationally consider expedients. What was more they were as stubborn on every point. A man would yield if he found himself licked and he thought he could tell when he was licked as quick as any man—more quickly he hoped—and when it was time to start trading and save something out of the wreck.

Said They Wouldn't, and Wouldn't.

Not so the women. When they said they wouldn't, they just wouldn't, and it was useless to argue the point further. All the bosses would do was mop their brows and return to their seats and stare vacantly into space and wonder what the world is coming to.

The McAdoo candidacy was virtually dominated by the women. There is no gainsaying the fact that McAdoo appealed strongly to women everywhere. Women enlisted in his organization by the hundred as active workers. They were high in the councils of McAdoo and his managers. When the convention met they were everywhere in and out of the conclave enthusiastically proselyting for McAdoo.

That the McAdoo candidacy survived the revelations of his connection with Doheny and corporations seeking government favors from the Wilson administration astonished the male politicians, but the attitude of the women gave them a clew to the mystery. When the bosses said that McAdoo had been made "unavailable by the oil scandal" the women sweetly inquired what wrong he had done and when the bosses stuttered and stammered and drew diagrams to demonstrate their theorems their sister delegates gave them a look of infinite pity and hoped the time never would come when the party of Jefferson and Jackson would sacrifice principle and righteousness to expediency.

The McAdoo women were fanatical in their devotion to their cause. They would not compromise as any other candidate. They would go down to the last ditch fighting for McAdoo and they did.

At one point along toward the end of the first week of the deadlock it looked as if McAdoo were disposed to give up the fight and rally behind another candidate. But the women surrounding him would not hear to it. He either bowed to their will or was reinspired by their enthusiasm and decided to go on. When he did surrender finally it was at a moment when only his male advisers were present.

At the juncture the women fooled the bosses once more.

Waved McAdoo Flag to the End.

"Now that McAdoo is out of it the McAdoo crowd will name the candidate if we don't look out," said the bosses to each other. They had visions of entire McAdoo army executing a sudden flank movement and putting over their second choice by storm. The bosses dug themselves in still deeper awaiting the attack. But it didn't come. For the McAdoo women there was no second choice and the McAdoo phalanx went down with the women still waving the McAdoo flag. Altogether women proved a refreshing, inspiring and elevating influence in this convention and gave promise that their point of view and [illegible] will go far toward accomplishing the purification of politics for which all forward and upward looking [illegible] are straining. The men found to their [illegible]

WOMEN'S VOTE OR PARTY DRY
WITHER HANNAMAN
PRICE OUTCOME

June & July 1924 New York

E COMMERCIAL APPEAL.

MEMPHIS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1924.

Official Photograph of the Democratic National Convention

Will Rogers Sees Dark Horse Turn White And Describes the 'Scientific Phenomenon'

By WILL ROGERS.

Well, folks, I have just come from a private visit with the Presidential nominee of this convention.

I didn't go there as a newspaper man to interview him; I was invited there by he himself.

I had never met the man before, but there he was, all alone in the private home of a friend, listening to the radio news of the convention.

He was one of the dark horses. I was there for perhaps thirty minutes or more. Now, they say a leopard never changes its spots. But I want to testify that just in thirty minutes I witnessed a human being (who may be our next President) change his color from a dark to a very flesh-colored light.

When I walked into a big private living room to meet him in there alone this fellow looked so black I thought they had made a mistake and I was, perhaps, meeting a Republican delegate from Georgia to one of their conventions.

But he was so pleasant, and seemed so glad to see me, and repeated a few of my convention jokes, that I kinder overlooked his terrible darkness.

The radio was started going. They reached the M's, and Mississippi voted for John W. Davis. Well, Sir, the figure opposite me commenced suddenly to grow lighter. He almost began to look like a white man. He kept on talking, asking questions about the convention, and offered me a cigar. That is the only political thing I noticed about him during the entire visit. Not smoking myself, I refused, but even if I was a smoker I have seen so many casualties from campaign cigars that I would have refused anyway.

I can truthfully say to you Drys that he is a Dry. That is, he was while I was there.

The radio started on another ballot, and it reached the M's again, and Missouri went from McAdoo to Davis. Well, there, right before my eyes, was transpiring a scientific phenomenon (I guess that is what those Birds would call it). Here was a political dark horse turning white, and I am the only human being that was there to witness it. I want to tell you that outside of the time Bryan asked me to have luncheon with him it was the biggest thrill I ever got.

A big political leader dashed into the house and remarked: "John, it's going just like we figured." I offered to withdraw, as I knew they had important business but "No," he said. "You stay right here." And I sat there and heard the inner workings of a national convention.

Some day, with both men's permission, I might tell you what was said. I will start my little newspaper career by taking a tip from our President, Mr. Coolidge, by keeping my mouth shut. I feel mighty proud that these men trusted me enough to discuss things before me without even pledging me to secrecy. So I just listened, but I have plum forgot what they said.

You won't be disappointed in him. He is a real congenial, smiling he man.

I was awfully glad to meet him, as I already knew the other two leading candidates, Mr. McAdoo and Al Smith. They are all great fellows. I hate to see one win because I will hate to see the other two lose.

How would this do? Put in all three and put on three eight-hour shifts. My good old friend Gompers will support me in that plan.

Divide the work. Let Mr. Davis, on account of his European experience, attend to all foreign affairs, also social ones. Let McAdoo handle the money, the labor questions and the railroads, and let our Al take a big stick and club those politicians into line and make them do something. A combination like that would be unbeatable. Elect them for life; then they wouldn't have to worry about where they were going from there. They could give all their time to their work.

I haven't room for it here, but I want to tell you I have spent the day talking to all the prominent ladies, exchanging a few old jokes for some real inside political information. The queen of all of them is here and will be at our show tonight—Mrs. Alice Longworth. I got a lot of impressions from her. I also sat in Mrs. McAdoo's box and discussed California, and a little weeny bit of politics with Princess Cantacuzene, daughter of Mrs. Asquith. She told me jokes faster than I could reach up and get them. So some Sunday I want to give you the ladies' angle on this thing. All of them.

The big break of this voting will come when Senator Saulsbury's votes are released.

Fashion will get you sooner or later. I noticed today that the Arkansas men delegates have had their hair bobbed.

There are only two things that will get applause here now. One is a change in a whole State's vote, and the other is an announcement that "some prominent Republicans have been indicted in the oil scandal." If they can just get enough of these Republicans in jail that they have indicted, why, the Democrats can win this election, just on account of there being none left out to vote.

I wanted the announcer to do like they do at the six-day bicycle race, offer $100 for a two-vote sprint.

Smith is going out to try and pick up a lap on the field.

Mississippi changes her vote so often, they must be voting from the names in the telephone book. If the convention lasts long enough Ziegfeld will get it.

Ohio is still displaying a wonderful memory. They are with Jimmy Cox.

Sallie Turner is still having Missouri polled. Their names are better known to the convention than the candidates'.

This whole thing is just being dragged along to educate the Northerners and the Southerners up to eat hot dogs. It will go down in history as the hot dog convention. By the end of the week these delegates will start barking for the right candidate. I would rather have the dog privileges here than the nomination.

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Committee on Permanent Organization.

Alabama	Victor H. Hansen
Arizona	
Arkansas	Joe T. Robinson
California	William Kettner
Colorado	Mrs. Mary Kelly
Connecticut	Frank Fenton
Delaware	Isaac G. Giles
Florida	R. Worthington
Georgia	
Idaho	Beecher Hitchcock
Illinois	John McKelligott
Indiana	Lincoln Dixon
Iowa	E. J. Feuling
Kansas	Patrick McGinley
Kentucky	
Louisiana	Q. T. Hardtner
Maine	Leon G. C. Brown
Maryland	William Curran
Massachusetts	C. F. Campbell
Michigan	Miss Catherine D. Doran
Minnesota	Fred W. Kruse
Mississippi	Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville
Missouri	Perry Allen
Montana	J. Burke Clements
Nebraska	
Nevada	Mrs. J. F. George
New Hampshire	
New Jersey	Edward I. Edwards
New Mexico	
New York	Royal S. Copeland
North Carolina	James E. Caraway
North Dakota	
Ohio	M. R. Denver
Oklahoma	J. M. Bulls
Oregon	
Pennsylvania	Maidee B. Renshaw
Rhode Island	Mrs. Jane A. Newton
South Carolina	T. B. Pearce
South Dakota	
Tennessee	J. W. Bishop
Texas	Thomas H. Ball
Utah	
Vermont	James P. Gallicher
Virginia	George C. Peevy
Washington	H. D. Merritt
West Virginia	John Chafin
Wisconsin	Fred Russell
Wyoming	
Alaska	John Powers
District of Columbia	
Hawaii	S. C. Huber
Philippines	A. S. Hayward
Porto Rico	Benjamin J. Horton
Canal Zone	Louis Townsley

National Democratic Convention New York June & July 1924

The Democrats in the Garden

The CITIZEN *staff went to the Democratic National Convention. All rode by turn on one ticket, setting forth armed with badge and ticket, and returning with assorted impressions to be recorded, and reported. Some drew "fat" sessions, with good speeches or high excitement; some lean. Outside of their ticket turn, some listened in by radio—part of the estimated fifty million hearers of convention proceedings. So when the word "we" appears in this story it means we literally, not editorially.*

We held this magazine back from the press in the hope that we could publish a story of the nominees in case we had not already sketched them as candidates. Then, as that hope failed, after we had sent to the printer some of the account that follows, we hung on for merely a climax. Now, just as we had decided it must be a serial story, the last gavel crashes. All this is why your magazine comes to you a bit late. In the next issue there will be a story of the vice-presidential nominee.

Wide World Photo

Madison Square Garden, where the Democrats deliberated. From the Manhattan Club and the Madison Square Hotel, at the right, Governor Smith and Mr. McAdoo listened in

lar beauty. Picture a huge, hollow oval shell with a flat floor, a narrow band of box seats that rise sharply back to the wall, a white-railed speaker's platform that stands out from the middle of one long side like an off-center prize ring, and galleries rising one directly above another straight up to the glass roof.

All of it was an amazing pink. What- [illegible] of this convention says something utterly unintelligible, and another man takes his place. A devout head or two closes its eyes, and you decide that the sounds coming out of the loud speakers—the bunch of horns that look like a second-hand lot of Gabriel's cast-offs—must be prayer.

The convention — any session — has opened.

And [illegible] to each observer [illegible]

The Pennsylvania Register

Mother and Daughter Both Prominent in Public Life

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, delegate-t-large from Mississippi, who has been a ery active member of her delegation dur-g the Democratic National Convention is ot the only woman member of her family achieve distinction.

Miss Lucy Somerville, the daughter of the aunch delegate from Mississippi, is prob-ly the youngest woman member of the Bar Association. Miss Som-ville was a recent guest at HOTEL PENN-LVANIA and sailed yesterday for England here she will attend the convention of the wyers in the Middle Temple.

More than four hundred members of the merican Bar Association sailed on the *uitania* for London, having been invited the English barristers to attend the con-ntion which opens July 21st.

The American lawyers are to present to English bar a statue of Sir William ackstone. They will be received by the ng, Sir Ernest Pollock, Lord and Lady tor and Oxford and Cambridge. Sul-ve Manor, home of the forefathers of orge Washington will also be visited.

Sailing with Miss Somerville were Mr. W. Shands and Mr. G. D. Shands, both whom were guests of the Hotel.

Mrs. Somerville saw her daughter and friends off before starting for the final ion of the Democratic Convention at dison Square Garden.

Daily Mail, Pa Penn Hotel-New York

1924

CLUB WOMEN AT GREENWOOD.

GREENWOOD, Miss., Oct. 25.—Delegates from the fifth district of the Federation of Mississippi Women's Clubs were gathering in Greenwood this morning and will continue to come in increasing numbers during the afternoon for the opening session of the district convention, which will convene tomorrow morning. The convention will remain in session during Friday and aSturday, with a particularly interesting programme prepared.

Featured on the programme at the session tomorrow afternoon are Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville of Greenville, who bears the distinction of being the first woman in Mississippi to serve in the lower house of the Legislature, and Mrs. J. C. Harhy, president of the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Somerville will address the delegates and visitors on the subject, "Is Our Liberty in aDnger?" and Mrs. Harhy will deliver the annual message to the meeting.

Society

Miss Minnie Brewer's Delta Guests.

Miss Minnie Brewer entertained as welcome week-end guests her distinguished friends from the Delta, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, recently elected member of the Legislature from Washington County, and her daughter, Miss Lucy Somerville, of Cleveland.

Miss Somerville is a member of the law firm of Shands, Elmore and Causey, and has been in Jackson presenting a case before the Supreme Court. Miss Brewer and Miss Somerville are very congenial especially in the fact that they are making for themselves fame in the professional world where only a few years since, the "stronger sex" only dared to venture.

1920

The appearance of a Portia in the Supreme Court chamber is a rare occurrence and whenever one of the fairer sex that has chosen law as her life profession appears to argue a case she has the "moral support" of a number of the members of her sex. Monday is such an occasion. Miss Lucy Somerville of Cleveland, one of the few women lawyers of the state, arguing a case before Division B. A number of ladies were present to hear her, although this is not the first time she has appeared before the state's highest tribunal.

MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON.—PHOTOGRAPHED BY SARONY.

PRIMA DONNAS.—

MADAME MARCELLA SEMBRICH.—PHOTOGRAPHED BY MORA.

A thousand times the great clock's heart has beat,—
A thousand, thousand times!
And ever at the hours the sudden, sweet,
Low, unexpected ringing of the chimes
Tells how the night doth slowly pass away.
The kissing snow fell thro' the air all day,
But with the dark did cease;
I hear the shivers of the frozen trees.
The night lamp's flame, tho' weak the flame and small,
Casts shadows giant tall
That to the ceiling crawl;
The cap-frill of the sleeping nurse doth fall
And nod this way and that against the wall,
Against the great dark house, and deeply sleep
they all!

They held me fast; they could not hear the call
That I heard ever. Chill the winds did blow,
The skies were dark, the ways were white with snow—
He did not call, I wandered to think so!
But now they sleep I will rise and go;

* * * * * * *

I step out on the floor—
How loud the nurse doth snore!—
But I softly close the door.

* * * * * * *

My long black shadow runs by my side—
Was it I or my love that died
And was buried so deeply under the snow
So many hundred years ago!

* * * * * * *

He must be dead, so still he lies—
My in my bed and he call'd me;
He hears me, but it might not be
That we should rest so far apart,
And we have lain here, heart to heart,
Since we came out across the snow
Some thousand years ago.

DAILY CLARION-LEDGER, JACKSON, MI

WOMAN LAWYER IS WINNER IN CASE BEFORE HIGH COURT

Also, Woman Plaintiff, on Ground Unjust Treatment, Scores Triumph In $10,000 Judgment.

There was an impulse on the part of several of those in attendance at the supreme court sitting Monday morning, in the proceedings, to rise up and "Page Miss Lucy Stone Somerville, of Cleveland, Miss." The generating power tht impelled this impulse was a decision handed down by Associate Justice Ethridge of Division B in a case which was formally argued and presented to the court a fortnight or so ago, in which Miss Somerville represented the appellant.

The case was one of those so frequently presented before the appellate courts in which non-performance of contract or agreement as surety is involved. It was styled J. W. Bishop vs Currie-McGraw Co., and Miss Somerville argued the appellant's case while Louis C. Hallam, also of Cleveland, appeared for the appellee.

The cause [illegible] was a claim for $[illegible], which, while comparatively small, represented principles in equity which were also presented in [illegible] cases. The [illegible] apparently [illegible] the law and authorities [illegible]

ENGAGED.

And so I'm fairly engaged at last;
In the meshes of Cupid's net held fast!
I can't forget it, for, turn where I may,
The ring on my finger seems to say,
With its glitter and flash: "You're no longer
your own;
And you'd better let flirting and folly alone."

Now, Belle, do help me a bit, there's a dear,
To empty this drawer full of relics here—
Trophies of last year's "season," you see,
When I had the jolliest times at B——;
And no more dreamed than the man in the
moon
That Fred and I would—ahem!—so soon.

He followed me round, as the others did,
As though I were "put up for the highest bid":
And to tell the truth, in learning the art
Of flirting, one injures a trifle the heart.
And I—well, here is a photograph
Of—surely you've seen him. Now pray don't
laugh.

A pair of gloves and some faded flowers,
Relics of sweet last summer's hours.
A broken fan—oh, Willie broke that.
I broke his heart, he said: tit for tat!
And here's a button: I think it came
From the uniform of young What's-his-name.

Those gloves?—well, throw them away: I wore
Them riding with Clark three times or more.
Of course I know it is only right
That I should forever put out of sight
These nice old relics, since never more
Can I live the same old jolly times o'er.

But, Belle, my dear, now, honest and true,
If I had this "engagement" over to do,
I think—I think—between you and I,
If Fred didn't mind, I really would try,
For the sake of one more summer of fun,
To postpone the engagement till summer were
done!

A Queer Marriage Ceremony.

[Exchange.]

In the northwestern part of Sumner county, Tenn., lives an Irish magistrate, a man of liberal education and a full quota of that mother wit for which his nation is remarkable. A short time ago a colored pair, named Jim and Bet, called upon the Squire to be united, "for better or worse," probably the latter. Having had some notice of their coming, he prepared and actually used the following unique ceremony:

"Jim, will you take Bet
Without any regret.
To love and to cherish,
Till one of you perish,
And laid under the sod,
So help you, God?"

Jim having given the usual affirmative answer, Squire R. turned to Bet:

"Bet, will you take Jim
And cling to him,
Both out and in,
Through thick and thin;
Holding him to your heart,
Till death do you part?"

Bet modestly acquiesced, and the newly married couple were dismissed with this "stopper over all:"

"Thro' life's alternate joy and strife
I now pronounce you man and wife.
Go up life's hill till you get to the level,
And salute your bride, you rusty black
devil!"

YOURS IN HASTE.

I loved that dainty monogram,
With three slim letters interlaced,
Above the notes she used to write—
Signing them over, "Yours in haste."

The world was young, and so was I;
How sweet to think that in the whirl
She kept one moment all for me,
To glad my heart—my radiant girl!

The world is old, and so am I;
And since my love became my wife,
It seems to me I've somehow been,
Too late for everything in life.

With ribbons flying, gown awry,
With panting breath and hearts unleased,
True to her vows of yore she's been,
Both now and ever—mine "in haste."

Julia H. Wetherill, in the August Century Bric-a-Brac.

TWO PRESENTATIONS IN LOWER HOUSE FRIDAY

Mrs. Somerville, Speaker Tom Bailey Honored by the Members

A nice little chapter in the history of Mississippi was written in the House chamber Friday afternoon, shortly before the adjournment hour, when Speaker Bailey named a committee composed of Messrs. George, Stansel, Wynn of Washington and Smith of Jackson, to escort Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, the only woman member, to the chair.

Mrs. Somerville was taken very much by surprise. She didn't know what was on the way, and appeared very much flustered—that's a good feminine word—when the members arose to their feet and commenced cheering.

Acting as spokesman for the House Mr. George then presented Mrs. Somerville with a beautiful silver loving cup as a token of the love and esteem in which she is cherished by her colleagues.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

A Neat Piece of Composition.

Miss Lucy Buck, a young lady of Front Royal, Va., recently wrote to Grover Cleveland, asking a silken nectie for a crazy quilt, to be made and sold for the benefit of the poor. In reply, she received a pleasant autograph letter from the President, enclosing an elegant tie, for the purpose named. Miss B's letter was charmingly written in verse. It has never been published before, and is, as follows:

My dear Mr. Cleveland, I know it's a shame,
To bother you now, but I'm not to blame,
At least not so much, for Jack is the one
Who first put me up to the thing I have done.
He told me, last night, if I'd make for the fair
A crazy patch quilt, and put in a square
Of something that Cleveland had worn he would buy
The thing for himself, no matter how high
The price I might set,—and so don't you see
If I manage this plan, how nice it will be?
Jack gives a nice sum towards our fair for the poor,
Receiving instead what he values far more.
And then, when I marry dear Jack, it is plain,
I'll own both the quilt and memento again!
Now, dear Mr. Cleveland, please won't you just ask
Your sister to send me, 'tis not much of a task,
An old silken necktie, or handkerchief say,
Some fragment of what you've worn any day,
To lend to my handiwork dignity due?
And then may the Fates most kindly help you
To piece at the patch-work you've taken in hand,
Its intricate paterns, at once small and grand—
May each square that's fashioned with infinite art
Glow with the tints truth and wisdom impart,
Till the National crazy-patch, crazy no more,
Grows into symmetry ne'er known before!
And still something better I wish you may win—
Some true, earnest woman, who, through thick and thin,
Will follow your fortunes as I'll follow Jack's.
And not any further your patience to tax,
I will close, just adding this P. S., to say,
If your own secretary be out of the way,
Or too much engaged this petition to read
Because it is small, just tell him to heed
This admonition—it never is wise,
The day of small things to neglect or despise,
For something, perhaps in years not remote,
We women may have legal right to a vote,
Then if he wished to be President, he
Might have some aid from e'en poor little me.
"Verbum est" is the cue—Adieu—may you be
As happy as good, prays your friend Lucy B.

For the first time in the history of the Mississippi Bar association, a woman lawyer memb[illegible] ganization delivered an [illegible] fore one of the convention [illegible] when Miss Lucy Stone Somerville of Cleveland spoke on "Laws for Lawyers" yesterday afternoon, at the opening day's session of the nineteenth annual gathering of the body.

At the conclusion of her address, Miss Somerville received the plaudits and compliments of her fellow members of the association. This talented young woman is a daughter of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, one of the state's most talented women, member of the lower house of the state legislature and who was elected to membership on the democratic state central committee at its meeting yesterday.

LEADERS IN MISSISSIPPI INAUGURAL

1. Mrs. Nellie Nugent Sommerville, first and only House member.
2. Hon. B. A. Lincoln, House chairman inaugural committee.
3. Henry L. Whitfield, governor.
4. Miss Belle Kearney, first and only woman f the Senate, chairman of finance committee.
5. Hon. M. P. L. Love, president pro tempore osenator.

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville at Federation

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, who so ably represented Washington county as one of the members of the lower house and made friends of every one of her colleagues, will spend the present week in —ackson to attend State Federation of Women's Clubs of which she is a second vice president. Mrs. Somerville will be one of the presiding officers and all who know of her honors during the legislative session fully understand how well this will be done.

Mrs. Somerville will make a report as chairman of the Community Welfare department, and will also deliver an address on the eleemosynary institutions of Mississippi. It is said that Mrs. Somerville was without a doubt the most popular member of the lower house and that there was not a man who would have done his very best to see that [illegible] suggested was done, for she has that charming dignity and that executive ability that make her one to succeed in whatever she undertaken.

The County Attorney's Salary Increase Bill

Mrs. Somerville States Her Position and Her Business Times Given Power of the News Message.

The following letter was received for publication shortly after the adjournment of the legislature yesterday to give the author opportunity to state her position:

Jackson, Miss., March 29, 1924

Dear Mr. Smith:

The news story in Democrat-Times regarding my activities in connection with county attorney bill is not correct and I hope you will make public the source of this story.

I have had nothing to do with senate proceedings in this matter. This fact is perfectly well known to all parties concerned.

I do think the people of Washington County want no election at this time and I so stated to some of my political supporters in Greenville.

Yours very truly,

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE.

The special from Jackson referred to above was sent to this paper by Mr. [illegible] V. Anderson, attorney for the board of supervisors at the request of the editor. Reports reached Greenville that there had been changes made in the county attorney bill and that there had been a satisfactory change in the attitude of part of our legislative delegation. [illegible] Anderson.

who assumed the roll of patient in our practical emergency class of yesterday was heard to remark, we relieved her from apparent syncope, revived her from drowning, by both Marshall Hall's and Salterwaith's methods of producing artificial respiration, set her arm—seemingly broken—bandaged her head in the most approved styles, went through with the necessary bandaging that must precede bloodless amputations, treated s v-eral compound comminuted fractures, and in short applied all the book lore the disciples of Aesculapius have taught the class to our accommodating subject. This was, of course, supplemented with any apparently needed suggestions by the head nurse. It was 9:30 when the class disbanded and our weary but willing subject recovered from such a chapter of accidents as is seldom passed ly through by any mortal. The class extended to her congratulations and thanks as their feminine clinic ascended the stairs.

—*One of the Students.*

UNDER THE LEAVES.

Thick green leaves from the soft brown
earth,
Happy spring-time hath called them
forth;
First faint promise of summer bloom
Breathes from the fragrant, sweet per-
fume,
Under the leaves.

Lift them! what marvelous beauty lies
Hidden beneath, from our thoughtless
eyes,
y-flowers, rosy or purest white,
up their cups to the sudden light,
Under the leaves.

there no lives whose holy deeds—
Seen by no eye save His who reads
Motive and action—in silence grow
Into rare beauty, and bud and blow
Under the leaves?

OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRUTHFULNESS IN OTHERS.

Responsibility for other people's truthfulness rests very lightly on the souls of the best of people. We feel it to be perfectly moral to entangle a man in his talk so as to put him on the side of the st opinions. If we drive him to the t, and make him let out ideas which would rather have kept in, we plume ourselves on having done valuable work in the secret service of truth. We for- that perhaps the man's desire not to mmit himself just then was the truth him, and that we helped him disobey better impulses. In common ethics steem it perfectly fair to put a man at a disadvantage. It is his own fault if he falls into it. But when we have put a man at a disadvantage, we have put him where he cannot act truly and speak freely, and so the truth cannot all get out of him. We share in whatever untruth gets out of him then. Arguing is cultivated more than conversation, and end of all but very few arguments is, not to see the truth rise up, but to see the antagonist go down. To put a man at his ease is one of the essentials of getting at the truth in people. Any one of us ill at ease will express himself in a hundred acts and sayings which we never intended to do or say.

Truth is not a great colorless abstraction, an affair of yes and no, but it has as many tinges and colors as there are men in the world to express it. A man's temperament and tastes, and the traditions behind him, make up the truth that God would speak through that man. Put a mystic in the atmosphere of the dogmatist, and you will make him ridiculous. All of us can be made ridiculous if put in a slightly different atmosphere. The poet and the theologian have often been at war. You can riddle the literary man's theology with logic, but it is an illogical proceeding. The theologian tries to express his last thought in harmony with some previous thought. The poet pours out his last thought as if it were the only one he ever had, and leaves God to do the harmonizing. If the poet would remember that there is such a thing as theological science with metes and bounds of which he knows nothing, and respect what is not in his habit, and if the theologian would remember that truth is not all systematic as we are systematic. but is also an affair of glimpses, colors, atmospheres, and feelings, and learn to regard with reverence some pathways that God never gave him to walk in, the feud might be composed.

To put a man where he cannot be himself (and to be one's self is about the most difficult thing in the world), and to get the better of him then, is a poor, mock, shabby victory. The case can never be concluded with what a man says in such circumstances. When we hamper a man's personality we obstruct God. A Christian duty is to cultivate the skill that shall put people at ease, and not judge them until they have had a fair field and plenty of favor.

Heresy trials ought to take three or four years instead of as many days, and many a heretic might have been saved to the church, perhaps, if some people had been zealous in helping him to say what he meant. We can always find heresy if we look for it. The Gospels might not have been so short if the truth-seekers of Israel had helped Jesus to tell the truth. And all the beautiful things that he left unsaid, and that our hearts still long to hear, might perhaps have been heard if only people who thought they were truthful had realized that at least half of one's truth-telling in this world is in helping others to tell the truth. And sometimes we treat the New Testament just as the Pharisees did Jesus, trying to entangle him in his talk to make him say something that he did not mean to say. We treat it as if it were written in Boston two hundred years ago, instead of in Asia Minor and Greece eighteen hundred years ago. With a new truthfulness, let us help the New Testament to say what it means, and be sure it never can say it without our help.—*The Rev. John Sheridan Zelie in the Sunday School Times.*

CLARA BARTON.

Clara Barton's early life is significant, as prophetic of her career. She is a New England girl, born at North Oxford, Mass., Christmas day, 1830, the youngest of a sturdy family. Living much out of doors, tending sick dogs and cats, riding untamed colts, when only eleven years old nursing a sick brother through a long illness,—these incidental features of her early life were an index of the future. She taught the "toughest" district school known to local history, one which had forcibly ejected its masters, but which, under this sixteen-year-old girl, became quiet and orderly.

In 1853 she began to advocate free schools of a high grade. At Bordentown, N. J., she had been told that such an undertaking would fail; but she agreed to assume the entire responsibility for three months at her own expense. She took a tumble-down building and began with six scholars, making it understood that the children of rich and poor were alike welcome. The result in one year was the erection of a fine edifice, and the establishment of a free school at Bordentown, with a roll of five hundred pupils.

While on a visit to Washington she was asked to enter the Patent Office, which department was in a serious condition through the treachery of clerks. Here she stayed three years, and her books are still exhibited as models.

But not until the civil war did the world know Clara Barton. She was in Washington when the soldiers from her own state were brought there from Baltimore, where the first blood of the war had been shed. She met them at the station, saw that the forty wounded men were taken to the hospital, and the rest quartered at the Capitol, where she caused

baskets of food to be brought and the soldiers fed.

It was her custom during the war of the Peninsula to go down the Potomac on the boat that carried supplies, and return with the wounded soldiers, taking with her such things as would give them relief until they could get to the hospitals. Thus she became a medium of communication between the soldiers and their friends,—she writing the home letters and receiving supplies and delicacies.

At once she saw the need of attention to wounded men on the battle-field. They were sent up from the swamps of Chickahominy to Washington covered with mud and gore in which they had lain for days. She told her father of her desire to go to the front, and that she had been told it would expose her to insult. But her father said: "Go, if you feel it your duty to go! I know what soldiers are, and I know that every true soldier will respect you and your errand."

It was not easy to get through the lines. Every where she was rebuffed. At last she stood before the assistant quartermaster and told him she was a soldier's daughter, and had no fear of the battle field or of the enemy's fire; and that she had large supplies and wanted only transportation for herself and them.

We can never know of the suffering relieved and the lives saved through this ministry. Lucy Larcom wrote of her: "We may catch a glimpse of her at Chantilly,—in the darkness of the rainy midnight bending over a dying boy, or falling into a brief sleep on the wet ground in her tent, almost under the flying cavalry; or riding in one of her train of army wagons toward another field, subduing by the way a band of mutinous teamsters into her friends and allies; or at the terrible battle of Antietam, (where the regular army supplies did not arrive until three days afterward), furnishing from her wagons cordials and bandages for the wounded, making gruel for the fainting men from the meal in which her medicines had been packed, extracting with her own hand a bullet from the cheek of a wounded soldier, tending the fallen all day with her throat parched and her face blackened by sulphurous smoke, and at night when the surgeons were dismayed at finding themselves left with only one half-burnt candle amid thousands of bleeding, dying men, illumining the fields with candles and lanterns her forethought had supplied. No wonder they called her the "Angel of the Battlefield!"

"After the defeat of Fredericksburg, when the half-starved, half-frozen soldiers were brought to her, she had great fires built to lay them around, administering cordials, and causing an old chimney to be pulled down for bricks to warm them with, while she herself had but the shelter of a tattered tent between her and the piercing winds. She was in many battles, often directly under fire. Her clothing was frequently grazed or pierced, but she was never wounded. At the battle of Antietam, as she stooped to lift the head of a wounded man, a ball passed between her arm and her body, entering the soldier's breast and instantly killing him."

At the close of the war President Lincoln appointed Miss Barton to correspond with the friends of missing prisoners, and when she reached her office three days later, four bushels of letters were awaiting her. She established at her own expense a Bureau of Records of missing men. They were compiled from hospital and prison rolls and from burial lists, and came to be of great value to the government. She went to Andersonville and identified all but four hundred of the thirteen thousand graves of buried soldiers. She had a suitable headboard placed at each grave, and and a fence built around the cemetery. In all that she had done through the war she had never asked for money. She had used her own money freely, saying: "What is money to me if I have no country?" For her services, then as always, she neither desired nor received pay.

In 1869, while resting in Switzerland, Clara Barton first heard of the Red Cross Society. And through her influence the United States jcined the International Association. The Red Cross Society is a great treaty entered into by the nations of the earth for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of war. Under its flag all ground is neutral; all persons lawfully wearing its badge can go unmolested; the sick and wounded of the enemy are cared for with the same tenderness shown one's own. The uniform flag bears the colors of the Swiss flag reversed, a red cross on a white ground.

The following year France declared war against Prussia, and the daughter of the German Emperor sent for Miss Barton to assist in caring for the soldiers. No wonder that two workers like these found themselves one in a friendship which has remained undimmed through the flight of busy years. The Grand Duke decorated her with the gold Cross of Remembrance, and the Emperor conferred upon her the iron Cross of Merit, which is bestowed only upon those who have earned it by deeds of heroism on the battlefield.

We find her entering Strasburg at head of the German army, when th sieged city opened its gates to r wretchedness and suffering. We fin at Metz, Sedan, and Paris throug closing days of the Commune. T hard labors were followed by sick long and prostrating.

On returning to this country she appointed superintendent of the W an's Reformatory at Sherburne, N where the rough, coarse women inals were surprised to find them yielding to her wishes and even off her words of praise.

Clara Barton is surprised to find anyone is interested in her. She say have no mission. I have never h mission. But I have always had work than I could do lying aroun feet, and I try hard to get it out way so as to go on and do the next. home in Washington is the headqu of the Red Cross. It is a fine old h whose walls are hung with the fla nations, and whose atmosphere is otic and inspiring. In personal ap ance she is a surprise to the str who had thought of her as one enough to lead armies, and s enough to endure hardship an horrors of war. She is below me height, with a sweet, gentle voice dresses with exquisite taste. Her ner is that of a beautiful little m whose maternal heart has taken i world. She it is who faces the Arm problems of suffering and dangers horrors untold.—*Jennie M. Bingha the Central Christian Advocate.*

STARS IN THE DARKNESS.

God's best promises for us in thi are for good gifts that are possible in times of trial and suffering special need. He does not promi keep us from sickness, but to m bed and smooth our pillow when w sick. He does not promise that we never be in the flood or the flame, b does promise that the flood shal overwhelm us or the fire consum When a new trial threatens us, l have hope of a special blessing could never come except in such a This thought should make the dar welcome to us.

"As the deep blue of heaven brightens stars,
So God's great love shines fort promises,
Which, falling softly through our bars,
Daze not our eyes, but with their soft bless."

—*Sunday School Tim*

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ELEGY WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCH-YARD

Thomas Gray

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
  The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
  And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
  And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
  And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds;

Save that, from yonder ivy-mantled tower,
  The moping owl does to the moon complain
Of such as, wandering near her secret bower,
  Molest her ancient, solitary reign.

Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
  Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
  The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,
  The swallow twittering from the straw-built shed,
The cock's shrill clarion, or echoing horn,
  No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.

For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn,
  Or busy housewife ply her evening care;
No children run to lisp their sire's return,
  Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share.

Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,
  Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their team afield!
  How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke!

Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
  Their homely joys, and destiny obscure;
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
  The short and simple annals of the poor.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
  And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Awaits alike the inevitable hour:
  The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Nor you, ye proud impute to these the fault,
  If memory o'er their tomb no trophies raise
Where through the long-drawn aisle and fretter vault
  The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.

Can storied urn or animated bust
  Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can Honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
  Or Flattery soothe the dull cold ear of Death?

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
  Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed,
  Or wak'd to ecstasy the living lyre;

But knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
  Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll;
Chill Penury repressed their noble rage,
  And froze the genial current of the soul.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
  The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear:
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
  And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Some village Hampden, that, with dauntless breast,
  The little tyrant of his fields withstood,
Some mute, inglorious Milton, here may rest;
  Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood.

The applause of listening senates to command,
  The threats of pain and ruin to despise,
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
  And read their history in a nation's eyes,

Their lot forbade; nor circumscribed alone
  Their growing virtues, but their crimes confined;
Forbade to wade thro' slaughter to a throne,
  And shut the gates of mercy on mankind;

The struggling pangs of conscious truth to hide,
  To quench the blushes of ingenuous shame,
Or heap the shrine of Luxury and Pride
  With incense kindled at the Muse's flame.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
  Their sober wishes never learned to stray;
Along the cool sequestered vale of life
  They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

Yet even these bones from insult to protect,
  Some frail memorial still erected nigh,
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture decked,
  Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.

Their name, their years, spelt by the unlettered Muse,
  The place of fame and elegy supply:
And many a holy text around she strews
  That teach the rustic moralist to die.

For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
  This pleasing anxious being e'er resigned,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
  Nor cast one longing look behind?

On some fond breast the parting soul relies,
  Some pious drops the closing eye requires;
Ev'n from the tomb the voice of Nature cries,
  Ev'n in our ashes live their wonted fires.

For thee who mindful of the unhonor'd dead,
  Dost in these lines their artless tale relate;
If chance, by lonely contemplation led,
  Some kindred spirit shall inquire thy fate, —

Haply some hoary-headed swain may say,
  "Oft have we seen him, at the peep of dawn,
Brushing with hasty steps the dews away,
  To meet the sun upon the upland lawn.

"There at the foot of yonder nodding beech,
  That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high,
His listless length at noontide would he stretch,
  And pore upon the brook that babbles by.

"Hard by yon wood, now smiling as in scorn,
  Mutt'ring his wayward fancies, he would rove;
Now drooping like one forlorn,
  Or craz'd with care, or cross'd in hopeless love.

"One morn I missed him on the custom'd hill,
  Along the heath, and near his favorite tree;
Another came,—nor yet beside the rill,
  Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood was he:

"The next, with dirges due, in sad array,
  Slow through the church-way path we saw him borne;-

Approach and read (for thou canst read) the lay
  Grav'd on the stone beneath yon aged thorn."

THE EPITAPH

Here rest his head upon the lap of earth,
  A youth to fortune and to fame unknown;
Fair Science frown'd not on his humble birth,
  And Melancholy mark'd him for her own.

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere;
  Heaven did a recompense as largely send:
He gave a misery all he had, a tear;
  He gained from heaven ('twas all he wished) a friend.

No farther seek his merits to disclose,
  Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,—
(There they alike in trembling hope repose,)
  The bosom of his Father and his God.

Noel Explains Why Percy Refused Convention Floor

LEXINGTON, Miss., June 18.—Ex-Gov. Noel, chairman of the late Democratic state convention, was interviewed today in regard to the telegram from Jackson in yesterday's papers criticizing him for not recognizing Senator Percy at the time Senator Stephens, Congressman Wilson, Gov. Whitfield, Ex-Gov. Bilbo and Oscar Johnston were accorded the privilege of the convention to speak.

He said: "Neither of the gentlemen mentioned spoke to the convention at all while it was in session. They spoke during a recess of the convention, taken to allow the committee on credentials to make investigations and report, and while Mr. Percy and all the others interested in the contests of opposing delegations were probably out of the hall and introducing evidence and making arguments before the committee on credentials. During this interval the chairman had no control of who did or did not speak, the delegates calling whoever they desired to hear, and anybody had the right to the floor that chose to take it. The chairman being on the platform, as a mere matter of courtesy, while awaiting the reconvening of the convention, briefly presented whoever was called for or appeared on the platform to speak.

"After the convention reassembled, and throughout its session, the chairman held that no one was entitled to the floor, neither to vote nor speak, after the report of the committee on credentials as to uncontested delegates was unanimously adopted whose name was not in that report. This is the practice of all conventions, and no one else can speak except by special permission given by a vote of the convention. When Mr. Percy rose to speak when the report on the Washington County contest was made his right to the floor was challenged on the ground that he was not an accredited delegate and had no right to the floor. Then the claim was made that he was a proxy delegate from Claiborne County. The chairman then called on the secretary to know if he was on the list from that county as adopted by the convention. His name not being found there he was refused the floor, as had been a contesting delegate from Warren County under similar circumstances. The chairman then asked the convention would it give unanimous consent to hear Mr. Percy speak. That being refused, the question was put to a vote of the convention and the convention refused to hear Mr. Percy. The chairman then gave 15 minutes to the leaders for and against the adoption of the report, as authorized by vote of the convention. Both sides were heard, two short addresses from Mr. Oscar Johnston, representing the Percy side, and two talks from members of the committee, supporting the claims of the Somerville delegation, who had received a favorable report from the committee. Neither side consumed their 15 minutes. A vote was then taken after clear and strong presentations from the respective sides, and the Somerville delegation was recognized by the convention by a vote of about 190 to about 78."

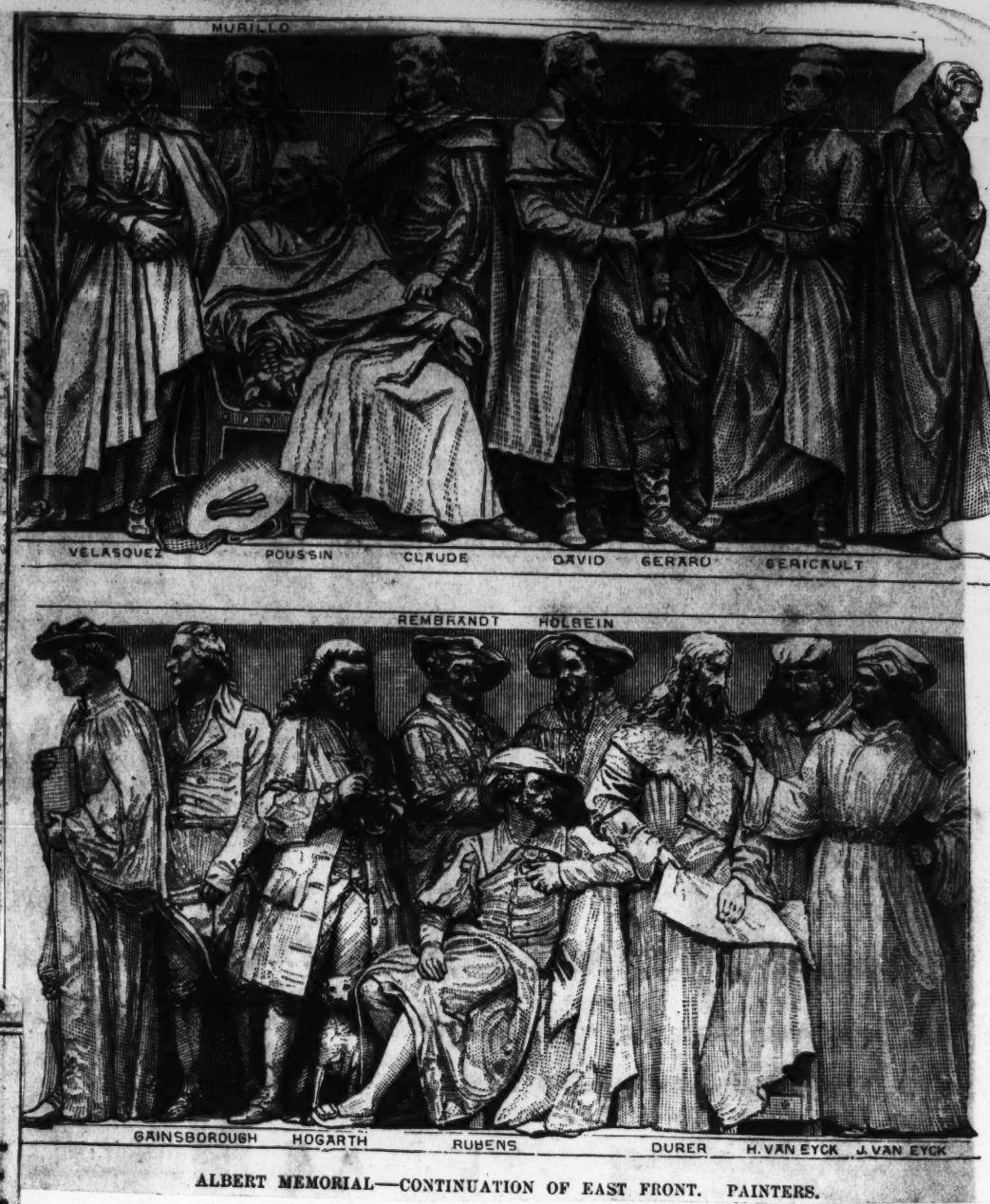
SLIGHTED LEROY PERCY.

Henry Fox Criticizes Chairman Noel for Kind Action.

JACKSON, Miss., June 16. — Hon. Henry A. Fox, member of the House of Representatives from Oktibbeha county, who was also a delegate to the recent State convention, has written a public letter in which he gives his views about some things that occurred in the convention.

Mr. Fox, in referring to the matter of the Washington county contest, says:

"Another thing I didn't like about the State Convention was the way it treated ex-Senator Leroy Percy. He heading the contested delegation from Washington county and I was very anxious to have him present his side of the question, but am exceedingly sorry to say a majority of the delegates by their votes refused him permission to address the Convention. I think Senator Noel, the Chairman of the Convention, made a great mistake in not recognizing him just as he did Gov. Whitfield, Ex-Gov. Bilbo and Congressman Weber Wilson."



ALBERT MEMORIAL—CONTINUATION OF EAST FRONT. PAINTERS.

L APPEAL, MEMPHIS,

KLAN WINS CONTEST IN STATE COMMITTEE

Klan Committee in Washington County Upheld.

JACKSON, Miss., July 28.—The state Democratic executive committee, after a session extending from noon today until 11 o'clock tonight, voted to seat the klan executive committee from Washington County, declaring it to be regularly elected, and voted to refer the Warren County contest to an election of the people at the August primaries.

The Washington County case was not taken up until nearly 8 o'clock tonight, Sam V. Anderson presented the anti-klan case and Judge J. M. Cashin, the klan side of the controversy. The question hinged upon the regularity of two conventions. Briefly stated, a general convention had been called to meet at Greenville to elect delegates to the county convention, 25 in number. Upon assembling, it developed that the anti-klan crowd had printed tickets for the 25 delegates, and the other side had no delegates selected. After a wrangle over the fact the klan delegates to the number of about 100 left the convention hall and went to a hotel and held a separate convention. The other crowd, to the number of 321, elected their delegates and an executive committee. The state convention turned down the anti-klan crowd and the executive committee today followed that action, declaring it had no right to reverse the convention.

The meeting was orderly and splendidly handled by the cool and impartial rulings of Chairman Wells, who made it plain that the proceedings must be orderly and judicial and that other actions would not prove profitable.

This is not a prohibition fight
M. N. S. not Klan.

(From The Commercial Appeal Files)

75 YEARS AGO
May 16, 1863

WASHINGTON—General Hascall has warned publishers of "Copperhead" newspapers in Indiana, they must apologize for their recent virulent articles about the Federal Government and be more careful what they print in the future or their papers will be suspended.

RICHMOND, Va.—It is reported here on authority that wounds which caused the death of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, resulted from a misunderstood order given the Confederates who fired on him when he was asked to halt and he failed to comply with the demand.

NASHVILLE—Dr. W. A. Cheatham and family of Nashville have been ordered by the Federal Army commander here to go to Alton, Ill., where they will be imprisoned during the war. Mrs. Cheatham is a sister of Mrs. Morgan, wife of the Confederate general, John Morgan.

Officers of the "Relief" Fire Co., elected in Memphis last night are: Thomas O'Brien, president; P. Phelan, vice president; C. H. M. Smith, secretary; Louis Barbeire, foreman; Alf Young, assistant foreman; Martin Kelly, treasurer; John Yolling, captain of the hose; Frank Gasteel, first assistant; M. Cotton, second assistant; Josh Bain, first engineer; W. J. Evans, James Kirk and C. H. M. Smith, members of the Standing Committee.

Manhattan Turrets and Minarets.
An Etching by W. A. Sherwood.
Courtesy of Arthur H. Harlow & Co.

Seen from ferry while going during National Democratic Convention July 28 – 1924

Aug 1924

MRS. SOMMERVILLE CLEANS UP COUNTY

Is Victorious Second Time Over Established "Ring" In Washington

Clarion Ledger

Verily, verily, when Representative Nellie Nugent Somerville, only woman member of the lower house of the Mississippi legislature and one of the Women's Christitan Temperance union, leaders in the Magnolia state, started a fight in Washington county to "clean up" the "ring", especially that at Greenville, and said to be headed by former Senator Leroy Percy, she started a little whirlwind that became a tempest, then died down to a gentle breeze and then flared up with new vigor.

The score now stands:

Mrs. Somerville 2; Ex-Senator Percy 0. Mrs. Somervillea faction has the honor of having been tried twice by separate and distinct "juries" and being acquitted by each. Her victory had to be won twice—still the opposition declines to admit it is beaten.

Mrs. Somerville really started her fight early this spring when delegates from one of the Greenville beats were to be chosen to sit in the Washington county democratic convention. She ended it last night with a unanimous victory after a hard fight before the state democratic executive committee, which recognized her faction to handle affairs of the party in her county.

Her first experience in a democratic convention convinced her that the "ring" said to be wet in its tendencies and rabidly anti-klan, was in full power, had its ticket all planned out and would give no other ticket leeway on the floor of the convention. Her womanhood cried out against such taetics and with her followers she bolted the convention.

Her faction was recognized by the majority of uncontested delegates at the coun yconvention /and given seats. At the state convention, the credentials committee again recognized her faction on the grounds that it could not go behind the action of the Washington county convention. She was seated with her faction and took part in the state convention that has made history interesting.

Notwithstanding the defeats administered the Percy faction at the two conventions, a fight was made last night before the democratic executive committee—the supreme tribunal of the democratic party in Mississippi. Again she was victorious.

The fight her followers claimed last night is not one of personal principles, or whether klan forces shall rule Washington county but rather one of right against might—of prohibition enforcement against alleged wet tendencies.

Clarion Ledger July 28 - 1924

October 1924

Mrs. Somerville the President W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, has just returned home from Jackson, where she attended the Mississippi Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and where she was elected President of the Union and also selected to represent the Mississippi organization in the World's W. C. T. U. to be held in Edinburgh, Scotland, in June next. Mrs. Somerville reports that the state W. C. T. U. in convention assembled endorsed the woman's national committee for law enforcement, of which Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, of Beverly, Mass., is the chairman, and pledged co-operation in Mississippi. Mrs. Somerville issued a statement as follows:

The national organizations are: General Federations of Woman's Clubs, Young Women's Christian Association, Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Association, American Legion Auxiliary, Lend a Hand Society, Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America, Council of Women for Home Missions, International Order of King's Daughters, National Council of Women, Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The motto of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement is "Allegiance to the constitution, observance of law."

I call the attention of Mississippi women to this movement and earnestly request that you give it favorable consideration in local, district and state meetings.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE.

WOMEN CO-OPERATING

Editor, Clarion-Ledger:

I note with pleasure the editorial on law enforcement and ask permission to say that in my opinion the event of outstanding importance at the recent W. C. T. U. convention resolution:

"The Mississippi W. C. T. U. in convention assembled endorses the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement. Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly, Mass., chairman and pledges cooperation in Mississippi."

The national organizations which have affiliated with this committee are as follows:

General Federation of Women's Clubs, Young Women's Christian association, Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher associations, American Legion Auxiliary, Lend-a-hand society, Federation of Women's Board of Foreign Missions of North America Council of Women for Home Missions, National Council of Women, International Order of Kings Daughters, American Association of University Women, Women's Christian Temperance Union.

I request most earnestly that all these organizations in Mississippi, in their local, district and state meetings take up this matter and pass resolutions similar to those passed by the W. C. T. U.

Nellie N. Sommerville.

Golden Jubilee Dinner

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 13, 1924
AT SIX THIRTY O'CLOCK

HOTEL LA SALLE, CHICAGO

No 561

PLATE $2.00

Clarion Ledger July 28 - 1924

Seen from ferry with Lucy during National Democratic Convention July 1924

Aug 1924

October 1924

Clarion-Ledger July 28 - 1924

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THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 13, 1924

AT SIX THIRTY O'CLOCK

HOTEL LA SALLE, CHICAGO

No 561

PLATE $2.00

ŒDIPUS.

Strophe.

Written for The Times-Democrat.

I have lived many lives in many lands,
And much of evil hath my nature stained;
But I have felt since touching of thine hands
That evil is not in my soul engrained.

The dust and sweat of the world's tournament
Are on me, and the battle is not done,
Because the fiery spirit must have vent
Till the night cometh or the prize be won.

What night? Ah me! the double night of Death!
Which clouds and shadows Love's serenest noon:
What prize? Is any worthy so much breath
As would suffice on thy sweet lips to swoon?

Is Life worth living? I have heard thee ask,
And then reply to silence with a sigh;
But I who in thy smiles have learned to bask,
Have thus unlearned my old desire to die.

Antistrophe.

Life is worth living. I who tropic-born
Have chased its butterflies from boyhood's morn;
Who, early lost in Folly's flowery maze,
Have lowered my nature in a million ways—
Now lift it up and lay it on the shrine
Of an high passion, high and pure as thine:
A passion warm as sunlight, yet as tender
As is the maiden moon's midsummer splendor,
When the stars tremble in the melting skies
Like tears of happiness in angels' eyes—
Like tears of happiness! Oh! Love, if I
For man do aught of good that shall not die:
If I, despite my frequent fall and sin,
Make the world better for my having been,
And go down calmly to an honored end;
'Twill be, Oh Love, because thou didst descend
Upon me, as of old the soft, swift dove,
Bringing to Life's dark ark the olive-branch of love.

—*Henry W. Austin.*

75 YEARS AGO

April 12, 1863

RICHMOND, Va.—Casualties in Company I, Nineteenth Mississippi, at the late battles along the Rappahannock River are: Killed, Corporal J. A. Hargnis; Privates S. T. Harris, J. D. Alston and J. B. Garrett. Wounded, Sergeant Haynes and Private J. Watkins, Corporal Buchaw and Colonel Harris.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—The Federals landed large forces at Young's Point yesterday to reinforce General Grant. Late in the afternoon the plant and office building of the Vicksburg Whig were destroyed by fire.

The Appeal has received information from Richmond that Gen. Stonewall Jackson of the Confederate Army died at 3:15 p.m. yesterday at Guineas, from the combined effects of wounds received at the Battle of Chancellorsville and an attack of pneumonia. The body will be sent by a special train to Richmond.

SENATOBIA, Miss. — A report was received here from Memphis that General Price with a Confederate force had defeated the Federals on the St. Francis River.

A Curious Study.

Sir Isaac Newton constructed a house for his cats. For the convenience of the cat he cut a large hole in the entrance; for the equal convenience of the kitten he cut a smaller one, and it was not until his attention was called to it that he realized the fact which one would suppose mi ht be self-evident to the feeblest und r-standing, that the large hole would have served them both. The author of the "Principia," one of the grandest works of the human intellect, failed to perceive that a kitten could go through a hole made for a cat. Richard Brinsley Sheridan hired a suburban villa, and two days later received a visit from a friend, who was told to climb the fence in order to enter the house. "But why not open the gate?" the friend inquired. "Because I can't untie the string." "Why don't you cut it, then?" Sheridan looked at him in amazement, drew his knife, cut the rope, walked through the gate, and turning around, kicked it off the hinges. "If you love me, please kick me in the same fashion," he remarked to his friend. The most brilliant wit of his time, the dramatist who could unravel the most intricate complications in stage situations, had climbed a fence for two days for th lack of a stroke of a penknife. A few years ago one of our famous men was found dead under circumstances which gave rise to suspicion of suicide. One of his acquaintances remarked: "He was certainly c azy. One evenin I called upon him and found him trying to write a letter. I could hardly see my way across the room. He complained that his eyesight must be failing, as it was hard for him to follow the lines upon the paper. In surprise I tu ned up the g s. His look of astonishment as he looked at the light, at me, at the letter and at the light again was s mething impossible to describe. Of course he was crazy. If he hadn't been, h would have turned up the light himself." So easily do we reach our conclusions, so easily do we take thinas for granted. Yet Sir Isaac Newton was never supposed to be 'out of his mind," and Sh ridan was never suspected of being a lunatic. The gas-jet simply served to throw more light on the stupidity of a sensible man, instead of proving by it feeble glimmer the corresponding feebleness of his in-intellect. Nothing is more constantly and completely surprisin than these apparent lapses of intelligence in persons whose intellect is acknowledged to be superior to the average. From a fool we expect foolishness, a d seldom have we reason to complain of disappointment. From the wise we expect wisdom, though we sometimes fail to find it It is said that it is only the fool who learns no wisdom from experience, but the foolishness of sensible people is generally of a kind which experience can in no way modify. It is occasional, variable, unexpected, of a peculiar quality, admits no argument from precedent, gives no basis for calculation. Probably by contrast and incongruity its effect is heightened and it seems more senseless than ordinary dullness because it s inevitably compared with the usual mental brilliancy. We learn from the entertaining "Letters of Gustave Flaubert" that he had prepared a dictionary of "the stupid sayings of great men," and the volume is a unique and amusing one. It was the illustrious Napoleon III. who made the profound observation: "The wealth of a country depends on its general prosperit ." The famous Havin wrote, as if giving utterance to a most valuable philosophical statement: "As soon as a Frenchman cros es the frontier he finds himself on fo eign soil." Emerson says: "Men who have commanded great armies and taken great cities, who have made laws for an empire or proclaimed the greatest discoveries in science, have sometimes shown the utmost idiocy in connection with the commonest affairs of life."—Phrenological Journal.

Hymn

115 - Hdale
216 Leland
46 Leda
379
47 Areola
64 Aron
490
75 - Ed
565

Hollondale

A 88
C 115
H 176
S 151
W 115

Souvenir of election watching the returns 1923

sent time.
"If I were President," the old man con

Program of
STATE CONVENTION
OF THE
Mississippi Woman's Christian Temperance Union

WAYNESBORO, MISS., OCTOBER
7-9, 1925

Program

The State Convention of the Mississippi Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will meet in the auditorium of The Waynesboro High School in Waynesboro, Miss., October 7th, 8th, and 9th, commencing at 7:30 p. m., October 7th, with the following program:

7:30 P. M.—OCTOBER 7TH.

Devotions.....Rev. W. A. Hays Pastor Methodist Church.
Address of Welcome..Mayor T. O. Slaughter, and Mrs. L. R. Cochran.
Response.....Mrs. Mary Clare Lipscomb.
The Menace of Narcotic Drugs.....Mrs. James A. Finley.
Importance of W. C. T. U. Medal contests.....Mrs. M. H. Daily.
Young Peoples' Branch.....Mrs. Alice Edwards Young.
Play—John Barleycorn wants to come back
.....Waynesboro Young People.
Committee Appointments, Announcements, Benediction.

OCTOBER 8TH—8:45 A. M.

Devotional Service.....Mrs. W. E. Sigler.

Reports of State Officers:

President.....Mrs. Nellie Nugent Sumerville.
Corresponding Secretary.....Mrs. R. L. Ezelle.
Treasurer.....Mrs. W. B. Crosby.
Recording Secretary.....Mrs. James A. Finley.
Young Peoples' Branch.....Mrs. Alice Edwards Young.
Loyal Temperance Legion.....Mrs. W. G. Brady.

DEPARTMENT

Flower Mission and Relief.....Mrs. Sallie A. Lewis.
Scientific Temperance Instruction.....Mrs. B. M. Howorth.
Evangelistic.....Mrs. H. H. Watts.
Americanization.....Mrs. P. D. Roddy.
Medal Contest.....Mrs. M. H. Daily.
Institute and Medical Temperance.....Miss May Russell.
Sabbath Observance and Bible in Public School
.....Mrs. Clara C. Cox.
Fairs and Exhibits.....Mrs. Alice Edwards Young.
Anti-Narcotics.....Mrs. James A. Finley.
Parliamentary Usage.....Mrs. S. Fannie Clark.
Mississippi White Ribbon.....Miss Madge Montgomery.
11 A. M.—Sunday School Work.....Mrs. J. B. Randolph.
11:30 A. M.—Ammendments to Constitution and By-Laws.
11:45 A. M.—Address, Co-operating with Teachers..Miss Kate Brown.
12 M.—W. C. T U. Prayer and Memorial Service.
12:15—Adjournment.

tinued, "I would treat all such applicants a
I always treated a preacher who applie

Program

OCTOBER 8TH, 1:30—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Reports Continued, Committee Reports, District Reports.

2 P. M.—Election of Officers.
3 P. M.—Report of Southern W. C. T. U. Institute, Lake Junalueka, ...Mrs. R. L. Ezelle.
3:15 P. M.—Address, Mississippi and Prohibition ..... Miss Susie V. Powell.
3:30 P. M.—Election of Delegates to National Convention.
3:45 P. M.—Committee Reports Concluded, Miscellaneous Business.
4:30 P. M.—Adjournment.

OCTOBER 8TH—7:30 P. M.

Devotional.....Rev. W. O. Carter, Pastor Baptist Church.
Address, State Superintendent of Education.....Hon. W. F. Bond.
Address.....Mrs. J. B. Randolph.
Reading of Resolutions.
Benediction.

OCTOBER 9TH—8:45 A. M.

Unfinished Business.
Executive Committee Meeting.
Final Adjournment.

LOCAL OFFICERS

President.....MRS. F. M. GRAY
Vice President.....MRS. W. B. DONALD
Treasurer.....MRS. G. C. CHAPMAN
Secretary.....MISS NELL HENDRIX
Corresponding Secretary.....MRS. BERTHA PINKERTON
Reporter.....MRS. W. H. HURT

TRAIN COMMITTEE

MRS. O. W. CHAPMAN
MRS. J. T. WARD
MRS. G. G. WOODWARD
MRS. R. O. PEEL

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

MRS. W. R. HUGGINS
MRS. F. P. ELLIS
MRS. GIB NORSWORTHY

LUNCHEON COMMITTEE

MRS. BERTHA PINKERTON
MRS. J. T. WARD
MRS. F. P. ELLIS
MRS. G. C. CHAPMAN
MRS. W. S. DAVIS
MISS SALLIE TAYLOR
MRS. W. B. DONALD

1923

THE HIGHEST CALLING.

That I should bear witness unto the truth.—*John xviii: 37.*

The story of the grief of Dr. Carey when his son left the missionary work in India for government service, and his indignant exclamation that he was "shriveled into an embassador," is, perhaps, just now worthy of thought. It is said that one of the oldest employes about the State Department at Washington reports that, within the last two years, more preachers have applied for consulates that ever before. Many are especially anxious to secure consulships at the present time.

"If I were President," the old man continued, "I would treat all such applicants as Jackson once treated a preacher who applied to him for a foreign appointment.

" 'What's your profession?' Jackson asked the minister.

" 'A preacher,' the latter replied.

" 'Then,' said the President, 'you hold a better appointment that I can give you.'

"The preacher," he said, "looking at Jackson for a moment, turned upon his heel and left the room. He made no more applications for a foreign appointment."

OBSCURITY.

If thou canst wake within one human breast
A thought of lasting joy, if thou hast stirred
Holy desire by some inspiring word,
Or lulled the sorrowful to soothing rest,
If with some glorious vision thou hast blessed
The tired, the wayworn (as when
Unseen pours forth its soul
By the tranced leaves and
It cease too soon, too
Care not how lonely
How cast away
As to the mi

may
our.

May 6, 1886 –
A cordial hearty welcome
to the Ladies
of the Church Family
Miss S. Murray
Smithville
Miss a guest.

Miss Murray
Smithville
Miss

Mrs. S. M. Smith
Greenville
Miss

HOLLY SPGS.
APR
20
MISS.

Author
Title
Date
Subject — Obscurity
Author
Title
Date
Subject — Highest Calling

Strophe.

Written for The Times-Dispatch.

I have lived many lives in many lands,
And much of evil hath my nature s
But I have felt since touching of thine
That evil is not in my soul engraine
The dust and sweat of the world's
ment
Are on me, and the battle is not do
Because the fiery spirit must have v
Till the night cometh or the priz
What night? Ah me! the double
Death!
Which clouds and shadows Love'
noon:
What prize? Is any worthy so mu
As would suffice on thy sweet lip
Is Life worth living? I have hear
And then reply to silence with
But I who in thy smiles have
bask,
Have thus unlearned my old

Antistrophe.

Life is worth living. I who tro
Have chased its butterflies fr
morn;
Who, early lost in Folly's flow
Have lowered my nature in a
Now lift it up and lay it on th
Of an high passion, high and
A passion warm as sunligh
der
As is the maiden moon's mi
dor,
When the stars tremble in t
Like tears of happiness in a
Like tears of happiness! O
For man do aught of good t
If I, despite my frequent f
Make the world better for
And go down calmly to a
'Twill be, Oh Love, becau
scend
Upon me, as of old the so
Bringing to Life's dark a
of love.

75 YEARS
April 12

RICHMOND, V
Company I, Ninet
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poral J. A. Hargr
Harris, J. D. Alst
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and Private J.
Buchaw and Co

VICKSBURG,
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the Vicksburg
by fire.

The Appeal
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Hymn
115 - H Dale
Dale
Watching the returns
1923

THE HIGHEST CALLING.

That I should bear witness unto the truth.—*John xviii: 37.*

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"If I were President," the old man continued, "I would treat all such applicants as Jackson once treated a preacher who applied to him for a foreign appointment.

" 'What's your profession?' Jackson asked the minister.

" 'A preacher,' the latter replied.

" 'Then,' said the President, 'you hold a better appointment that I can give you.'

"The preacher," he said, "looking at Jackson for a moment, turned upon his heel and left the room. He made no more applications for a foreign appointment."

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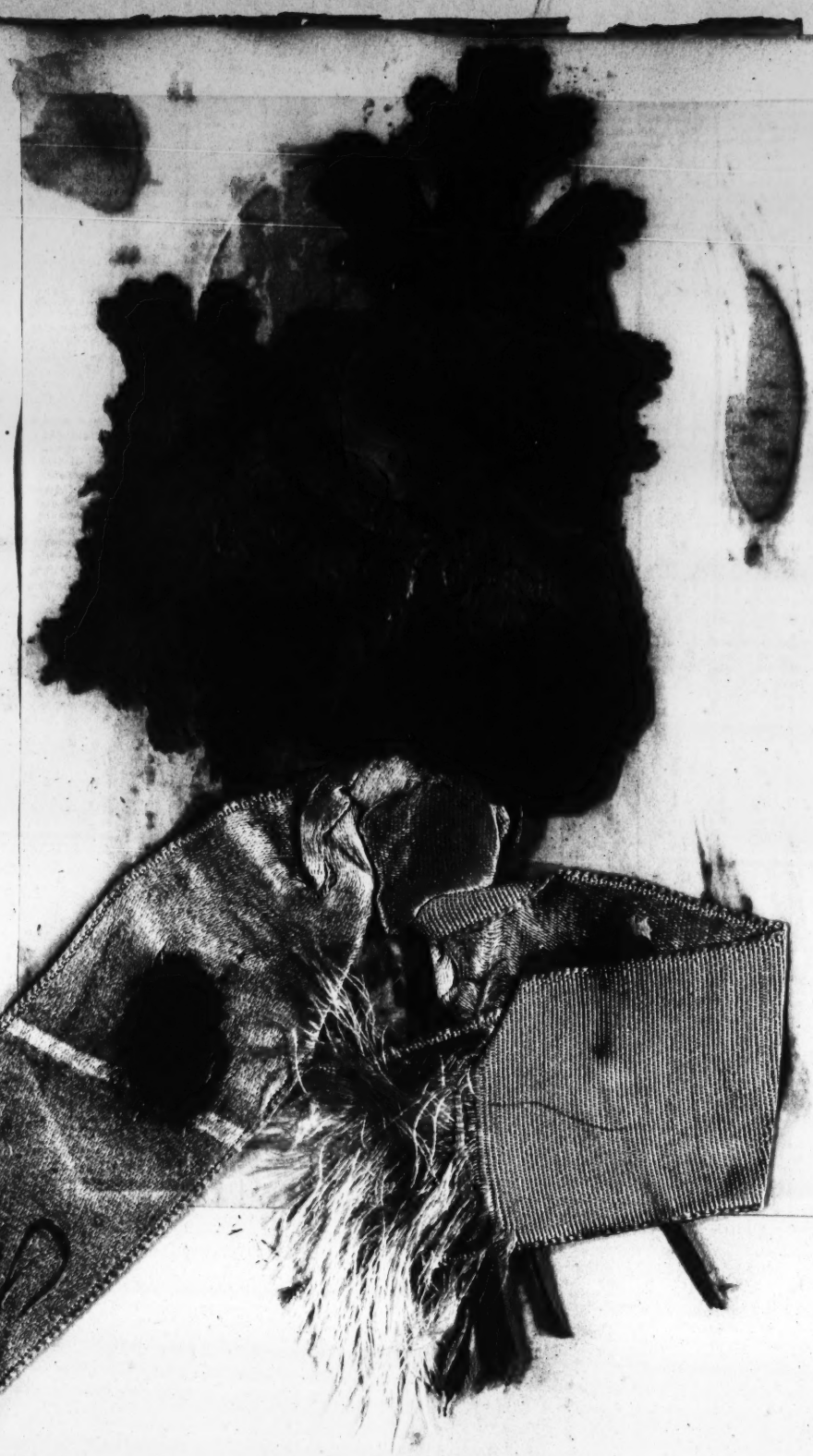

the old ladies dinner
a guest.

Sermons—Miscellaneous
Anthropology
Christ—Atonement
Christ—Humility
N-M-S
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96-4
11 8 6
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6 7 9
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Author
Author 14 Ad

HOLLY SPGS. APR 20 MISS.

Mrs. S. M. Smith
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EDITOR.

Strophe.

Written for The Times-Democrat.

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morn;
Who, early lost in Folly's flowery maz
Have lowered my nature in a million w
Now lift it up and lay it on the shrine
Of an high passion, high and pure as t
A passion warm as sunlight, yet a
der
As is the maiden moon's midsummer
dor,
When the stars tremble in the melting
Like tears of happiness in angels' eyes
Like tears of happiness! Oh! Love, if
For man do aught of good that shall no
If I, despite my frequent fall and sin,
Make the world better for my having
And go down calmly to an honored en
'Twill be, Oh Love, because thou dids
scend
Upon me, as of old the soft, swift dove,
Bringing to Life's dark ark the olive-b
of love. —*Henry W. Aus*

75 YEARS AGO
April 12, 1863

RICHMOND, Va.—Casualties Company I, Nineteenth Mississi at the late battles along the Rap hannock River are: Killed, C poral J. A. Hargnis; Privates S. Harris, J. D. Alston and J. B. G rett. Wounded, Sergeant Hay and Private J. Watkins, Corp Buchaw and Colonel Harris.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—The F erals landed large forces at Your Point yesterday to reinforce G eral Grant. Late in the aftern the plant and office building the Vicksburg Whig were destro by fire.

The Appeal has received infor tion from Richmond that G Stonewall Jackson of the Conf erate Army died at 3:15 p.m. y terday at Guineas, from the c bined effects of wounds received at the Battle of Chancellorsville and an attack of pneumonia. The body will be sent by a special train to Richmond.

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Care not how lonely thou
How cast away as use
As to the mightiest
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Though star-li
see.

Obituary file

May 6, 1886 –
A small party gathered
at the bereaved family
of Mrs Elizabeth
Smith to pay a last
tribute of respect.

Mrs S. M. Smith
Greenville
Miss

HOLLY SPGS.
APR 20
MISS.

Mrs S. M. Smith
Greenville
Miss

Obituaries – Miscellaneous
Mrs Elizabeth Smith
Greenville
Miss
Mrs S. M. Smith
Greenville
Miss

1924

SIXTH DISTRICT CONVENTION ELECTS FEDERATION OFFICERS

The annual meeting of the Sixth District convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs, conmopsed of the counties of Claiborne, Copiah, Hinds, Rankin, Scott, Simpson, Warren and Yazoo, was held in Yazoo City November 1, with delegates from practically every club in the district.

Under the guidance of Mrs. Stella B. Redding, dictrict president, who dispatched the many matters for consederation in such efficient and business like manner, a most successful meeting was held. The Woman's club of Yazoo City, one of the most recently organized clubs in the district is composed of women so cultured and so able that its growth has been phenomnial; every arrangement had been made for the pleasure and comfort of their guests of whom there were more than half a hundred, and the hours between nine o'clock in the morning and half past five in the afternoon were filled with things worthwhile; the interest of the delegates being indicative of the vital part the women of the district are taking in matters affecting community interest, the home, education, good citizenship and society generally from a welfare point of view, as well as the aesthetic and cultural side of life represented by literature, Art and Music.

The high points of the meeting were addresses, first by Mrs. F. K. Conn, the accomplished president of the Yazoo City Woman's club who gave in most interesting way Side Lights of the National Federation meeting, where questions of nation wide as well as local import were presented and studied, and where the ablest women of the nation were present aiding in the solution of problems confronting the nation, particularly those affecting womanhood and childhood.

Miss Susie V. Powell, first vice-president of the State Federation addressed the women, pointing out ways and means for giving the women of every community and rural district the benefit and advantage which comes from a live Woman's club.

The address of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, the second vice president of the Federation, on "Law Enforcement" sounded, in very able manner a vote of warning, bringing to the minds of the delegates very forcefully the part each woman must have in seeing that perfect law enforcement is brought about. Mrs. Somerville said "The Nation cannot respect the laws in streaks, for it is one majestic whole," and again. "Patriotism and the sovereignty of the law should be counted above personal desire and pleasure."

Mrs. Robert Ralston, the accomplished president of the State Federation had chosen for her subject "The Nation's Defense," her address being a master piece. She reviewed former civilizations pointing out that thing on which each depended, and presented in contrast how surely came the failure of these supposed defenses and the thing which brought about the decadence of each. Coming to America, she clearly proved that the Nation's Defense must be the American Home, in other words, the womanhood of the nation.

A delightful luncheon was faultlessly served in the banquet hall of the handsome Elk's club. Autumn leaves and handsome chrysanthemums had been used, giving an artistic touch. Beautiful musical numbers were rendered by gifted artists of the hostess city.

Jackson was splendidly recognized in the election of officers, three in number, whose terms expired at this meeting: Mrs. F. E. Rehfeldt being unanimously elected first vice president; Mrs. John Rowan, whom Jackson claimed until recently, but now of Sanatorium, was elected Recording Secretary; and Mrs. H. H. Edwards, of Canton, was made Treasurer.

HEADS LAW ENFORCEMENT.

GREENVILLE, Miss., Nov. 11.—Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, president of the Mississippi W. C. T. U., has been appointed Mississippi representative of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement. Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beaverly, Mass., is the national chairman of this organization which has combined many of the great national organizations of women in a nation-wide movement for law enforcement.

WEEKLY SENTINEL

MRS. SOMERVILLE HAS ABLE PAPER

TALKS TO CLUB ON CONSTITUTION.

STRESSES RESPECT FOR LAW

Says Patriotism and Sovereignty of the Law Should Be Above Personal Desire.

One of the ablest talks made before the recent meeting of the district Woman's Club in Yazoo City was by Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, of Greenville. Mrs. Somerville is a member of the Lower House in the Mississippi Legislature, and made a wonderful record for constructive legislation in that body. Her broad information on vital questions, her grasp of governmental affairs and her poise under all circumstances commanded the respect and admiration of her colleagues, thus increasing her popularity among her fellow members.

Mrs. Somerville has been a leader in Mississippi for humanitarian everywhere. Her paper here was merely an exposition of her well known views on the matter under discussion and the Sentinel takes pleasure in reproducing it for the benefit of its readers. Mrs. Somerville said:

"It is always a pleasure to come before an audience of club women. Such an audience is certainly intelligent, it is thoughtful and it has the spirit of service.

"During the last year my experience has been wide and varied. I have visited various parts of our country, and have been in many public gatherings. I have sought to inform myself, to learn conditions, to find out the spirit of the people.

"The result is that I fully believe many destructive influences are at work in our national life.

"It therefore would seem of interest to search out from the history of the past those elements, those underlying principles which have made this country great, in order that we may be guided in the present and for the future.

"I ask you for a few minutes to go with me backward along the main highway of the history of this government.

"The establishing of this government was a great and solemn event. In the history of that establishing, there were three outstanding, historic documents:

"The Declaration of Independence July 4, 1776.

"The Articles of Confederation adopted by the Continental Congress

1924

[illegible] the forefathers, great nation-builders, explained their motives as follows:

"'When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.'

"Notice, they said, 'a decent respect to the opinions of mankind' impelled them. In closing their declaration they said, 'And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.'

"When the members of the Continental Congress gave out the articles of confederation agreed upon by them, they said:

"'We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress, assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare.'

"And in closing their statement they said:

"'And whereas, it hath pleased the Great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the Legislatures we respectively represent in Congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union.'

"Notice they appealed to the Supreme Judge of the World to the Great Governor of the World.

"In the Constitution is this statement: 'This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land,' and further:

"'All executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution.'

"George Washington presided over the convention which adopted the Constitution, and in his letter submitting the Constitution to the Continental Congress, used this expression:

"'It is obviously impracticable in the Federal government of these states to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstances as on the object to be attained.'

"These historic facts show that the forefathers relied upon their divine Creator and appealed to the protection of Divine Providence, called on [illegible] to the rectitude of their intentions.

"That they had a decent respect for the opinion of mankind and intended to so conduct themselves and their government as to deserve the respect of mankind. That they knew the law must be obeyed, and finally they knew that Democratic government must be an agreement and the liberty of individuals and of states must be restricted for the good of the whole. The only absolutely free man must be a Crusoe.

"There is need that these elements in the founding of our government be restated and insisted upon.

"In describing the early American colonists, Daniel Webster said: 'They brought with them a full portion of all the riches of the past, in science, in art, in morals, religion and literature. The Bible came with them, and it is not to be doubted that to the free and universal reading of the Bible in that age men were mainly indebted for right views of civil liberty. The Bible is a book of faith, a book of doctrine, a book of morals, a book of religion, of especial revelation from God, but it is also a book which teaches man his own individual responsibility, his own dignity, and his equality with his fellowman.'

"The fundamentals upon which our government was established must ever be fundamental. Religious belief and respect for the Christian religion. Respect for law and obedience to law. Recognition of the fact that the real meaning of personal liberty is merely equal rights within the law and under the protection of law.

"The spirit of lawlessness is abroad in the land, but it is a great mistake to say prohibition has caused this.

"Hon. J. Weston Allen, former attorney general of Massachusetts, said in 1922: 'Is it a grave mistake to treat prohibition enforcement as an isolated problem. It is one of the aspects of the problem of the war against crime. The rise of the bootlegger is but an incident in a crime movement of sinister proportions which has extended for a generation.'

"In proof of his statement he declared that in the last ten years burglaries had increased 1,200%. The difference lies in this, that many persons who claim to be respectable citizens encourage violation of prohibition law. So grave has this situation become that the judicial section of the American Bar Association has taken cognizance of it in the following resolutions:

"'Reverence for the law and enforcement of law depend mainly upon the ideals and customs of those who occupy the vantage ground of life in business and society.

"'The people of the United States, by solemn constitutional and statutory enactment, have undertaken to suppress the age-long evil of the liquor traffic.

"'When, for the gratification of the appetites, or the promotion of their business, lawyers, bankers, great merchants and manufacturers and social leaders, both men and women, disobey and scoff at this law, or any other law, they are aiding the cause of anarchy and promoting such crimes, robbery and homicide; they are sowing dragons' teeth, and they need not be surprised when they find [illegible] no judicial or police authority [illegible] save our society or humanity.

"'[illegible] decent respect to the opinions of mankind which was so dear to the forefathers.'

"The Earl of Birkenhead, former Lord Chancellor of England, where law is respected, expressed his astonishment that American men of position so lightly and laughingly violated our national prohibition law. In commenting on this he said:

"'A nation cannot respect the law in strokes. For it is one majestic whole. Its reputation, its binding force, the reverence which citizens entertain for it, depend and always will depend, upon general recognition that it is the law, and because it is the law must be obeyed.'

"Be not deceived. God is not mocked. Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.' As with a man, so with a nation. We sing:

"'Our father's God, to thee,
Author of Liberty.'

"God is the author of liberay because God is the author.

"With due respect to science and philosophy, metaphysics and psychology, the only really civilizing power is the Christian religion. Lawlessness will destroy our country.

"Ten great organizations of women have formed Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, of Massachusetts. Among these organizations are, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Parent-Teachers' Association, King's Daughters, as well as missionary organizations. They have united in the following appeal:

"'The Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, while it believes that the majority of American women are loyally obedient to these constitutional standards, declares that patriotism and the sovereignty of law should be counted above personal desire or pleasure, and hereby appeals to all patriotic women to refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, thus demonstrating to the world that women have come together purely and simply for the good of mankind.'

"Shall we refuse to give our influence or to speak against lawlessness after such an appeal as this? Our government is the finest flower of a Christian civilization. Shall it be destroyed by law breakers and lawlessness?

"I think not!

"May the love of Christ constrain you."

———o———

WORLD-FAMOUS DRY LEADERS MAKE RINGING TALKS HERE AT W. C. T. U. JUBILEE MEET

Miss Anna A. Gordon and Senator Belle Kearney Outstanding Speakers at Banquet—Have Been Outstanding Workers for Prohibition For Years

Two women who have een outstanding figures for a quarter century past in the world-wide fight against intoxicating liquors and the open saloons—Miss Anna A. Gordon of Evanston, Ill., and Miss Belle Kearney, state senator for Mississippi—were the principal and outstanding speakers last night at the jubilee banquet of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, held in St. Andrews' parish house, with a large gathering of whole-hearted, sincere and indefatigable prohibition advocates and workers in attendance.

Other speakers included Governor Henry L. Whitfield and Mrs. Nellie Nugent Sommerville, member of the lower house of the Mississippi legislature.

The governor brought his hearers to sharp attention when he declared he would have more chance to live up to his campaign pledges, if it were not for the constant appeals made to him by "preachers," for pardons for men who had been convicted of prohibition law violators—and who the "preachers" asserted, had "reformed."

Outstanding Issue.

Allegiance to the constitution of the United States is the outstanding issue to be faced by members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Miss Gordon declared at the outset of her address. She declared this issue has been drawn more taut than ever before because this is a presidential election year and the forces of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment are more active than they have been before, filling the public mind with propaganda and leaving no stone unturned to bring back the days of saloons and debauchery.

The time has come, she said, when the female electorate of the nation must be aroused to the point where only men who believe in the constitution—in the eighteenth amendment—can be nominated and elected to office. The only way to offset the activities of the opposition, she warned, is to get busy at once and remain in that state until the final or general election.

"Southern women in the past," she continued, "have been the most eloquent speakers of the W. C. T. U. on the platform and have been numbered among the most ardent of workers. When we decided upon a definite program for jubilee meetings throughout the country, it pleased me to be given the privilege to come to the south. I feel sure you southern women will live up to the past records of your work.

"This is a new fight that we are engaged in today. It is a fight for allegiance to the constitution and for the supremacy of law observance. The public does not hear our side of the question, for observance of the law does not make a news story for the newspapers, while disobedience to law has great news value—so much so that it becomes material for the front pages. We must counteract this infuene.

"Governor Al Smith of New York is reported to have said as he signed the bill nullifying the prohibition enforcement act for his state: 'The time has arrived when we must return to a place where we can rest our feet on a brass rail as we blow back the foam from a beverage.' We must demonstrate to the world that saloons are gone forever and that that they must not return. It is just as much a battle today between the same two forces of good and evil as it was before the saloon was abolished.

Women Will Win.

"Cooperation by women of the south with women of the north, the east and the west will bring to us one of the greatest dry victories that has ever been won. We must counteract the activities of the wet forces and we can do it, provided each and every one gets busy now and continues to work until after the general elections have been held.

"Prohibition is only four years old as a law, and they would lead us to expect the same results that we get from a law thirty years old. Prohibition has not been given a chance to prove its value to the nation. Opponents have been quick to condemn and the uninterested people of the country are listening to them as they have never listend bfor. Let us work to see that it is given a chance to thrive and succeed."

Miss Kearney Talks

Senator Belle Kearney, known throughout the world as an active factor of the national oranization of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, paid the press of the state a glowing tribute and especially complimented The Clarion-Ledger.

"I want you to know, Miss Gordon, that we have a great press in Mississippi," she said. "Especially has the Clarion-Ledger works diligently in our behalf. It has done so much for prohibition and it is doing so much now for law enforcement that it is impossible for me to do it justice to not [illegible]

Governor Speaks Out

Governor Henry L. Whitfield called on the women of the state organize into a group that can eliminate the last 'blind tiger' from Mississippi and make this the greatest state of the union."

"'Blind tigers' can be eliminated. This will be a heavy task if the church members cease patronizing them. When I was a candidate for governor, I pledged myself never to pardon a man from the penitentiary who had been sent there for distilling or selling illicit liquor. I have found this pledge hard to keep, since taking office. It would not be so hard, but for the delegations after delegations of preachers that throng my office seeking pardons for convicted moonshiners.

"I have asked these preachers 'Why do you want this man pardoned? has he not professed guilt?' Their answer is: 'Yes, but he has reformed.'

"There can be no compromise on this great moral question. I do not know what part I may take in the state and national democratic conventions, if any. However, I assure you that if I take part in either I will not compromise and I will stand for the cause of prohibition until the last."

Mrs Sommerville

Representative Nellie Nugent Sommerville only woman in the lower house of the Mississippi legislature, declared that the liberty of Americans is in danger, for liberty, she declared, is a product of law.

"If we lose our law abiding spirit we lose our spirit of liberty. I have come back to W. C. T. U. work because I believe our country to be in danger. Liberty and law are the foundation of our country and when they are in danger none must be idle."

Mayor Walter A. Scott welcomed the distinguished speaker in the name of the city and others to extend her a welcome were; Mrs. J. A. Caruthers for the Federated Women's clubs of Jackson; W. B. Morse for the State Anti-Saloon league and L. E. Foster for the men of Jackson.

A [illegible] a picked [illegible] troop of [illegible] Lynville Wright and William Henning, while from the Girl Reserves was Annie Morris Eselle and Harriet Caruthers. Candles on the birthday cake, representing the years of activities by the organization from 1874-7924 were lighted by Miss Virginia Chapman, Miss Janey Watkins, Miss Marianne Eselle and Miss Martha Watkins.

Quartet numbers were given by L. E. Foster, Dr. Oscar Conner, Mrs. L. E. Foster and Mrs. T. S. Marshal. Little Miss Whitehead, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Whitehead, the former a member of the prohibition enforcement staff here, gave a reading numbers a decided hit and she responded to an encore.

Mrs. M. H. Daily, president of the Jackson W. C. T. U. was toastmastress. Mrs. W. E. Sigler introduced the speaker of the evening, Miss Gordon.

URGE LAW ENFORCEMENT

ATLANTA, May 15.—The Women's Missionary Union of the Southern Baptist convention today adopted a resolution giving its support to the enforcement of liquor laws and to oppose any measure that would legalize 2.75 percent beer.

The resolution was adopted after Mrs. E. Hilton Jackson, [illegible] District of Columbia, had declared that ridicule, criticism and attacks that have been made upon the 18th amendment are giving America the reputation of being a lawless nation.

1924

WOMAN TURNS TREND TOWARD M'ADOO AGAIN

Frail Delegate-At-Large From Mississippi Starts Return.

IS FRIEND OF BRYAN'S AND FOR CALIFORNIAN

Shift Of Her Half Of Vote Serves To Boost Spirit Of Others.

New York, July 2 (Special).—A little, frail, aristocratic-looking woman, with soft eyes and plaintive voice, turned the tide in Southern delegations back to McAdoo today. She has half vote as a delegate-at-large from Mississippi, and her name is Mrs. Nellie M. Somerville.

Her fraction of a vote, with that of Mrs. B. F. Saunders, caused her State to vote for McAdoo instead of John W. Davis. The change from Davis to McAdoo was not intended to be permanent but it served to boost the spirits and limber up the tongues of the Texas and eGorgia delegates, who were stilled Tuesday by the drift away from their candidate.

Delegate Is Bryanite.

Mrs. Somerville is a Bryanite and a McAdoo delegate. She urged others to join her in a protest against the Davis vote. William Jennings Bryan aided her in her efforts. Davis members of the delegation agreed to cast the 20 votes of the State for at least five ballots for the Californian.

This delighted Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Saunders and Bryan, and immediately after the demonstration was over, the trio left the hall and were photographed. This support to McAdoo proved to be the beginning of a movement that culminated hours later in the Bryan speech and attempts to stampede the convention for McAdoo.

Give Way To Woman.

Some of the men of the Mississippi group were opposed to the McAdoo move, but acquiesced in it to gratify the women delegates.

A large majority of the Southern women delegates are for Mr. McAdoo because they believe he is the dry candidate. A survey of the various States also shows that he was close to Woodrow Wilson. This helps to keep them voting for him. The men are not as tenacious in their support of him. With the women it is something akin to religious fervor.

[illegible] supporters had a new grip on themselves this morning when the convention met and were ready for a fight to a finish. This was evident from the Ku Klux forces in the Georgia, Texas and Florida delegations.

Before the gavel fell delegates from these States were in their places with flags and fans for all sorts of demonstrations. At the slightest provocation the women would mount the chairs and yell for McAdoo.

Just before Mississippi was reached runners made quick trips through the hall, from McAdoo delegation to McAdoo delegation, notifying their friends to look out for the "Mississippi vote." When the announcement came all of the McAdoo boosters shouted "Let's go!" and they were off. Marching, yelling and waving banners, the McAdoo people filled the aisles.

Missourians Sit Tight.

As the procession passed Missouri, which voted for McAdoo up to noon today, some outsider tried to grab her banner, but the chairman of the delegation refused to give it up.

"We ought to march around with the crowd," said one of the Missouri delegates. "He is our candidate."

"What about Doheney and his oil money?" replied another.

A delegate from a neighboring delegation walked into the Missouri group and began to express his opinion.

"Who the hell are you?" demanded a Missouri man. "Get out of here and go where you belong before you get hu[illegible] We are from Missouri, and we w[illegible] show you."

Rumor Proves To Be False.

A report that Missouri would turn McAdoo, giving him the 36 votes as originally did, was in circulation abo[illegible] the room, but she stood pat. It w[illegible] explained by members of the Missou[illegible] delegation that they had agreed the standard should not be used in a demonstration.

The McAdoo outbreak that follow[illegible] the announcement of 20 votes fr[illegible] Mississippi gave the Southern elemen[illegible] in the convention an opportunity to get a lot of pent-up feeling and bottled yells out of their systems. They seized it and went to the bat in earnest.

"Vote Twisters" Busy.

Vote twisters were busy among delegates of other States trying to get them to give McAdoo more votes, but most of those approached turned deaf ears.

North Carolina was the test State in this drive. The three and a half votes lost there today never went back. The delegates behind them refused to change them and the ballot immediately on the heels of the demonstration resulted in 20½ for McAdoo and 3½ for John W. Davis. That was an indication the gains made for the Californian were not substantial, but given in an arrangement for a definite purpose and a limite dtime, and it soon became known that Mississippi had not changed because of a change of heart but to do a little trading.

Efforts were made to get the Arkansas votes pledged to Senator Joseph T. Robinson and the Virginia votes for Senator Carter Glass, but it failed.

Four Senators Figure.

Four Southern Senators: Robinson, Glass, Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma and Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, are blocking the McAdoo game. They want to be in a good position to name the man when the time comes.

Oklahoma joinad the McAdoo merry-go-round for atime today but later returned to Owen.

When Mr. Bryan took the stand to make his drive on the convention, Southern admirers were delighted for they thought he had a suggestion for a way out of the wilderness. But [illegible]

Florida Test Called.

"Florida," called the clerk.

"Eleven for McAdoo, and one for Smith," reported the chairman of the delegation.

That was the answer. As the roll call proceeded it was plain to all that Mr. Bryan had lost his influence. The North Carolina delegates continued to disregard the advice of their leaders and voted for Davis instead of McAdoo.

One group immediately across the hall from the speaker yelled "Put him out." Put him out, he is a kluxer." McAdoo supporters responded "Remove the hoodlums. Clear the galleries."

When order was restored everybody conversant with the situation was curious to see what effect the Bryan appeal had had on the delegates.

He failed to mention Senator Glass, Senator Underwood, Senator Harrison and John W. Davis, they boshed at him.

Speaker Is Hissed.

During the Bryan performance friends of Smith, Underwood, Ritchie and other candidates in the galleries applied and hissed.

[illegible] Somerville was largely [illegible]

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, Representative in the Legislature from Washington county, caused the members of the House to take notice [illegible] week on a motion to rush through [illegible] bill restoring the right of suffrage [illegible] a former convict. Mrs. Somerville wanted to know about it before [illegible] ing her vote. In the report of [illegible] House proceedings in the Jackson News, the incident is recorded as follows:

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville [illegible] Washington, only woman member [illegible] the body, gave her colleagues [illegible] that was rather hard to swallow [illegible] she addressed them on the abu[illegible] the franchise.

At yesterday's session, when a [illegible] fort was being made to hurry pa[illegible] of a bill restoring right of suffra[illegible] Claude Pierce, of George coun[illegible] former convict, Mrs. Somerville [illegible] ed the measure to be set aside [illegible] claring it should be considered o[illegible] merits, and tersely adding: "Ge[illegible] man, it took me longer than th[illegible] get suffrage." She was one of [illegible] pioneer leaders in the fight for [illegible] ballot in this state.

The bill was called up again [illegible] morning and Mrs. Somrville took [illegible] floor for her first extended sp[illegible] of the session. She told her [illegible] leagues that they must not think [illegible] a man cannot exist without the r[illegible] to vote adding: "I lived withou[illegible] for a long time." Suffrage is n[illegible] necessity, but a high and noble p[illegible] lege. If you want the boys of [illegible] state to respect the laws, teach t[illegible] that to violate the law means los[illegible] citizenship. This is a question [illegible] goes to the very root of our polit[illegible] are. The purpose of the franc[illegible] laws is not to make it easy to vote, but to make it hard to vote, and my soul has burned within me when I read of governors granting pardons to convicts a day or so before expiration of their terms merely to save for them the right of suffrage. It is high time that we write our laws so strong that no man will feel he can take a chance."

Mr. Byrd, of George, author of the bill, cordially agreed with all that Mrs. Somerville said, and explained the merits of his measure, saying that Pierce served his time in prison, returned home, and is now a law-abiding citizen and a deacon in the Baptist church. The bill was then passed.

Not strictly accurate, did she?

Not strictly true

Not as Publicity Chairman heard from since 11-15

1924

I did not advise Romaine to proceed, Wade, it surprised me at first

Law And Lawlessness; The Delt Section Has Been Particularly Fortunate

From early times, this section has been peculiarly free from criminal violence that marked the history of other river towns along the Mighty Mississippi. Not until reconstruction days did lawlessness and bloodshed become prevalent on any size scale. Although feuding and murders were known, they were the results of personal quarrels and not of greed for gold.

Even the Indians who roamed the broad, loamy forests before the coming of the white man, the Choctaws, were a peaceful people. They had their own code of living and offenders breaking the code were punished according to the tribal law. Difficulties were settled by the Chiefs sitting in Council. The white settlers who drifted across the boundary lines into the Indian lands were subject to the law of the Red Men.

Before local government was established in 1827, vagabonds and fugitives from other states found a haven in the forests and canebrake of what in 1827 became Washington county. Theirs was the law of survival. Here arrest was improbable and numerous waterways provided a means of quick escape to offenders.

Even in these wild frontier days, however, the river pirates and other criminal bands who preyed along the Natchez Trace remained shy of this section. The Harpes Brothers band and the notorious Murrell gang, the scourge of the Trace, were never known to have entered this section to ply their cut-throat trade of robber, rapine and murder.

The woods were traveled with impugnity by wayfarers, many of them carrying huge sums of money on their persons without fear of robbery. The tax collectors sometimes carried some $30,000 to $40,000 in cash in their saddle bags along the forest trails without the slightest trepidation after the section became a county.

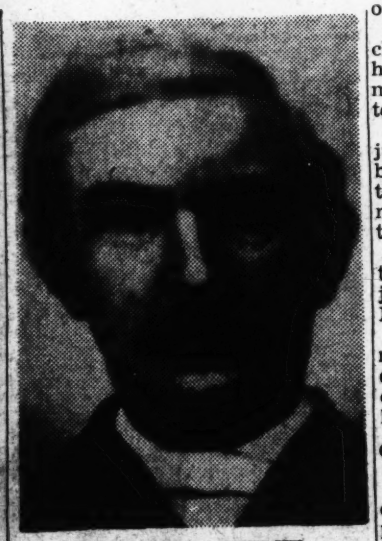
During territorial period of Mississippi, when Washington, near Natchez, was capitol of the state, the first territorial judge was Seth Lewis, great-grandfather of Mrs. Nellie Somerville. Judge Lewis practiced law in Washington county until 1870 when he moved to Jackson.

After the settling of the county, saloon brawls on Saturday night resulting in a few broken heads and horsemen riding in the night, firing their guns for sheer exuberance from too much spirit constituted all that was lawlessness in this section.

Men of Culture

For the settlers who came after 1827 to establish their homes on the river front along the banks of Deer Creek and around Lake Washington were men of character, education and culture. Most of them were lawyers or doctors by profession. They administered law, meting out their own punishment for misdemeanors and settling arguments among th eiir slaves. They married and buried the black men and women who toiled on their broad acres. A planter was more absolute in power in his own domain than many a crowned head. His was a feudal system and feudal law prevailed for the blacks. Their masters decided their own differences in the circuit and chancery court. A circuit judge came up the river from Vicksburg to hold court.

JUDGE W. R. TRIGG



COL. W. A. PERCY

the section, who moved to Deer Creek and 1846 from Jackson and R. L. Dixon, clerk of the chancery court. Paxton got a sad trimming with a walking cane yielded by Mr. Dixon, following an argument in the rotunda of the state capitol in 1840.

Judge McKinley, the judge of the U. S. Court, fined them $500 following the brawl. Friends of both men armed themselves and two days later went to the capitol to shoot it out. Judge McKinley happened along and peace was declared again.

Paxton came to Greenville six years later in 1846 and practiced law until his death in 1900.

Early Lawyer

Another of the earl prominent lawyers was Judge acob Shall Yerger who was bor in Greenburg, Pa., on January 1, 1810. In 1837 he moved to Vicksburg where he became one of the state's most profound lawyers. He was elected to the state legislaturen 1841 and in 1845 he came to Washington county and was retured soon to the legislature. In 183 he was a delegate to the Whig convention in Baltimore and in 1855 he was elected circuit judge. He opposed the secession of the Suth as unnecessary, unpolitic ad ruinous. But when the die was ast he sent three sons and later a fourth who was killed in battle. In 1865 he represented his county in the reorganization of the state government and was chosen president of that body. He died on July 14, 1867.

His son, William Yerger, was ad- [illegible] Percy and W. L. Nu- [illegible] ment attorneys of that [illegible]

On the whole life was [illegible] on under the Mississippi [illegible] the people who populated [illegible] and lived on the banks of [illegible]

There was never any visible trace of Klan activity in Washington county during these days, but doubtlessly the men dealt vengeance to their oppressors under other guises.

Blacksmith Lawyer

La wfell into such disrepute that a village blacksmith from Leota was actually granted a special law license by Judge C. C. hackelford, a carpetbagger, after writing the following letter:

"der sir i write to ask a favor of you I want to be enrolled to practice law. You know that I was licend the 17th of October 1873 and I had them renewd and now i Will hafto be enrolled before i can be admitted to practice enny loner then the last term of the circuit court and Juge i want to be examined at the chancery court January 1876 term i have my licens to show, and juge if you Will put me thru i Will pay you your cash Whatever it may be, allRite Juge Nothing more at present—please to Write to me Just What You Will do about the matter—Just as soon as you Git my letter."

The contempt with which the carpetbaggers were held is reflected in an editorial appearing in an issue of The Vicksburg Herald of that period:

"What the early August work is to the top crop, what the locust was a few years ago in the Northwest, what the simoon of the desert is to the traveler, what the seven plagues of Egypt were to the ancient Egypt and worse, the miserable brood is to the honest people of the state. [illegible] the state and increasing the salaries and perquisites attached to them, by boldly robbing the county treasuries, they impoverished the tax payers; by appointing idiots and thieves and low, ignorant pauper

out! Get out this minute!"

The negro judge pulled himself closer to the table. "Miss Trigg," he said, "it weren't no fault of mine. The judge was contemptible to de cote."

'Lord, Miss, I just begged the judge not to keep on contemptin', but he jest kept it up and standin' there behind me was them white mens tellin' me he was a contemptin' my court.

"Well, when I just couldn't get the judge to stop contemptin', I just had to sentence him to the jail. I just had to do my job."

The judge left his jail cell that night at 10 o'clock. As we might expect, Gilbert Horton finished his dinner before he left the Trigg kitchen. Mrs. Trigg understood.

Great Percy

This same Judge Horton presided over the same court, with feet propped on desk, at which such prominent men as Judge William A. Percy, known as the Gray Eagle, Leroy B. Valliant, Frank Valliant, Taylor Rucks, William Gwen Yerger, Joe Jane, Lawyer Nelson and W. L. Nugent, had to plead their cases. Judge Horton never listened to their impassioned pleading, but rendered decisions according to his own whims, by saying, "I sides with dat side."

On his account many of the great legal minds of the Delta left home for freer fields, among them being Leroy Valliant who later became judge of the supreme court of Missouri.

To fight the hated carpetbag rule, prominent men of this section were represented on the Democratic Association of Washington county. F. A. Metcalfe was president, L. B. Valliant, Princeton; Charles B. Morehead, Greenville; Benjamin Roach, Brown's precinct; A. C. Smith, Taylor's Store; Geo. F. Fall, Thomas precinct; G. W. Thomas, Cook's precinct; C. Gillespie, Livingstan's; S. Livingstan, Lathom's, were vice-presidents; W. A. Haycaft, W. L. Nugent were treasurers, and W. R. Trigg, was corresponding secretary.

The Greenville representatives were B. F. Penny, Franklin Valliant, Wat Anderson, Taylor Rucks, Alex Yerger and W. H. Lee.

In their constitution, they declared that because the act known as the Reconstruction Acts was unconstitutional, illegal and void they would "oppose the same, by all legal and honorable means and labor for the reconstruction of the union according to the terms and spirit of the State and Federal constitutions.

They pledged themselves "to act upon the honored maxim, "Fair [illegible]

early days were Judge James Rucks, William A. Percy, Andrew Jackson Paxton, Jacob Shall Yerger and W. L. Nugent.

[illegible] violence was

votes. In another instance, a group of men trundled a young man hidden in a wooden box into a store where votes were to be counted and during the night he crept from his hiding place and changed the ballots. Another carpetbagger

(Continued on page 11)

Ballot Stuffing

In a do or die move, the citizens resorted to ballot box stuffing on as gradiose a scale as the world has ever known in the election of 1875 to overthrow the carpetbag

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early days were Judge James Rucks, William A. Percy, Andrew Jackson Paxton, Jacob Shall Yerger and W. L. Nugent.

Although criminal violence was absent, the young men of that period were hot-blooded when their personal honor was at stake and their tempers flared at the drop of a word. The honor of their womanhood was also jealously guarded and more than one killing occurred over a seeming slight to a maid. D. P. Shanahan, one of the first white children to be born in New Greenville, recalls the story told him by his father, Timothy Shanahan, who settled in Washington county in 1830, of a picnic that was broken up at Leota Landing when an angry guest, aroused by some slightening remark made by another guest about some Yankee school marms present, picked up a bread knife at the table and stabbed the offending gentleman to death.

Hot-Headed Youth

The hot-bloodedness of the youth of that day is illustrated by a newspaper article of that era, telling of a fight between Andrew Jackson Paxton, one of the early lawyers

His son, William T[illegible] and Percy and W. L. N[illegible] ent attorneys of that [illegible]

On the whole life wa[illegible] on under the Mississ[illegible] the people who popula[illegible] and lived on the banks o[illegible] cultivating teh white fa[illegible] ton, were essentially [illegible] people, marked with a [illegible] tendencies. There were [illegible] rious dives here like th[illegible] were a blight to Natch[illegible] phis and Vicksburg [illegible] spawns of evil to poison [illegible] tryside. The saloons here [illegible] spectably run and drew [illegible] no low characters that f[illegible] Natchez UUnder the Hill [illegible] section known as Pinch [illegible] Memphis.

Not until the Civil War [illegible] construction Days, bringi[illegible] cal chaos and a reign of te[illegible] violence and bloodshed rea[illegible] its ugly head in this secti[illegible]

Reconstruction

During the Reconstruct[illegible] on period, from 1866 to 1876, t[illegible] e state was under martial law. Lo[illegible] ally the people were under the gov[illegible] nment of the carpetbaggers.

Negroes and scallywags [illegible] held office and the period was [illegible] ife with unrest in an attempt to b[illegible] eak the detested carpetbag rule.

A city marshal, C. K. Gildart, tried to keep order but ri[illegible] ing and shootings were frequent. Several prominent men wee kill[illegible] killed during this period in salo[illegible] n flare-ups and in 1873, Greenvill[illegible] bloodiest crimes too place.

A gambler stopping ove[illegible] n town was lodged in a room ups[illegible] rs over Herter's saloon where he [illegible] d been playing cards earlier in [illegible] e evening. The next morning [illegible] hen he failed to appear for bre[illegible] ast, an investigating servant f[illegible] nd his body, ripped wide open [illegible] d practically disemboweled, in [illegible] e bed. No trace of his murder [illegible] s ever found.

However, the citizens [illegible] d to refrain from the outward [illegible] ence to the carpetbaggers and w[illegible] forced to resort secretly to [illegible] device that would break the ha[illegible] regime. News of secret mee[illegible] were passed by the grapev[illegible] method from plantation to pla[illegible] on and all activity was done secret[illegible]

ruble brood is to the honest peo-

[illegible] of the state and increasing the salaries and perquisites attached to them, by boldly robbing the county treasuries, they impoverished the tax payers; by appointing idiots and thieves and low, ignorant pauper immigrants to high judicial station, they brought the law into disrepute and contempt and paved the way for mob violence and chaos. They degraded our colored population and spread rapine, robbery and murder and lying and theft."

Letting Off Steam

A few humorous incidents happened during this period that helped let off stem for the Southerners smouldering with hate for the carpetbaggers.

One of them was in reference to Judge Wyndham Robertson Trigg, a prominent lawyer who was practicing in Greenville at that time.

The Trigg home, like so many of the old homes of Greenville, was large and sprawling, supposed to be kept by many servants. Because of reconstruction, only one maid, the cook, remained in the home and Mrs. Trigg was forced to spend her time outside the kitchen managing the rest of the house.

The cook, Jennie, kept dominion over the kitchen. She was married, but, not being too fond of her marriage vows, was having a clandestine affair on the side with a Negro named Gilbert Horton.

Gilbert was named Judge of the county court in Washington during reconstruction days. This did not please Judge Wyndham Trigg who was prosecuting a case before Judge Gilbert Horton.

Judge Trigg began an argument with the negro judge and, before he knew it he was placed in the county jail.

That evening, after having heard her husband was lodged in the county bastile, and placed there by the Judge, Gilbert Horton, Mrs. Trigg walked into her kitchen to find Gilbert at the kitchen table enjoying a dinner prepared by Jennie, the cook.

"Why you, Gilbert Horton," Mrs. Trigg exclaimed. "Get out of my kitchen! Get out of my kitchen! You sentenced Judge Trigg to jail and then have the colossal nerve to come here and eat his food. Get

Ballot Stuffing

In a do or die move, the citizens resorted to ballot box stuffing on as gradiose a scale as the world has ever known in the election of 1875 to overthrow the carpetbag regime. As a result, the carpetbag government was "legally overthrown and the people came into their own again.

By clever ruses, the ballot boxes were brought into Greenville from all precincts to be counted here. Some of the boxes were taken to the county jail for tallying and while the jailer, Noy Hunt, and his friends entertained the carpetbagger in charge of the box in another room, Mrs. Hunt switched

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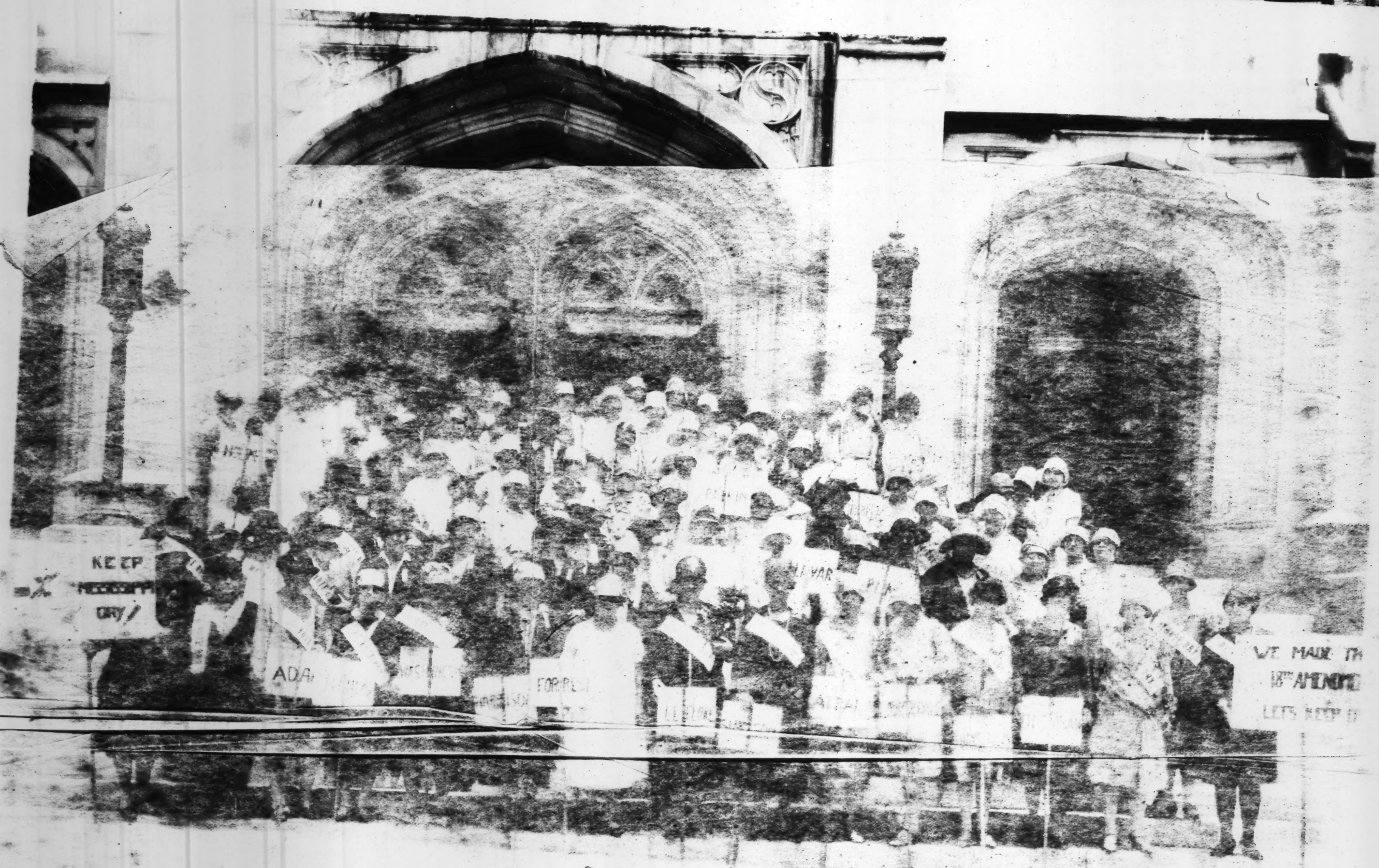

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Suggestions to District Secretaries.

"GO YE ALSO INTO THE VINEYARD."

The qualifications for this, as for all Christian work, are love for the Lord and an earnest desire to be used for his glory.

The following practical suggestions are offered with the hope that they may be helpful.

1. Inform yourself fully in regard to the work. Learn its origin, past history, and present condition. You will then be prepared to "give a reason for the faith that is in you."

The information needed is to be found in the Annual Reports of Woman's Department of Church Extention, published with the Reports of the Board of Church Extension, and can be gotten through Miss Lucinda B. Helm. Study the Constitution and monthly programmes to learn the full meaning of the Home Mission feature of the work. The Annual Report emphasizes this. This by way of preparation.

2. Make thorough canvass of your district by writing to every charge, go when you can, but if you cannot go you can write.

Write to the pastors inviting their co-operation. Try to get the name of some woman in each charge, who would be likely to lead in organizing. When you have the names write fully, write from your heart. Also, send literature and explain the work plainly, show that it helps the workers by interesting them in practical Christianity. Resolve to keep the work always in mind, and to

Glenora, Miss. Nov 23d 1881

Received of J. J. Cox

1 Bales of Cotton, marked Cox/N

for Shipment to Chaffee & Powell

~~C. P. & M. WILLIAMS,~~

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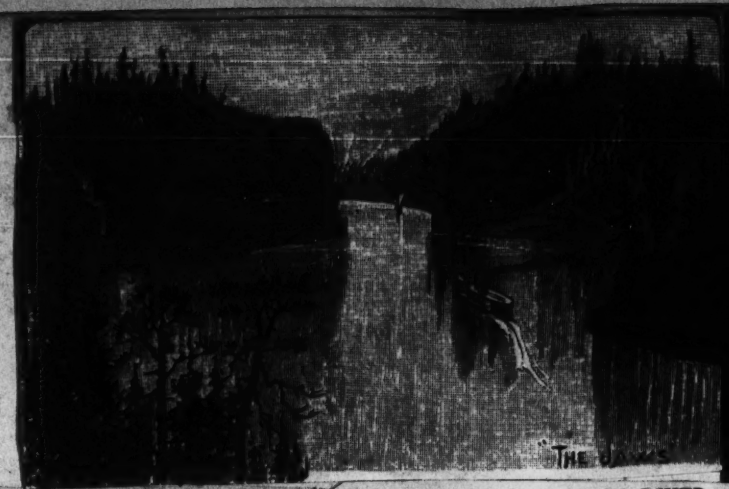

DELLS OF THE WISCONSIN RIVER.

Charles-

GORDON.

BY PAUL HAMILTON HAYNE.

There comes from the East with its clouds of wrongs—
Ah! keen as the lightning's dart—
The shaft of a pain that shall quiver long
In Christian England's heart.

There comes from the East on the burdened breeze
Such voices of woe and wail
That beyond the bounds of the barrier seas
The face of the world grows pale.

Aye! pale with a sympathy deep as tears,
And a sorrow of bodeful gloom,
For the splendid sum of a hero's years
Death rounded in dark Khartoum.

He carried the banner of England high
In the flush of the Orient skies,
And the fervor of antique chivalry
Outflashed from his warrior eyes!

'Twas a Cœur de Lion's hand once more,
Which the Lion flag led on,
But the soul of the dauntless soldier bore
The chrism of pure St. John.

O! hand of iron, but heart as sweet
As the rose's spring time breath,
We deem that its pulses of pity beat
In the very grasp of death.

And the outcast thousands for whom he poured
In the pauses of toil and strife,
Far, far, from the glitter of lance or sword
The waters of Love and Life—

They are looking with moistened eyes, to-day,
On the streets his footsteps trod—
"Shall we meet him again?" they softly say,
"In the wonderful City of God?"

* * * * * * * * *

They left him to perish by steel or shot
In the core of the savage lands,
And be thrust away in a desert spot
Of the wild Soudanian sands.

But the reckless at home and the Traitor abroad,
What matters it now to one
Who is resting at last in the peace of his Lord,
Above the stars and the sun?

Still, comes from the East with its stormy wrong,
Ah! keen as the lightning's dart—
The shaft of a pain that shall quiver long,
In Christian England's heart!

Still, come from the East, on the mournful breeze,
Low voices of woe and wail,
And beyond the bounds of the barrier seas,
The face of the world grows pale!

—New York Independent.

CONSTANCY.

MRS. E. B. BROWNING.

Learn to win a lady's faith
Nobly, as the thing is high;
Bravely, as for life and death—
With loyal gravity.

By your truth she shall be true—
Ever true as wives of yore—
And her Yes once said to you,
Shall be yes forevermore.

WOMEN VOTERS KEEPERS AT HOME.

The following figures compiled from census of 1910 show the per cent of native white women wage earners in five southern state and in five suffrage states.

These five southern states have a larger per cent of white women wage earners than any state in which women now vote. This shows that a larger per cent of women voters are strictly home keepers than the women of these five southern states are.

South Carolina	27.3
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Georgia	20.3
Alabama	23.4
Mississippi	19.9
Wyoming	14.5
Idaho	12.5
Kansas	12.4
California	18.4
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South Carolina has a larger per cent of white women wage earners than any other sttate in the union. Census reports, to quote exactly, deal with "white females ten years and over." That only makes it worse, because there ought not to be any white wage earners of ten years. The theory is that all Southern women occupy pedestals; these are the facts.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE.

NOTICE

To the Democratic Voters of Washington County, Mississippi:

The Democratic voters of Washington county, Mississippi, are hereby requested to meet at their respective voting precincts at 10 o'clock a. m. on Monday, May 14th, for the purpose of electing delegates, in accordance with law, to the Washington County Democratic Convention, to be held at the court house in Greenville, on Wednesday, May 16, 1928, said precinct meetings to be held at the usual voting places in the respective precincts.

The delegates to said Washington County Democratic Convention have been apportioned equally among the Supervisors' districts as follows:

First District—Three from Glen Allan and two from Leota.

Second District—Five from Avon.

Third District—Five from Greenville.

Fourth District—Four from Leland and One from Arcola.

Fifth District—Five from Hollandale.

Witness my signature, this 3rd day of May, 1928.

ERNEST KELLNER, JR.,
Chairman.

5-4-10t

spare no effort. Bring your work, even the *details*, to God in prayer and you will be blessed.

Consider yourself the friend and adviser of every auxiliary in your district. Try to have them make this work a means of bringing their religion into their social relations. Inform each auxiliary about the district work and get them interested in each other. If any place needs help try to get the others to aid that place. Write at least once every quarter giving any information you can, and do not be discouraged if your letters are not answered. They may be appreciated when unanswered.

Your activity and interest must not depend on the responses you get, but if you feel a real interest in, and sympathy for the workers in your district, you will probably receive encouraging replies.

3. Be prompt in sending your reports to the Corresponding Secretary and Presidnt of the Conference Society. Do this even if you have little to report.

4. Determine to spare no effort; pray, talk, write, and above all things do not permit yourself to become discouraged. Discouragement has its root in vanity.

Do this work with your might, magnify your office, then be content to leave the result to your Heavenly Father.

North Mississippi Conference Parsonage and Home Mission Society.

Glenora, Miss. Nov 23d 1881

Received of J. J. Cox

1 Bales of Cotton, marked Cox/77

for Shipment to Chaffee & Powell

~~G. P. & M. WILLIAMS,~~

Per Bromley & Shore

R. & T. A. ENNIS, PRINTERS, ST. LOUIS.

DELLS OF THE WISCONSIN RIVER.

Chinese-

GORDON.

BY PAUL HAMILTON HAYNE.

There comes from the East with its clouds of wrongs—
Ah! keen as the lightning's dart—
The shaft of a pain that shall quiver long
In Christian England's heart.

There comes from the East on the burdened breeze
Such voices of woe and wail
That beyond the bounds of the barrier seas
The face of the world grows pale.

Aye! pale with a sympathy deep as tears,
And a sorrow of bodeful gloom,
For the splendid sum of a hero's years
Death rounded in dark Khartoum.

He carried the banner of England high
In the flush of the Orient skies,
And the fervor of antique chivalry
Outflashed from his warrior eyes!

'Twas a Cœur de Lion's hand once more,
Which the Lion flag led on,
But the soul of the dauntless soldier bore
The chrism of pure St. John.

O! hand of iron, but heart as sweet
As the rose's spring time breath,
We deem that its pulses of pity beat
In the very grasp of death.

And the outcast thousands for whom he poured
In the pauses of toil and strife,
Far, far, from the glitter of lance or sword
The waters of Love and Life—

They are looking with moistened eyes, to-day,
On the streets his footsteps trod—
"Shall we meet him again?" they softly say,
"In the wonderful City of God?"

* * * * * * * * *

They left him to perish by steel or shot
In the core of the savage lands,
And be thrust away in a desert spot
Of the wild Soudanian sands.

But the reckless at home and the Traitor abroad,
What matters it now to one
Who is resting at last in the peace of his Lord,
Above the stars and the sun?

Still, comes from the East with its stormy wrong,
Ah! keen as the lightning's dart—
The shaft of a pain that shall quiver long,
In Christian England's heart!

Still, come from the East, on the mournful breeze,
Low voices of woe and wail,
And beyond the bounds of the barrier seas,
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ERNEST KELLNER, JR.,
Chairman.

5-4-10t

W. C. T. U.

Official Call For Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention To Assemble In Waynesboro, Miss., October 7—9.

The 29th annual convention of the Mississippi Christian Temperance Union will be held in Waynesboro, October 7th to 9th.

Officers and department directors are expected to be present to give an account of their stewardship. All local Unions are requested to send delegates.

We call attention to the following Declaration of Principles which constitutes the platform of The Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

We believe in the coming of His Kingdom whose service is perfect freedom because His Laws, written in our members as well as in nature and grace, are perfect, converting the soul.

We believe in the Gospel of the Golden Rule, and that each man's habits of life should be an example pure and beneficent for every other man to follow.

We believe that God created man and woman in His own image, and therefore we believe in one standard of purity for both men and women, and in the equal right of all to hold opinions and to express the same with equal freedom.

We believe in a living wage in an eight hour day, in courts of conciliation and arbitration; in justice as opposed to greed of gain; in peace on earth and good will to men.

We therefore formulate our outlines upon the following [illegible] and [illegible] of the commonwealth, hope to [illegible] with us in work [illegible] helpful precepts into the business of everyday life.

[illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] as far as [illegible] by religious, [illegible] the drinking [illegible] the [illegible] forming laws [illegible] for ourselves and all for whom we work, that they and we may willingly transgress the law of sin and [illegible] and finally, we pledge ourselves to labor and to pray that all the customs of society and the laws of our land may speedily conform to these [illegible]

We reaffirm our loyalty to these principals. At this time when [illegible] spread and [illegible] threaten the security of our country, we believe that Peace and Security depend upon the application of the principles to private and public affairs.

We invite the cooperation of all who are in sympathy with this platform.

Mrs. Nellie N. [illegible]
Mrs. Ben M. [illegible] at large.
Mrs. R. L. Ea[illegible]
Mrs. James A. [illegible] Rec. Sec'y.
Mrs. W. B. Crosby, Treasurer.

ASYLUM CHANGE IS FAVORED BY SOLON

Mrs. Somerville, Head of Important Committee, Gives Whitfield Aid

Mississippi's pioneer woman member of the House of Representatives, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, has placed her stamp of approval on the proposed plan of Governor Whitfield to dispose of the present state insane asylum properties here and remove the institution to the site of the Parchman state penal farm, [illegible] of the farm as a penal [illegible]. Mrs. Somerville is chairman of the house committee on [illegible] nary institutions.

Briefly stated the governor's plan is to abolish the Parchman farm, replacing its buildings with modern, fire-proof structures for the care of the 2,500 insane patients in the state, and to defray the expense of changing the institutions by selling off the present site of the insane asylum as home-seeking propositions. The cost of the change is figured at about [illegible] million dollars.

Governor Whitfield suggested this as one of his recommendations in his [illegible] message to the legislature [illegible] and it is declared he has received a number of favorable comments about the matter from numerous sources.

In his message the governor intends to charge that the present insane hospital and asylum buildings are "inadequate and veritable fire traps, which in case of emergency would cost the lives of many of the unfortunate patients."

Mrs. Summerville declares she "is pleased to see that Governor Whitfield, Superintendent Mitchell and members of the board of trustees of the insane asylum, are in favor of selling the present property and locating the new hospital on Franklin county farm. During the last legislature I became convinced that such a move would be necessary."

Washington Representatvie Would Bar "The Usual Motion" In House

GREENVILLE, Dec. 20—(AP)—Declaring that she would await discussion in the house of representatives before expressing her views on proposed legislation, Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, representative from Washington county, has issued a statement in which she outlined her views on procedure in the house.

"Constitutional provisions and restrictions as to legislation should be observed rigidly both in letter and spirit," Mrs. Somerville said. "No tricks should be played with the clock and calendar, no efforts to evade the intent of the constitution should be made.

"Evidently it was the plan of the framers of the constitution that law making should be slow, careful and thoughtful. Truly, what should be done with such care and thought as the framing of laws!

"The oath of office taken by members of the legislature includes a pledge to read the article of the constitution on legislation as soon as convenient. I regret that there is any limiting clause to that pledge.

"Especially do I point out the following requirement: Each bill is to be read three times unless the rule is suspended by vote.

"The greatest shock I experienced in the last session of the legislature was the first time a committee chairman took the floor and said: 'Mr. Speaker, I make the usual motion.' What is this? I asked myself. Why even a little woman's club would not tolerate such informality. Yes, I was shocked.

"Now be it observed this 'usual motion' is to suspend the constitutional provision requiring a bill to be read three times, thereby creating a condition which prevents members from knowing fully the contents of each bill. I think the 'usual motion' ought to stop—that more consideration be given each bill that members may vote intelligently, and if but few bills are passed no harm will be done.

"Again, the constitution says no appropriation bill shall be passed in the last five days of the session and no new bill introduced in the last three days. These provisions are nullified by recessing instead of adjourning and holding the date of the house journal the same for a week or as long as needed.

"I consider this absolutely wrong—I venture the assertion that more mistakes are made and more vicious bills are passed in this final rush than in all the rest of the session.

"I consider it a most serious matter that tricks to thus nullify the constitution are played by the law making body itself."

1925

1925

The Mississippi White Ribbon

Official Organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Mississippi

"The foundation of God standeth sure"

VOLUME XV. GREENVILLE, MISS., OCT., 1925. No. 14.

THE STATE CONVENTION

The 39th Annual Convention held in Waynesboro, Oct. 7 to 9, was pleasant and successful. The speakers invited for the occasion were Mr. W. F. Bond, Supt. of Education, Miss KKate Brown, of the State Teachers College of Hattiesburg, Vice-president of the State Teachers Association, and Miss Susie V. Powell. In addition to these interesting talks were made by Mrs. B. M. Howarth, Mrs. James A. Finley, as well as other state officers. The Waynesboro Orchestra furnished music for the evening meetings. Mrs. F. M. Gray, president of the Waynesboro Union, with her able assistants did everything in their power for the pleasure and comfort of the members of the Convention.

A special feature of the occasion was the luncheon on Oct. 8, which wa much enjoyed by all.

The opening meeting was held in the High School auditorium. Mayor T. O. Slaughter gave a cordial welcome and Mrs. L. R. Cochran in a short address of unusual eloquence gave the welcome for the Waynesboro Union. The response was given by Mrs. Mary Claire Lipscomb, president of the Meridian Union. Mrs. Finley spoke on the Menace of Narcotic Drugs, and Mrs. B. M. Howarth spoke eloquently for the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction. The exercises closed with the Play, John Barleycorn Wants To Come Back, by Waynesboro Young People.

Rev. W. A. Hays, pastor of the Methodist Church, conducted the Devotional Service, and pronounced the Benediction.

Business sessions were held in the Methodist Church, the state president presiding. The following state officers gave their reports: Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, president; Mrs. R. E. Ezelle, cor. secretary; Mrs. W. B. Crosby, treasurer; Mrs. James A. Finley, recording secretary. Mrs. B. M. Howarth, vice-presitent gave able assistance.

The following department directors were present and gave their reports in person: Mrs. B. M. Howarth, Scientific Temperance Instruction; Mrs. Sallie A. Lewis, Flower Mission and Relief; Mrs. H. H. Watts, Evangelistic; Mrs. Clara C. Cox, Sabbath Observance and Bible in Public School; Mrs. ames A. Finley, Anti Narcotics; Miss Madge Montgomery, Editor White Ribbon.

Those not present but sending written reports were: Mrs. M. H. Daily, Mrs. P. D. Roddy, Mrs. A. F. Young,

On the recommendation of Miss Madge Montgomery, it was decided to publish the Mississippi White Ribbon Quarterly.

Changes in By-laws were adopted providing for Quarterly Reports. An effort will be made to have a summary of Quarterly Reports published in each issue of the White Ribbon. The fiscal year will begin with October. Reports of the first quarter should should be sent to state officers the latter part of December.

The attendance at the Convention was good, delegates and visitors combined were 57. The office of second vice-president was created, and a change in the By-laws provides for election of officers for a term of two years.

The absence of Miss S. Fannie Clarke and Miss May Russell was regretted.

All felt that good work had been done and that the prospects for the coming year are hopeful.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

(Condensed)

The work which began in hope a year ago, ends with Thanksgiving. There is on every side awakened interest and a realization that the W. C. T. U. has a Mission which cannot be carried out by any other Agency. Various law enforcement organizations are being formed, the name of Judge E. H. Gary, has been announced as the head of a great law enforceent movement in which eminent business men are to take part. But the acid test in all such movements is total abstinence. If these men, and other persons in similar movements are total abstainers, they are consistent and they stand upon a firm foundation.

Bishop William Mercer Green

The strongest expression on this subject by any one in the state within the past year was in an address by Bishop William Mercer Green, of the PProtestant Episcopal Church to a group of bankers assembled in Grenada.

The Bishop spoke with the courage and the honesty of a prophet, deploring the use of liquor at group meetings of prominent business men in this state and urging consistent observance of the Prohibition Law and the habit of abstaining as the duty of all patriotic citizens. Would that many might follow his example.

Bishop Edwin D. Mouzon, of the M. E. Church, South, said to the Holston Conference: "It is just as much a crime for a steward of the Church to buy bootleg whisky, as it is for the bootlegger to sell it."

District Organization

District Organization is essential to progress. No state President can adequately cover the entire state. A State Convention cannot afford time for all discussion which might be helpful. District Meetings afford the opportunity needed for discussion of plans and conditions, and the work of District Officers, especially District Presidents, is indispensable.

During the past year a beginning has been made in District Organizations. Mrs. Anthony Fly, of Summit agreed to serve but with the reserva-

THE MISSISSIPPI WHITE RIBBON

Official Organ of the W. C. T. U. of Mississippi

Published Quarterly — January, April, Ju'y and October.

"The Truth cannot be contrary in the interest of humanit."—Spinoza.

PRICE 25 CENTS IN ADVANCE

Application made for entry as second-class mail matter at the postoffice in Greenville, Mississippi.

All communications should be sent to Miss Madge L. Montgomery, Starkville, Mississippi.

STATE OFFICERS
1924-25

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville..... ....President
Greenville Miss.

Mrs. B. M. Howorth..1st Vice-pres. at Large
West Point, Miss.

Miss Susie V. Powell.....2nd Vice-Pres.
Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. R. L. Ezelle..... Corresponding Sec'y.
Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. F. F. Thompson.....Recording Sec'y.
Greenville, Miss.

Mrs. C. L. Daniels ..... Treasurer
Waynesboro, Miss.

Mrs. A. F. Young....Young Peoples' Branch
Corinth, Miss.

Miss M. L. Montgomery...Ed. White Ribbon
Starkville, Miss.

tion that she could give only a limited amount of time, and would give way whenever we could find a suitable woman with more tme. Mrs. Fly has nevertheless done some good work among the young people of Pike Pike County. She visited McComb an helped to revive interest there, she represented the State W. C. T. U. at the State Sunday School Convention in Biloxi and the reports received indicate that she made many friends for the work. She was a visitor at the Conference in Hattiesburg and gave valuable assistance.

Mrs. C. L. Daniel has served as District President. She assisted actively in the Conference at Hattiesburg which in my opinion was the event of outstanding importance in the year's work. It is surely evidence of live interest when a District has a successful District Conference and also entertains the State Convention within its bounds.

Mrs. James A. Finley accepted appointment as acting District President in the absence of someone who could give more time to the work. Mrs. Finley arranged for a District Conference in Tupelo, and I hope that another year a similar meeting can be held with a live interest on the part of the entire District.

I trust that during the coming year District Presidents may be secured for all Congressional Districts.

Importance of Routine

The basis of permanency in any Organization (as in private business) is steady, regular, routine work. No amount of spasmodic brilliancy can take the place of regular work, regularly done. Constitution and By-laws must provide for such regularity; District Presidents must be recognized; authority must be conferred where it is needed.

Departments

Department work must be built up. If money is not available for all Departments, adequate provisions should be made for at least a few and these should be selected with a view to results.

Some Departments can do good work with little expense, these should be continued. The Department of Flower Mission and Relief should always be kept up and the expense need not be great.

Medal Contest Department also may do good work without great expense. The same is true of a few other Departments, but there are some of outstanding importance which absolutely demand liberal support. No capable woman should be asked to take a Department which requires money for successful work unless a reasonable appropriation can be made. Two Departments of outstanding importance which call for liberal support are Sunday School and Scientific Temperance Instruction.

This is a day of great Sunday School Work. The majority of earnest Christian people in all churches are today found in the Sunday School. There, four times a year, lessons of total abstinence, prohibition respect for law, can be taught by using the W. C. T. U. Literature- and in this literature the narcotic peril is also discussed.

An up to the minute Sunday School woman should be secured for State Director of Sunday School Work, and given an appropriation of at least $300. She should have a fund for typist work, she should be able to go to important Sunday School Meetings of all Churches, or provide suitable speakers. She should put W. C. T. U. Sunday School Work on the map. All this in addition to directing Unions, but it will not be too great a task if money is provided for expenses.

Scientific Temperance Instruction

There is scarcely time to tell how important this work is. As with the Sunday School Department, so this Department should be presented at various meetings and the State Director should have an ample fund for expenses. Our able director Mrs. B. M. Howarth has made bricks without straw in the fine work she has done the past year, but it ought not to be so again.

Normal Institutes

State Supt. of Education Mr. W. F. Bond kindly gave me an invitation to speak on Temperance at all summer normals during the past summer. I made the trip in June without missing a single date, but pressure of private affairs prevented my filling the two dates in July.

This work was undertaken by me with a keen sense of its importance and with great modesty as to my ability to meet the occasion. Teachers and students received me most kindly and if they learned nothing from me, I learned a great deal in the course of the trip, and came out of it with an overwhelmning sense of the importance and necessity for placing scientific temperance instruction before the teachers of the state in an adequate manner.

Temperance and Missions.

It is evident that our friends and recruits are to be found among the active church workers and these are found in the Sunday School, and in the Missionaries' Societies. In the course of the year's work it has become plain to me that the Department of Temperance and Missions should be taken up and used to bring W. C. T. U. work before the Missionary Societies of all Churches. An effort should be made to provide money for this.

Be it further noted, active, efficient work in Sunday Schools and in Day Schools will prepare the way for Organization among children and young people.

While our loyalty is due to all Departments, yet, we have the privilege of choice. The policy of a long list of Departments with little or no money for any of them means inefficiency. To select a few and give them liberal support means efficiency in at least a few, and will certainly commend our work, win friends and members and soon build up the work to a point where many depart-

ments can be taken up and properly supported.

Special Gifts

This Department Work offers a field for personal donations. If it is known that we intend especially to push Sunday School Work, and work in Schools there may be persons who will give special assistance to these Departments. I trust that this may be the case.

Agitation—Organization

There is an essential difference between agitation and organization. The first stage of any movement must be agitation, but after progress has been made the emphasis must be placed upon organization.

Organization, constructive, educational Work, are essential. This, in fact, has long been recognized by the Leaders of the National W. C. T. U.

Tools of Our Trade

Every local officer, but more especially the Local President, should be supplied with the Union Signal, a copy of the National Report, a catalog of the W. C. T. U. Publishing House, and a Year Book. Subscriptions to the Union Signal must of course be left to the individual, but in order to be sure that each local President has a copy of the National Report, Catalogue and Year Book it might be well to have them ordered for each local President by the State Corresponding Secretary. This involves a more liberal support of the State Work.

Finance And Budget

I requested all officers to submit a Financial Report showing all money received and spent by them. These reports, or as many of them as are submitted, should be turned over to the Finance Committee as a basis for estimating necessary expenses. I know or no other way in which we can begin to get an idea of what has been spent in State Work, and I know of no other way to find a basis for a budget. At least $50 should be allowed for each issue of theh White Ribbon. Ihave already expressed my opinion as to the needs of some Departments.

Public Workers

Your attention is called to section 3 Article 4 of By-Laws. "No Local Union shall authorize any person to labor publicity in the name of W. C. T. U. without a written permit signed by the State President, and President of the Union which sends the Worker forth."

The State President is the Executive Head of the Work. Upon her chiefly rests the responsibility of maintaining the dignity of the State Work, and of seeing that the Work is properly presented to the public. The intent of this By-Law is to give the State President authority over public work done in the name of the W. C. T. U., excepting of a purely local nature. This is necessary for intelligent directing of the work. The State President has a view of the field which no one else can have, and is therefore in a position to judge whether any plans proposed fit in with the general plans and general cvonditions.

This idea is based upon the supposition that the state President is competent. If she is not competent a condition will arise as in the times of the Judges. "In those days there was no King in Israel, every man did that which was right in his own eyes."

Personal Work

In the November White Ribbon, I made the following statements in regard to the need of the work. First, to build a strong State Organization, there must be order, regularity and authority. The second immediate necessity is office work, the steady day in, day out work of writing letters and keeping records. I have not changed the viewpoint thus presented, and endeavored to conform my work to it.

During the year I have visited and spoken at Mendenhall, West Point, Hattiesburg, Columbus, Booneville, Tupelo, Starkville and waynesboro. While visiting Yazoo City, I had the privilege of making an appeal for the W. C. T. U. to a class of women in the Methodist Sunday School. During my visit to the Normal Institute at Newton, the local Unions arranged an afternoon meeting at which I made some suggestions in regard to their work.

By the courtesy of Rev. T. A. McIlwain presiding elder, I spoke briefly to the Greenville District Conference at Merigold.

Early in the year I supplied myself with litertature for departments Sunday School, Christian Citizenship, L. T. T. and have distributed it widely throughout the year.

It is important, sometimes necessary, for the State PPresident to present the work publicly, but as far as my own work is concerned, I do not consider public speeches of the first importance.

A State President should know the work and the workers, she should know the National Work in all its departments, and be able to advise concerning it. To get this information and give the assistance needed, private meeting are more important than public speeches.

Opposition

The Association opposed to Prohibition is ever alert, active and financially well supported. The Leaders of this opposition have their eyes upon Congress and the White House.

Many persons of prominence by their use of liquor are aiding this movement. Many Christian women who make and serve wine in their homes, are helping to build up disrespect for law, though such is not their intention. No one who wilfully and knowingly violates any law is a good citizen or a true patriot, and anyone who wilfully and knowingly violates any law is helping to trample in the dust the flag of our Country. Thus is liberty endangered.

Our Part

To the end that we may uphold the principles for which the W. C. T. U. stands, that we may help to build up respect for law and loyalty to the constitution let there be organization, improved methods, faith, energy and courage.

Let us never forget that saying of Frances Willard "The Joy of Life Is Doing Good According To A Plan," and that other saying "Only The Golden Rule of Christ can bring the Golden Age of Man."

As said a great commentator on Isaiah, "For glorious as it is to rise to some great consummation on wings of dream and song, glorious as it is also to bend that impetus a little lower and take some practical crisis of life by storm, an even greater proof of our religion and of the help our God can give us, is the life long tramp of earth's common surface without fresh wings of dream or the excitement of rivalry, or the attraction of reward, but with the head cool, and the face forward and every footfall upon firm ground."

In that spirit and in that faith let us sustain our part in the great work of the W.C.T. U. for God and Home and every land.

NELLIE N. SOMMERVILLE.

ATTENTION UNIONS!

The fiscal W. C. T. U. year begins with October and a By-law was passed at the Convention providing for Quarterly Reports. The first report to be sent the Cor. Sec'y., Mrs., Ezelle, at Jackson and the Treasurer Mrs. C. L. Daniel at Waynesboro should be mailed the first of December.

A summary of these reports will be

inted in the January issue of the White Ribbon and all Unions are requested to make a note of and observe this law.

Owing to limited space few reports are given in this issue of the paper, among these is that of Mrs. Fly whose valuable suggestions are worthy of study.

ANNUAL REPORT

Flower Mission And Relief.

Bouquets distributed	12,625
Text cards	1,854
Visits to individuals in public institutions	725
Number of drives	100
New members gained through this department	4
Glasses of jellies, preserves and grape juice	277
Number of Garments	300
Amount spent for this dept.	$15.00
Flower Mission meetings, including those of June 9	10
Amount for foreign Relief	$49.16
Value clothing sent Illinois	

MRS. SALLIE A. LEWIS.
Starkville, Mississippi.

ITEMS FROM REPORT OF STATE TREASURER

State Treasurer Mrs. W. B. Crosby reported the following, State dues $250. Contributions for State Work $256.94. For Francis Willard House, Cthatauqua, N. Y. $100. Budget Fund which may be added to the donations for State Work $35. L. T. L. $2.20. Total receipts for the year $701.65.

The Union sending the largest amount for State dues, were West Point, $29.50. Jackson $35.50. Greenville $27.50. Hattiesburg $24. Starkville $16.50. Booneville $11. Waynesboro $23.50. Iuka $10.50. Pelchatchie $10. Total receipts $1055.26.

Some reports received during the Convention cannot be given here but will be published in the State Re-Report.

PROMOTED COMRADES

Mrs. Mary E. Ervin, Columbus, Honorary State President.
Mrs. Louis Bergman, Greenville.
Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Greenville.
Miss Joe Daily, Jackson.
Mrs. George Gillespie, Starkville.
Mrs. Merle Miller, Tupelo.
Mrs. Clara Green, Waynesboro.
Mrs. Wm. Miller, West Point.
Mrs. S. S. Henley, West Point.

LETTER FROM CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Dear Friends:

We begin another W. C. T. U. year with hopes brighter for our cause, as evidenced by the determination and interest shown by the delegates to the Convention. There was never greater need for our work, nor more open doors for us to enter. Leaders of both church and day schools assure us of their interest and co-operation and it only remains to give them the needed assistance through our speakers and literature. May we not especially emphasize in our local Unions the work of the two departments, Sunday School and Scientific Temperance Instruction. Maye we not also strive to have such interesting, up-to-date programs at our meetings that no club in town will be more interesting? Let's give people something to come for, but not too much—long programs, no matter how interesting, will "kill" a crowd as quickly as none at all.

Read the report of the Finance Committee, and do not fail us. If your union does nothing but make a money contribution to state work it is worth while, get your members to realize how important money is to us if we are going to educate against alcoholic beverages—all other education costs something, so does this. The State through the generosity of the National W. C. T. U. did effective work last year through their speaker, Miss Roberta Caenes—we can do much more this year if we have the money, your share in this work will be the money you send or if a speaker is in your town the assistance you give her program.

If I can help you in any way, if questions come up you don't understand, please write me, it is my business and my pleasure to serve you in any way I can.

Cordially yours—

MRS. R. L. EZELLE.

REPORT OF MRS. ANTHOW FLY

President of 7th District

Arranged Pike County Epworth League, which resulted in the appointment of a standing committee on Temperance and the adoption of a definite plan of work for the promotion of temperance work in all of its phases. The appropriation of money to purchase a set of scientific temperance instruction charts and literature. Made addresses using charts.

Induced Missionary Societies to study "Save America."

Arranged for address before District W. M. U. on law observance with special reference to the 18th Amendment.

Arranged for special programs on Temperance Sundays and distributed literature.

Requested ministers to preach on temperance.

Addressed the Miss. Sunday Ass'n. at Biloxi on "Temperance Work in the Sunday School."

Addressed a group of boys on the effect of tobacco.

Addressed the faculty and students of the Teachers College at Hattiesburg.

Reorganized the W. C. T. U. at McComb.

Placed subscriptions for the Scientific Temperance Journal, Young Crusader and Union Signal in a High School library.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

We, the Finance Committee, having examined the reports of expenses of state officers and looked forward to the needs of our work for the coming year, knowing that if the work of the W. C. T. U. is to progress we must have national lecturers to do educational work, also money for traveling and other expenses of state officers and for the publication of the White Ribbon and State Report, recommend that we raise $1,500 for our budget, and urge that each union endeavor to raise for this fund the minimum amount of one dollar per member besides dues.

We recommend as a means of raising this fund, a systematic effort to double our membership, to secure contributions for state work from honorary members, or women who cannot take an active part in our work but who can include it in their tithing fund. Also each union may adopt some special activity such as a magazine agency, selling non-alcholic flavoring extracts, giving silver teas, having pageants or plays picturing W. C. T. U. history and aims. And last, but by no means least, the humble mite box with its plea for "A penny a day to keep liquor away," will solve our financial problem in the easiest, simplest way if all our members can adopt it.

MRS. W. B. CROSBY, Chairman.
MRS. M. C. LIPSCOMB,
MRS. R. L. EZELLE.

MERIDIAN W. C. T. U. BOOTH

At the Fair in Meridian, a booth was secured by the local W. C. T. U. It was arranged as a Rest Room and one of the articles of furniture was a white barrel bearing the letters W. C. T. U. (of historical interest because of its use at a former Fair in the old days of saloons).

Mrs. Lipscomb, the local president, had secured a splendid poster exhibit from the National Supt. of Child Welfare and the booth was one of the attractions of the Fair, winning much favorable comment and also new members for the Union.

World's W.C.T.U. Convention

Credentials

This is to certify that

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville

is a duly elected delegate from the UNITED STATES to the Twelfth Convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to be held in Edinburgh, Scotland, June 19-25, 1925.

Anna A. Gordon
President.

Frances E. Parks
Corresponding Secretary.

... fifty the millions.

Mrs. Somerville Honored

Voted One Of The Four Most Useful Women in Mississippi During the Past Fifty Years.

Her many friends here are happy to learn that Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville has been selected one of the four outstanding persons who, during the past 50 years have contributed the most to the advancement of the women of the State.

The other three honored are Mrs. Modena L. Berry, of Blue Mountain; Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson, of Greenwood and Mrs. Annie C. Peyton, deceased, of Columbus.

These women will be signally honored by the Sesqui-Centennial in Philadelphia with the appearance of their biographical sketches in an official publication of the centennial and the placing of their pictures in the woman's building.

This selection of the four women was announced today by Mrs. Z. F. Landrum, who was designated by the centennial to announce the four women entitled to the honor.

Mar 1 1926

THANKS

A little more than a year ago three hundred Greenville woman signed the following petition:

To the City Officials:

The undersigned women of Greenville, Miss., respectfully present the following petition:

Whereas, the women of our country are now called upon to give up their sons, brothers and husbands for active service, from which many will never return, and

Whereas, We women will be called upon for every possible sacrifice and service; and

Whereas, Houses of vice are, contrary to the law, are centers for the propagation of disease, of drunkenness and every form of lawlessness;

Therefore, we feel that the time has come for us to express our feelings on this subject sincerely and in the fear of God, and to say we feel that we and our children should be protected from such vice and lawlessness, and to that end we petition that all the segregated districts and houses of vice be absolutely abolished. We further express our firm belief that there can be no efficient protection for us, except through the enforcement of the law, the upholding of morality, sobriety and right living, and we ask that protection from your honorable body.

As chairman of the committee which circulated and presented that petition I express my gratitude and thankfulness for the recent action, though it was not taken as an answer to our petition.

The fact of this matter is, the Most High God and Father of us all does actually know what is good for His creatures. There is no such thing as a necessary evil and it is heathenism to hold any such notion. God has set before men and women one standard of living and one only—purity, truth, righteousness. When the world believes, admits, acts upon that belief, peace and happiness will reign triumphant and universal.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE.

Feb 20 1926

Wants to Learn Of State's Needs

Representative-Elect From Washington County Going to Jackson To Learn

"I am going to Jackson to learn, I want to be of service to my State and to my people, and I shall devote my time and attention to studying conditions, and familiarize myself with the machinery of government."

This was Mrs. Nellie Nugent Sommerville's reply to a question by a Commercial Dispatch reporter as to what were her plans when she goes to Jackson in January.

Mrs. Sommerville is Representative-elect from Washington county ,and she will be one of the first women legislators to be sent to the Mississippi law-making body. Mrs. Sommerville is a woman of exceptional ability, possessing many fine qualities of leadership, and her friends are confident that she will leave her impress upon the achievements of the Legislature.

Mrs. Sommerville was in Columbus attending the District Federation of Women's Clubs meeting. While here she was the guest of Prof. and Mrs. Dabney Lipscomb. She is unusually charming in personality and she made many warm friends during her stay here of only a few days.

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4 THE BIG F

MRS. SOMERVILLE BACK HOME.

It is good to have Mrs. Nellie Somerville back home and see her at church services on Sunday. She is one of our most active workers, and her absence is always felt.

As much as we regret to not have her with us at our services regularly, we rejoice to know that in her capacity as State President of the W. C. T. U. she is rendering Mississippi such valuable service in going over the State making addresses on "Christian Citizenship" and other subjects.

On Sunday January 18 she was in West Point, Miss., and made an address at the Methodist Church, all other churches of the city calling in their services in order that their members might have the opportunity of hearing Mrs. Somerville on the above-mentioned subject. Large crowds were present, and all went away from the service more detremined than ever to see that the 18th Amendment to our U. S. Constitution should be vigorously enforced.

Vote Yet To Be Counted.

	O'ville	Leland	H'ville	Ar'a G.	All	Avon	Leota	Total
Sheriff—								
Geo. B. Alexander	554	142	53	37	71	28	31	916
Geo. F. Archer	394	222	112	37	45	22	26	858
J. H. Crouch	151	20	53	4	12	29	8	277
T. H. Hood	141	31	15	6	10	25	17	245
L. A. White	53	9	6	3	3	3	1	78
Chancery Clerk—								
Howard Dyer	559	259	134	43	52	47	28	1,126
L. M. Nicholson	724	167	96	48	84	50	60	1,229
Circuit Clerk—								
O. B. Crittenden Jr.	641	149	61	22	64	34	34	1,007
B. H. Gilbert	638	272	172	46	71	21	47	1,317
County Attorney—								
H. P. Farish	687	163	80	42	84	53	50	1,159
Wm. Ray Toombs	594	259	157	46	57	54	34	1,201
Tax Assessor—								
Sam D. Finlay	169	54	26	8		11	9	277
Will B. Jayne	327	98	53	36		19	26	559
W. McD. Megget	236	58	11	2		16	1	324
M. F. Massey	324	92	89	20		11	3	[illegible]
Walter Sheppard	89	2				5	4	100
T. A. Worthington	240	138	55	23		44	42	541
Supt. Education—								
E. E. Bass	665	159	82	43	76	44	48	1,117
Ben L. Hatch	611	264	155	46	60	54	37	1,217
For Representative								
S. V. Anderson	677	153	88	36		58	37	1,049
J. E. Chisholm	439	209	115	41		55	72	931
Harry Hulen	1,008	301	176	66		54	41	1,636
N. N. Somerville	590	254	151	42		45	39	1,121
W. T. Wynn	864	216	115	47		64	48	1,354

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

RECEIVED AT

Hot Springs, Ark., Dec. 24, 1925.

Hattiesburg American,
Hattiesburg, Miss.

I urge all good citizens at this time to observe the prohibition laws. Have no dealings with bootleggers. Serve no liquor in your houses. Law cannot be maintained unless all laws are respected.

MRS. NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE, President,
Mississippi Women's Christian Temperance Union

1911-1923

MISSISSIPPI-ALABAMA FAIR

Meridian, Miss., October 8-13

GUEST 53

Issued to Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville

Account of _____

Holder's Signature _____

WILL ADMIT TO GROUNDS AND GRAND STAND ENCLOSURE
WILL ADMIT VEHICLE

H. F. Broach, PRESIDENT

A. H. George, SECRETARY

Clarksdale Club Sends Selection Of Ten To State President.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Oct. 5.—The ten women selected from the state of Mississippi by the Women's club of Clarksdale, to represent the state in the national who's whig of women, include Miss Belle Kearney, of Pope; Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, of Greenville; Miss Susie V. Powell, of Starkville; Miss Kate Markham Power, of Jackson; Mrs. Duley McLaurin Stevens, of Brandon; Mrs. Henrietta Mitchell Brown, of Natchez; Mrs. Dunbar Rowland, of Jackson; Mrs. B. F. Saunders, of Swan Lake; and Miss Annie Denman, of Charleston.

The choice of the Clarksdale club will be sent to the state president of the Federation and the ten women chosen by this club each has 180 votes, the club membership. All clubs in the Federation are sending the ten women they choose to represent Mississippi to the president, Mrs. J. C. Hardy, of Gulfport, who will announce those receiving the greatest number of votes over the state.

At the next meeting of the Clarksdale club, 17 new names will be voted on for membership. The new members received yesterday are Mmes. O. W. Holmes, J. M. Brooks, Edwin Bramlett, T. M. Brownlee, C. V. Crabb, Robert Rayburn, and Miss Ada Chapman.

The club voted that the music committee should select and purchase a piano, price not to exceed $650 and $60 was donated yesterday to the piano fund by the following, Mmes. J. W. Lawler, $25; J. M. Talbot, $10; Edward Jerdue, $5; R. A. Myers, $5; Z. F. Burnett, $5; Haywood Moore, $5; and Max Sansing, $5.

Some of the plans made by the club for the coming year provide for an art memory contest, in learning the reproductions of masterpieces, a health campaign and a home maker's exhibit, for the meeting of the fifth district at Greenwood, Oct. 26 and 27, the exhibit to include embroideries, paintings, canned goods and all home-makers' things.

Mrs. Somerville In Legislative Race

One of Best-Known Women In State May Become A Lawmaker

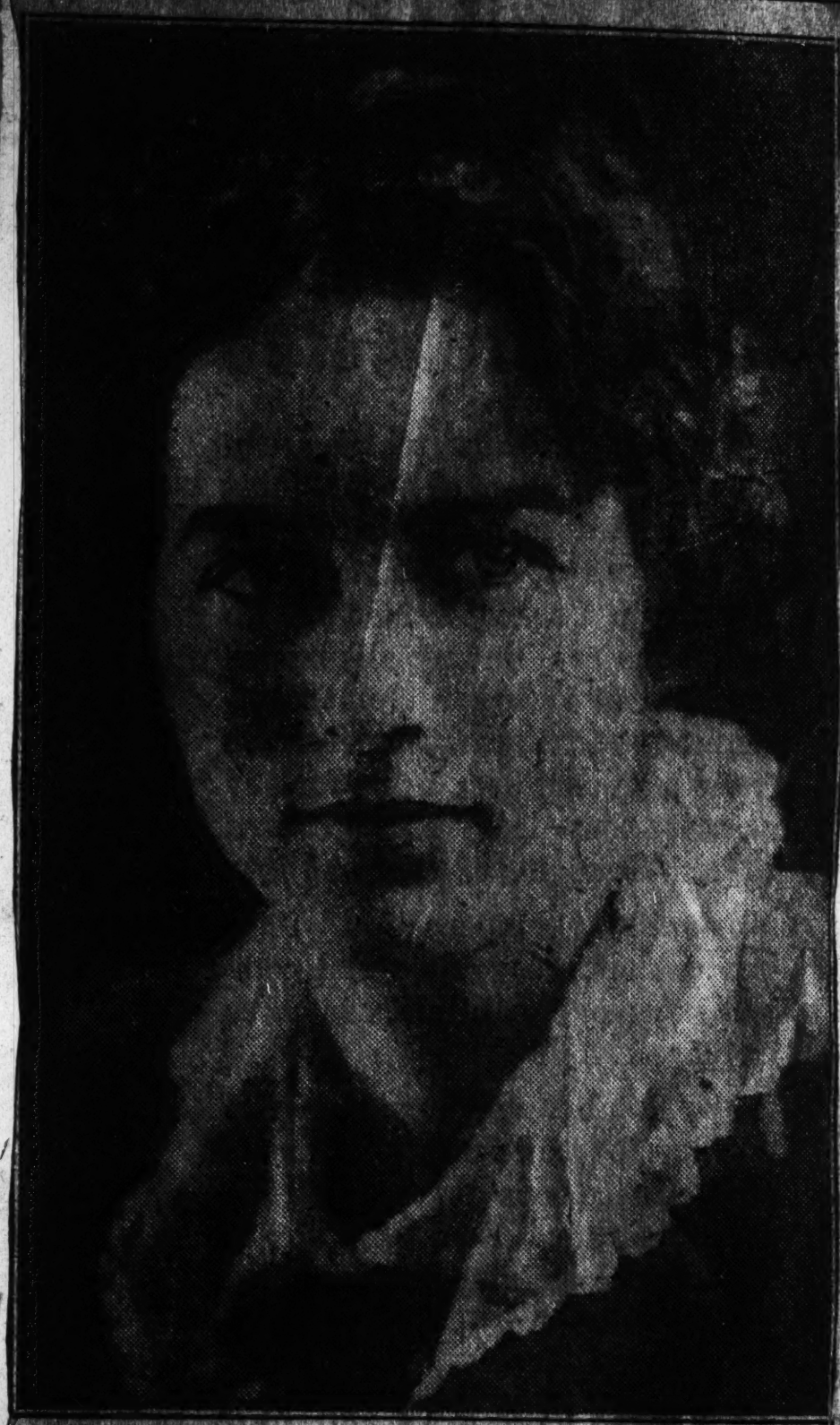
Word comes from Greenville that Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, one of Mississippi's best-known women, has entered the race for a seat in the lower house of the legislature from Washington county.

The election of Mrs. Somerville is practically assured. She did not consent to enter the race until pledges of support were given by many active organizations. Washington county has three members of the House, and Mrs. Somerville is the fifth candidate to announce.

Mrs. Somerville is especially well known in Jackson, having spent her girlhood here. She is a daughter of the late Col. W. L. Nugent, and for the past two decades has been a very influential factor in public affairs in the commonwealth. For many years she was an active and zealous worker for both prohibition and suffrage.

The candidacy of Mrs. Summerville gives promise of a woman in the House and a woman in the Senate, Miss Belle Kearney being an aspirant for the Senate in Madison county. So far as known no other counties have offered women candidates.

Girl, After Graduating In Law, Opens An Office In Greenville



Miss Lucy Somerville, honor graduate of the law department of the University of Mississippi, 1922, and class orator, has opened an office in Greenville, Miss., for the practice of her profession. She comes from a family of distinguished lawyers from both her father and mother's families. She is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Somerville.

RELIGIOUS EXTENSION STRESSED BY WOMEN

Missionary Conference Has Busy Day at Greenwood,

GRENADA FOR NEXT MEET

Morning Session Taken Up by Memorial Service for Members of Conference Who Had Died During Past Year.

BY REV. E. H. CUNNINGHAM.

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 15.—Friday was the busiest day of the Woman's Missionary conference of the Mississippi Methodists, in annual session at First Methodist

this important and responsible position.

An interesting and helpful feature of the morning programme was an illuminating discussion on "Building the Kingdom by Literature," by Mrs. T. M. Brownlee, of Clarksdale. Mrs. Brownlee sounded a warning note against objectionable reading matter that often finds its way into the modern home and urged the study of the Bible as the greatest of all books and the fountain source of all great literature and knowledge. An instance was cited of a young woman who became interested in a certain book only after an intimate acquaintance with the author of the book. "You must know the author of the greatest book who is God," Mrs. Brownlee stated. So thoroughly was the discussion of Mrs. Brownlee appreciated by the conference that applause followed her address.

Reviews Methodist History.

"Workmen Not Ashamed," was the subject of an able address by Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, Greenville, Miss., who in a charming and impressive manner briefly reviewed Methodist history dwelling particularly on some of the most notable achievements in the history and progress of the church and nation. Mrs. Somerville is one of Mississippi's most brilliant women, one who has been an influential leader in the development of the state's life.

A feature of the morning session was consideration of the report of V. Pittman, Indianola, social

1922

The friends of

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville

of Greenville

Candidate for Representative from Washington County

Request your influence and your vote for her in the Democratic primary, August 7, 1923

JANUARY 28, 1926.

INSANE HOSPITAL REMOVAL DEBATED

House Devotes Nearly Entire Day To Discussion Without Action

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, chairman of the eleemosynary committe, yesterday called up the house bill providing for the removal of the insane hospital from Jackson to the penitentiary farm in Rankin county and providing for the sale of the 1300 acres of land held by the state insane hospital near Jackson.

After a reading of the lentghy bill Dr. C. D. Mitchell, superintendent of the hospital, was granted the privilege of the floor for a twenty minute discussion of the conditions prevailing in the insane hospital.

Dr. Mitchell recited the history of the insane hospital, saying that the plant was 76 years old and inadequate in every way to meet the needs of the present. He declared that the close proximity of the insane hospital to Jackson made the quiet and rest necessary to the welfare of the 1000 patients impossible.

Dr. Mitchell took up the matter of equipment ,saying that the amusement hall would accommodate only 150 of the 2000 patients. He pointed out that amusement was necessary in the lives of all people and especially valuable to insane people.

The negro wards, he said, were so close to the white wards as to be offensive to the white inmates. No form of recreation could be given the negroes, he said, for lack of facilities.

The white patients are given the freedom of the grounds for recreation, he told the house, while the negroes are confined to the wards at all times.

He cited the annual death rate of 100 negroes in the insane hospital, declaring that the majority of the deaths were due to the lack of facilities to properly care for them.

"The buildings are veritable fire traps," said Dr. Mitchell. "If we have a fire many lives are sure to be lost. The wards are beyond repair and it is impossible to make them fire-proof. We are spending $25,000 a year for repairs, but in twenty years the plant will be in no better condition than it is now. Repairs to such buildings is a useless expenditure of money.

"Considering the service rendered to humanity by building a modern fire proof insane hsopital in a quiet place, the state would suffer no loss by selling the Jackson property, even if it is worth twice as much in ten years as it is now worth."

Upon motion by Mrs. Somerville, the committee amendment to eliminate the attorney general and chairman of the board of trustes from membership on the commission was adopted.

Mrs. Somerville declared that ex-officio members were of no value on a commission. The commission is to be appointed by the house and senate.

A motion by Mrs. Somerville to consider the bill by sections was carried. The bill contains 25 sections. Following this motion amendments poured in from every quarter of the house, which by reason of the confusion resulting from practically every member offering amendments and calling for recognition from the speaker at the same time, somewhat took on the aspects of an insane hospital.

The voices of all the members, pitched in loud tones, mingled with the thunder of the speaker's gavel in a clamor closely akin to bedlam, the excitement continuing until adjournment at 12:30 with practically nothing accomplished toward disposal of the bill.

HOUSE APPLIES PRUNING KNIFE TO VARIOUS APPROPRIATION BILLS MAKING CUTS IN ALLOWANCES

Amputations Began With the Mississippi Industrial and Training School and Extended on Down the Line —Chairman Kennedy Roundly Abused

The slashing temperament of the house of representatives exerted itself last afternoon and the 1924-1925 appropriation for the Mississippi industrial and training school at Columbia, was slashed $66,000 under that of the bi-ennial period of 1922-1924. This was done in the face of the fact that the institution had a deficit of $36,000 in its operations for the last two years. The bill, however, provides that none of this appropriation shall be used in paying a deficit. Another appropriation measure caring for the deficit is to be presented to the house.

The industrial school was established only a few years ago in a cut-over tract near Columbia but has made remarkeable development. It is an honor system school operated along the same plan of any other educational institution with the inmates working one day and attending school the next day throughout the entire year. The delinquent boys and girls who are sent there from the various courts of the state are in an atmosphere totally the opposite from that of a prison and some of the boys and girls who had their course in life turned in proper direction there are now students of high rank in the higher educational institutions. The institution is located upon a campus just like any other school and without restraining walls or penitentiary system.

The institution is not half developed yet and is badly overcrowded with more than 400 boys and girls from seven to 18 years of age constituting its population. It was hoped that this legislature would appropriate sufficient to provide some of the development needed and Mr. Yeager of Lamar county, had introduced a bill carrying a total appropriation of $698,000 for the next two years.

The appropriation for 1922 was $120,000 and $96,000 for 1923, which was $36,000 less than the actual cost of operating for the two years.

Chairman Kennedy of the appropriations committee, presented to the house on final passage a com- [illegible] for Mr. Yeager's [illegible] $75,000 [illegible] ment which would have required the discharging from the institution by May 1 of all children under ten years of age. It was withdrawn before going to a vote.

The real tumult came when Mr. Windham of Prentiss, offered an amendment to strike from the bill the proviso that only boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 years who had been convicted of offenses involving moral turpitude should be sent to the institution. This provoked a long wrangle which culminated by the amendment being voted down.

The house in the consideration of this bill for the first time this session failed to heed the words of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, the only woman member, who has had much success in her advocacy of measures by what her fellow representatives describe as "her real common sense".

It was her recognition by Speaker Bailey that really quieted the house, the representatives paying her the homage due her sex. She urged the adoption of an amendment by Mr. Guion of Yazoo, which would prevent the trial of delinquent girls in open court.

"I am very much distressed over the attitude the house is displaying towards this institution," she said. "We know that under our social conditions it is much harder for a girl to go in court and be tried than for a boy. The boy can live it down but the girl never can. I ask you to think carefully of this. It distresses me greatly."

Mrs. Somerville had hardly resumed her seat when Mr. Stone of Yalobusha, gained recognition and moved that the Guion amendment be tabled, and the house tabled it with a road with a few opponents registering a lusty nay.

Mr. Barlow of Lincoln, made a fervid appeal against cutting the appropriation for the school. He said he knew what it meant to be left alone in the world and that he would rather drain the treasury of every cent in it than to hamper the work of the institution. "We should think of what we are doing", he declared.

Aug 1926

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, representative from Washington county was in Jackson last night on her way for a visit to the Gulf coast and telephoned the Clarion-Ledger for latest reports in the democratic primary election of Tuesday. She manifested great interest in the different campaigns and is understood to have figured very actively in politics up in Washington county.

DRY LAW'S RESULT STILL UNDECIDED, CONFEREES TOLD

Visiting Attorney Urges Churches Leave Enforcement to Officers

"A trial balance has not yet been struck" on the prohibition question, declared United States Attorney John H. Cook, of Clarksdale, Miss., at the opening session of the two-day conference of [illegible] League [illegible] enforcement [illegible] Prohibition District [illegible] trict which [illegible] torium of the Bien[illegible] "The drys ar[illegible] good has t[illegible] wets claim [illegible] than ever [illegible] to the p[illegible] for [illegible] prohibition.

P[illegible] co-operation of all good [illegible] the [illegible] of jury serv[illegible] observance. Mr. Cook dec[illegible] stand of the church is in [illegible] its traditions but added, "would it not be better [illegible] the church to turn back and take up again the teachings of Christ where it left off more than a generation ago, and leave the making and enforcing of statutory laws to those officers charged with that duty."

SEVENTY-FIVE PRESENT

More than seventy-five federal and state officials concerned with law enforcement attended the sessions which were presided over by United States Marshal Victor Loisel of the Eastern District of Louisiana. The Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Anti-Saloon League were represented by delegations but the meeting at the outset resolved itself into a discussion of the practical problems of enforcing a set of federal and state statutes which relate in the main to prohibition.

Prohibition Administrator O. D. Jackson, who has been in Washington for conference at the treasury department, did not return home until late yesterday but it was said he will take part in today's meetings.

Under the chairmanship of United States Attorney Wayne G. Borah of this district, prosecution problems were discussed by federal and state prosecuting attorneys. Among those at the meeting were Marshals Loisel of New Orleans, Russell of Fort Smith, Ark., United States Attorneys Mecom of Shreveport, Stallworth of Mobile, Attorney-General Davis of Alabama, District Attorney Hewitt of McComb, Miss., and others.

Wants Christians to C[illegible] Keeping Wine in H[illegible]

MRS. NELLIE N. SOMER[illegible] of [illegible], Miss., who [illegible] Legislature [illegible] Christian people, under [illegible] law on th[illegible] keep wine in their hom[illegible] wants the law settled [illegible] practice stopped, she said.

ORGANIZATION COMPLETED

At the same time a committee headed by Thad W. Rowden of Little Rock, deputy prohibition administrator at that place, completed organization of the enforcement league for the Tenth Prohibition District which includes the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama.

The work of the Coast Guard in this section was explained by Captain S. P. Edmonds, the base commander. How Coast Guard combats smuggling was described in detail.

"The public must exert itself, much in the same way as it did to encompass the enactment of prohibition laws, if prohibition and other laws are to be enforced," asserted United States Attorney Philip H. Mecom of Shreveport. After stressing the need for responsible jurors the Shreveport prosecutor declared that "we must impose sentences and execute every sentence if we are to deter new violation."

The need for co-operation of all state and federal agencies was explained by N. E. Stallworth, United States attorney at Mobile.

L. E. Bentley, deputy collector of customs at New Orleans, opened the meeting with an address relating to the custom problems involved in the general enforcement scheme.

WANT DRY AGENTS DEM[illegible]

At the dinner gathering last night, [illegible] declared it was necessary [illegible] only dry officers who [illegible] are dry, both politically [illegible] nally.

[illegible] W. Cole, United States attorney [illegible] Little Rock, Ark., presided at [illegible] night's meeting.

"We don't want men in office who are politically dry and personally wet," Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville of Greenville, Miss., president of the W. C. T. U. of Mississippi and member of the Mississippi House of Representatives, said in striking the keynote. Her remarks were loudly applauded.

"To make prohibition effective we must have men in office who are total abstainers, and the good Christian people have got to take a hand in accomplishing that," she said.

CHRISTIANS AND WINE

Mrs. Somerville also said she wanted "this wine in the ho[illegible] settled once and for all [illegible] its legality. She said [illegible] "Christian women who k[illegible] their homes," and she co[illegible] the law on that point sho[illegible] clear so these women w[illegible] "come out in the open and [illegible] they stand."

law of the nation. As for prohibition agents, he paid the following tribute:

"The prohibition enforcement agents are just as honest, brave and loyal as the employes of any other department of the government."

Nicholas B. Stallworth, United States attorney at Mobile, spoke briefly on the propaganda that is going about tending to reflect discredit on the success of prohibition enforcement. He cited the so-called "high-brow" magazines, and specifically named the Atlantic Monthly for a series of articles which indicated that prohibition is not all that it is cracked up to be.

Says Smuggling Reduced

Philip H. Mecom, United States attorney at Shreveport, had this to say:

"Prohibition will be enforced when a proper regard for law and order is in the minds and hearts of the people. When that time comes there will be successful enforcement of the law. The people must assert themselves in observance and enforcement of the Volstead act with the same vigor and energy that characterized their enactment of the law."

L. E. Bentley of New Orleans, deputy collector of customs, said that smuggling by sailors on ships touching at foreign ports had been so reduced here as to be negligible.

Captain S. P. Edmonds of the coast guard, stationed at Biloxi, declared that his arm of the service had received co-operation from every source.

Former Senator Henry Guyedan, vice-president of the Permanent International Trade Exhibition, invited the officials and others attending the conference to visit the exposition on Saturday. The invitation was accepted. After luncheon at the exposition, they will cruise around New Orleans waters in three coast guard cutters.

Lakel Prentiss

The time has come when the Christian churches of this country should declare themselves for enforcement of the prohibition law and aid enforcement officers, Mrs. Nellie Summerville, Mississippi president of the W. C. T. U., told more than 60 representatives at a prohibition conference banquet at Bienville hotel on Friday night.

"Let the church members come out and show themselves either for or against the prohibition law, so we will know exactly where they stand," she declared. Many of them pretend to be fore prohibition enforcement, yet make wine in their cellars, she said.

A clarification of the laws on wine-making and the support of candidates for public office who are total abstainers, also were urged by Mrs. Somerville.

ber of cuts, but is rapidly recuperating.

DEMOCRATS ARE IN WRANGLE AND KLAN INTEREST AT ISSUE KEEPS STATE BODY IN SESSION

The state democratic executive committee, in session all day and late into the night, heard numerous witnesses and much argument over the row in Warren county, where two opposing county executive committees claim authority, finally decided last night to put the whole proposition directly up to the voters of the county, who will elect their own county executive committee.

Throughout the all day and half the night session, the senate chamber was well filled with interested democrats, and the argument was interesting and enlivening at frequent stages.

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville's faction was seated by the committee to settle the Washington county contest.

Warren County First.

Consideration first was taken of the contested committees in Warren county. Scores of witnesses and volumes of records were heard. W. W. Ramsey, Vicksburg, and J. H. Howie presented the case of the committee, said to be favored by klan forces of Warren county; and District Attorney Pat Henry presented the case of the delegation said to be the choice of the anti-klan forces.

W. W. Ramsey testified that the convention held by the delegation that was given recognition in the state convention was the duly legal convention of the county and that members of the executive committee appointed by that convention, should be recognized on that ground.

He was followed by R. Q. Smith who reviewed the details of the so-called rump convention and presented a mass of papers showing the proceedure followed in that meeting. Members of the state executive committee frequently interrupted him with questions on various points and when he had completed his testimony a grilling cross examination was given him by Pat Henry, counsel for the opposing delegation.

R. M. Kelly, member of the committee said to be anti-klan in its tendencies, next testified. He reviewed the proceedure of the convention that had elected his committee and contended that the convention was thoroughly regular. He, too, presented papers and records to substantiate his contentions.

Membership of the Warren county "klan" executive committee includes W. O. Minger, Mrs. J. R. Kiger, John Howard, B. P. Ferguson, B. P. Floyd, Miss Ida Axelson, W. S. Harkinson, G. W. Phillips, C. B. Luckett, Dr. H. H. Austin, L. J. Esther, Mrs. John Bradston, Kelley Evans, Lawrence Graham and Mrs. Luda Flowers.

The anti-klan committee included District Attorney Pat Henry, Sheriff Frank Scott Robert Dent, James Thames, W. J. Voller, Pete Capizaro, John Brunini, Mayor Jim J. Hayes of Vicksburg, R. M. Kelley and R. L. McLauren.

Contesting delegations from Washington county includes Sam Anderson, George B. Alexander, John L. Hebron, Lewis Nicholson, Emmett Hardy, Mayor Allen Hunt of Greenville, Alfred H. Stone, Dr. J. D. Smythe, R. G. Ham, D. S. Strauss and W. B. Wayne, all said to belong to the anti-klan faction of the county. Judge J. M. Cashin, Ernest Kelner, Jr., C. E. Thompson, J. A. Hollingsworth, B. H. Gildart, F. G. Gilley, Terrell Wood, Ernest McGehee, Dr. J. W. Copeland, Howard [illegible] and W. Ray Poyner.

Judge Robert Powell of Jackson, former chairman of the state executive committee was called. He told of a telephone call from parties in Vicksburg interested in the time for the county convention to be held and that he had informed this party that time to hold the convention had not been set by the executive committee, but had been set only for beat conventions.

A signed statement, bearing the signature of Sheriff Frank A. Scott was introduced. The document averred the meeting held by the Ramsey faction in the fourth precinct was not held at 10 o'clock, as had been testified, but at 1:30 o'clock after the other convention had been called. No delegates were elected, it charged, but the chairman of the convention was authorized to appoint them.

Jim Thames testified that the convention held in the third ward of Vicksburg was to have been held on the first floor of the city hall, but upon his reccomendation about 30 went to the second floor to continue proceedings, while others remained on the first floor.

On cross examination Thames admitted that votes usually were cast on the first floor and counted on the second.

Secretary Charles Clark of Cleveland offered a written motion that since the committee had heard both sides of the testimony that it be ordered for both sides to confine arguments solely on the legality of the elections. A motion was made to table the Clarke motion.

Prior to the roll call, Chairman Wells ruled out telegraphic proxies. An appeal was made and by a vote of eleven to eight the chair was sustained. A roll call then resulted in ten for and against. Chairman Wells broke the tie with a vote to table the Clarke motion.

Arguments were limited to thirty minutes for each side. J. H. Howie, local attorney, presented the argument for the Ramsay faction and R. L. Dent closed in behalf of the other faction.

A resolution was offered at the close of arguments to recognize the executive committee headed by Mayor J. J. Hayes of Vicksburg. The resolution was lost by a vote of 11 to 9. The vote follows in detail:

Voting no—Johnson (proxy held by Bryan,) Snider, Gresham, Turner, (proxy held by Sullivan), Clark Overstreet, (proxy held by Sullivan), Sullivan, Williams, Whetstone, (proxy held by Sullivan), Reber, Graves.

Voting aye—Smythe, Brame, Backstrom, McLauren, Whitehead (proxy held by Dent), Gulley (proxy held by Byrd), Buchannan (proxy held by May), Clarke, J., (proxy held by McLauin), Mrs. Walter Clarke.

Senator McLaurin offered a motion to call a general primary in Warren county to elect a county executive committee. A point of order was made by Secretary Clark he stating a motion to seat the Ramsey faction was then before the house. A general argument followed.

Chairman Wells ruled the proof failed to show legality of the election of either faction and declared the McLaurin motion to be a substitute and held it to be in order. Mr. Sullivan obtained the floor and stated that since the state executive committee "is a creature of the state convention the committee should ratify the convention's action."

Senator McLaurin was recognized. He warned the executive committee not to "ride rough shod" over the people of Warren county. This, he declared, would not bring harmony and instead would stir up "more strife than can be settled in twenty years."

The Roll Call.

On the roll call to table Senator McLaurin's motion the final count was ten for and ten against. Chairman Wells again broke the tie by voting against the tabling motion.

Senator McLaurin amended his motion so that each warring faction of Warren county might choose fice men to hold the proposed election. A conference—or peace proceedings—was held and final agreement between the factions was reached that each was to have seven men on the proposed committee. It then was agreed that the fifteenth man was to be selected by Judge E. L. Bryan.

Selection of the committee will take place within the next three days and names will be submitted to Chairman Wells, next was agreed upon.

The motion was carried by unanimous vote.

Next for consideration was the contest between committees said to represent the klan and anti-klan elements of Washington county, the former known as the Sommerville faction and the latter as the LeRoy Percy faction. Overtures were made by the Percy faction to settle the contest by the same method as that finally agreed upon for the Warren county contest. R. L. Dent was spokesman for the Percy faction.

Opposition was registered by representatives of the Sommerville faction to the proposed election in Washington county. The only course then left was to hear both sides of the argument. Attorneys S. V. Anderson and A. H. Stone were chosen counsel for the Percy Faction and Judge J. M. Cashin and C. E. Thompson for the Sommerville faction.

Ernest Kelner, Jr., secretary of the Washington county convention, was the first witness called by counsel for the Sommerville faction. He was called upon to identify various documents. Chairman Wells interrupted with a plan to expedite matters by asking each side to agree upon an issue.

Issues finally agreed upon by each side as the basis for the fight were whether the county executive committee had the legal authority to pass upon the credentials of delegations to the state convention or if the convention or majority of uncontested delegates had the authority to perform this task; and upon the the legality of the beat convention held in Greenville, from which the Sommerville faction is alleged to have bolted.

The Big Brother

Issued Weekly by BIG BROTHERS' CLASS and M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

VOL. 3. GREENVILLE, MISS., JULY 1, 1923. No. 37.

WELCOME HOME

Today we are very fortunate indeed in having with us our highly esteemed ex-teacher and present honoray member, J. J. Baird, and knowing he was to be with us, insisted on his giving us the lesson talk.

Mr. Baird, some time back, agreed to teach our lesson every fifth Sunday during 1935, but on account of Mrs. Baird being ill at the hospital, his congregation agreed to his staying in Greenville today in order that he might be with her, and he will fill the appointment he is due to fill today on the first 5th Sunday.

It will seem like old times to have him with us and feel sure his message will be greatly enjoyed. Every member of our class has a very tender spot in his heart for him. His work with us for many months has meant much to us in many ways and our prayers will ever be with him in his work for God and his fellow-man. We are delighted to know that Mrs. Baird is rapidly improving and expects to be able to leave the hospital in the next day or two.

A BIG IMPROVEMENT

The noon day prayer services that have been conducted for some time in our class room by the Delta Minute Men, have not been as largely attended as they should have been, so it has been decided to turn the conducting of these meetings over to the different Bible classes of Greenville.

Last week Camp Wheeler, L. T. Ormond and B. L. Woodward were appointed a committee from the Big Brothers to look after our part of the work and they conducted the services last Wednesday, with Camp Wheeler as the leader and he conducted a most helpful and interesting service. About thirty were present, twice as many as have attended the last few meetings, which showed that the committee had been busy. Big Brothers, make it a point to attend these services on Wednesday from 12 to 12:30 and you will be surprised at the good you will get out of them. The men of the Christian Church will have charge next Wednesday and see to it that every Big Brother that possibly can get there, will be there.

RIGHT ON THE CENTURY MARK

Last Sunday was a warm one and our attendance record shows that Old Sol got the best of a good number of our regulars. Let's us not let this happen. You are too good a man to let a little thing like hot weather get or keep you away from our service.

Attendance	100
Visitors	4
New Members	1
Collection	$18.04

Vice-President J. A. Brown, on account of the absence of President West, presided in a most capable way and some member expressed it that he presided like a "lawyer." The music again was fine, in fact there is never a time that we can't depend on our music being splendid. They have said that Judge Bell gave the best talk on the lesson he has ever given yet. The writer was not present last Sunday, but if his talk then was better than the one he gave two Sundays previous, then it should go down as a "classic."

MRS. WAYNE THOMPSON

Is at Kings Daughters sick, but is improving rapidly, we are glad to know. Mrs. Thompson is the wife of one of the teachers of the Shaw Big Brother Class, and will be glad to see any Big Brother or their wives. We appreciate very much a nice note from her, thanking us for flowers sent her.

THE BIG BROTHER

Issued Weekly by the Big Brother Class and M. E. Church, South.

E. Nash Broyles ..... } Editors
Waddy West ..... }
Mrs Walter Prior....Sunday School Editor

CASUALITY LIST

A. Wells at King's Daughters; E. J. Klein at Sanitarium, are two good friends that we regret very much to know are seriously ill and we hope many of our Big Brothers will call to see them as soon as they are able to have company.

CHURCH CONFERENCE

Don't forget the church conference Wednesday evening. Matters of interest will be brought up and you must be there.

Our president is with us again this morning. That is why everybody is so happy and looks so pleased. He reports a most pleasant trip to Memphis for himself and most estimable family. We missed him, but we are glad he had the visit, and he will now be content not to leave any more.

Spurgeon Mayo, of Greenville, and W. H. Halbertadt, of Terre Haute, Ind., were welcomed as visitors, also Mr. J. S. McAtee of Hollyknowe.

Miss Tommie Brown, of Vicksburg, daughter of Big Brother C. N. Brown, accompanied by Miss Azile Lucas, were most welcome visitors in our class last Sunday. We trust they liked us well enough to come back again.

We regret the necessity of Mrs. J. J. Baird's having been in the Sanitarium this past week. She had an operation performed a week ago, and has gotten along well. We wish for her an early recovery.

We regret that our good friend Mr. A. Wells has been ill at the Kings Daughters Hospital for the past week. On last Saturday, a week ago, he underwent a very serious operation, but has recovered from the effects very rapidly. Only a question of a few days more and he will be out again.

MRS. NELLIE SOMERVILLE

She is a patriot, theologian and in the art of statesmanship she has been for many years a recognized leader among the women of the state of Mississippi. Of a line of influential forbears she inherits those strong traits of character common to men and women who bear the brunt of conflict and build into civilization the substantial materials that wear throughout the centuries.

Mrs. Somerville is a philosopher and consecrated to a great and noble aim in life. Unselfish in her desire to serve, she has followed great purposes to the achievement of high ideals.

Of a strong, rugged and cultured mentality, she is capable of the best service to church and state. She was an outspoken leader in the interest of prohibition when real courage and the best of good sense and the noblest of purposes were prime requisies and the staying qualities. She fought for woman suffrage when the minority supporting her would have been most discouraging to one of less vision and conviction and courage. She has been most active in woman's clubs and Eastern Star work, and at all times during her career has she been most active and consecrated in the work of the church.

The announcement has just appeared naming Mrs. Somerville as a candidate for the legislature. Washington County and the State of Mississippi will be most fortunate if she is elected.

We owe it to the noble women of our county to elect one of their number, and a woman of more fitting and splendid qualifications cannot be found than Mrs. Nellie Somerville.

In every way, htr position, her experience, her education, her strength of mind, her nobleness of purpose, her aptitude for statescraft, her unselfish interest in the general welfare—in every way, Mrs Nellie Somerville is fitted for the highest service in the Mississippi State Legislature as a representative from Washington County.

Mighty glad to have Mr. Jones bring in a new member, A. J. Newman, who is located at 610 N. Shelby.

BIG BROTHER W. W. MILLER

Again we stand with bowed heads in the presence of the mighty reaper Death and this time we had to give up one of our own members, when Big Brother Will Miller answered the final summons.

While most of us had been expecting his death, it came as a shock on account of its being so sudden and many of his friends all over town are still grieving over the loss of this man and over the fact that so few of us knew of his death until after the interment.

This man we call Big Brother Miller was known and loved by many of us who knew him for his real worth and felt that he was a friend worth having. He was indeed a living example of the saying "His word was his bond." He never wilfully harmed any man and his deeds of kindness and acts of charity were not advertised by him on the street corners, but he believed in acts of this kind that "the right hand should not know what the left was doing."

Brother Miller was not only a member of the Big Brothers, but was for a long time an active member of the Board of Stewards, however, his declining health has kept him from meeting with us regularly for some time, nevertheless, we will miss him but we are submissive and stand ready to say, "Thy will be done."

To his bereaved family we extend our heartfelt sympathy and promise to remember them in our prayers.

Upon call from the Board of Education, Mr. W. P. Kretschmar and Mrs. Somerville, together with Mr. Camp Wheeler, have been appointed Educational Committee for the Greenville charge.

We were happy to receive by certificate Mrs. D. G. Flennikin and Miss Dorothy Flennikin, both of whom came forward on Sunday morning two weeks ago at the close of the service. We trust they shall be spiritually contented among us and find an atmosphere of congeniality.

If there are others with membership elsewhere who think enough of us, we will deeply appreciate it if they find it in their hearts to transfer heir memberships to Greenville.

OUR NEW SONG LEADER

We have had quite a lot to say recently about our orchestra, and then we haven't said too much, but we cannot help commenting on our new song leader. When Big Brother Rodgers left us, we felt that "we were blowed up" and when our old reliable M. C. Smith was swallowed up by the orchestra, we finally landed on Big Brother French and then stood back in our seats with that satisfied free and easy feeling that all is well and our troubles are over and then that thing we called "business" decreed that Brother French was needed in Winona, all of which worried us considerably and we wondered where we would get even a makeshift, but fellows, we didn't get a makeshift we got hold of a real live song leader in the person of our new Big Brother, R. M Pickering. He is right on the job and is already making us a real leader, which is evidence of the fact that we should never get discouraged for there is always a way, if we keep trying.

KUMJOINUS

Probably some of you have forgotten that the "WIN ONE CLASS" is existing, but it is. We have organized our class now and have chosen a new name for it. So instead of the "WIN ONE CLASS" it is "THE KUMJOINUS. Our class is a very lucky one, not only because we have a good teacher and an enrollment of ten, but because our class is No. 13. Since we have started all over again we are planning to have a lot of good times and to do some good class work too. And we would be delighted to have some more girls to Kumjoinus. The more the merrier.

Miss Elizabeth Randolph, a member of the Kumjoinus Class, has left to make a short visit in Kentucky.

PUB. COMMITTEE.

We are sorry to report that one of our members, Big Brother E. J. Kline, has been quite ill at the Sanitarium; but we learn that he is improving and we hope he will soon be well again. We miss his genial "Good morning!" and hope he will soon be on the job again.

The Epworth League had a most interesting meeting last Sunday, the following program being rendered:

Prelude—Miss Inez Rodwell.

Hymn.

Scripture Reading—Bertram Brown.

Prayer—Bro. Broyles.

Solo—Gladys Cammack.

Announcements—Bro. Broyles.

Offertory—Evanelle Lewis.

Collection for African special $50.00.

1. Introduction—Urlyne Dodd.
2. Geography—Addie Dottery.
3. Village Life—Bertram Brown.
4. Witchcraft and Habits—Lester Watson.
5. Methodist Begnnings in the Congo—Annie Hughes.
6. Life in the Mission Station—Educational—Mary Powell.
7. Life in the Mission Station—Industrial—Gladys Campbell.
8. Life in the Mission Station—Evangelistic—Martha Cowan.
9. Life in the Mission Station—Medical—Adele Lucas.
10. The New Christian—Urlyne Dodd.

Sentence Prayers—By all Leaguers.

Hymn.

League Benediction.

BEREAN

We are having good attendance for such warm weather and realizing now many of our regular members are taking a vacation.

Mrs. Little gave us a beautiful lesson Sunday.

Those that are absent can't realize how much they are missing each Sunday that they miss, now that we have two teachers. Mrs. Little will have charge for the summer.

Be in your place this Sunday. Mrs. Little is very anxious to have a large class. We will have a full report from our treasurer, Mrs. Barwick, and hear from our Birthday for the month of June. Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Kretschman, Mrs. Little and Mrs. Somers will represent us at the hospital this week.

PHILATHEA NOTES

Last Sunday, in spite of the warm weather, the Philatheas enjoyed a good attendance. The lesson was presented in the form of a review of the work covered in the last quarter, and consisted of reports by different members on characters from the Old Testament, as follows:

Mrs. Lake, Abraham; Miss Nell Dunn, Joseph; Miss Johnnie Crouch, Samuel; Miss Helen Dunn, Ruth; Miss Lillian Taylor, Nehemiah.

Each member gave in outline the most important facts in the life of the character which she had been assigned, and then made a brief comment pointing out the facts she considered most noteworthy.

Our efficient president, Miss Nell Dunn, who is a never-failing source of novel ideas for all needs and occasions, suggesed that we would have a "Looking Backward" party at the end of the summer, and give everyone who had taken a trip or done anything "different" an opportunity to entertain the rest of the class with accounts of interesting experiences. This movement met with the approval of all and will be set down and looked forward to as one of the big days in our calendar of activities.

Miss Ruth Norris is now teaching one of the classes in the primary department, but she has her name on our roll of active members.

We missed two of our most dependable and efficient members, Misses Mattie Alexander and Mae Stockwell, who were absent on account of illness. We are glad to learn that we may expect them both back in their places by next Sunday.

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We had a splendid prayer service Wednesday evening. Be there next Wednesday, 8 p. m.

The Officers and Directors
of the
Mississippi-Alabama Fair Association
Meridian, Mississippi

Have made an honest endeavor to build an institution
of which the South may be justly proud

Please take advantage of the accompanying Complimentary
Courtesy and use it often

R. F. Peach
PRESIDENT

A. H. Gauge
SECRETARY

Third District M. F. W. C.

invites you to be present at its

District Convention

October 9th, 1926

at

Corinth, Miss.

R. S. V. P. by Oct. 5 to
MRS. W. T. ADAMS, JR., Local Chairman
MRS. W. D. STRIPLIN, Local President

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75 YEARS AGO
June 18, 1863

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He reported the Federals have discontinued storming the Confederates at Vicksburg and General Grant is entrenching on a parallel line with the Confederate batteries. Yesterday, he stated, the Confederates burned Bolton Depot, Miss., and 900 bales of Federal cotton. General Banks has landed a heavy Federal force at Bayou Sara and is moving toward Vicksburg.

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VICKSBURG, Miss. — General Grant is reported to have an army in excess of 40,000 men stationed about Vicksburg. He does not seek a direct battle with the Confederates, but had rather keep and tighten his siege to starve the Confederates into surrender.

This morning a steamboat arrived from Young's Point above Vicksburg with 6000 Confederate Army prisoners taken on May 20.

A girl who gave her name as Annie Patterson, aged 17, was arrested last night on board the steamer Silver Moon, where she had hidden in hope of getting to St. Louis. She almost ran the picket lines at Memphis but escaped arrest then and went to the boat. The Federals claim she is a Confederate spy and is more than 17 years old. They are holding her at Memphis pending investigation.

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This morning a steamboat arrived from Young's Point above Vicksburg with 6000 Confederate Army prisoners taken on May 20.

A girl who gave her name as Annie Patterson, aged 17, was arrested last night on board the steamer Silver Moon, where she had hidden in hope of getting to St. Louis. She almost ran the picket lines at Memphis but escaped arrest then and went to the boat. The Federals claim she is a Confederate spy and is more than 17 years old. They are holding her at Memphis pending investigation.

LADY OF THE CLASSIC FACE.

Written for The Times-Democrat.

I.

Lady of the classic face,
With a rare, Homeric trace
In the calm capaciousness
Of thy grace and graciousness!
Loveliness that heeds not how
The bright tresses crown the brow,
Knowing well though locks escape
To be playmates of the zephyr,
It mars not the Olympian shape
Of that head which harbors never
Any thought unworth to be
Writ in clear charactery!

II

Lady in whose lovely eyes
The old courage dormant lies,
Veiled in glad sincerity:
The old courage which could wait
Calm at Freedom's mountain-gate,
When three hundred outfaced Fate
At divine Thermopylæ.

III.

Seeing thee in such a mood,
One might deem thee of that brood
Which, when Grace and Greece were young,
Couched on cloud o'er proud Olympus
While above the sun-god sung,
Ere the modern came to crimp us
With his calculating tongue.

IV

But which goddess wilt thou be
To the world and ah! to me?
For, in sooth, it might be so—
With thy splendid quality
Of celestial jollity,
Venus thou could'st play; but oh!
That would be frivolity,
When Life's glorious stir and chase
Need Diana's forceful grace
For the bettering of the race:
Or Minerva's noble mind
To spread light among the blind.

V.

Ah! doth not that fill thy yearning
('Spite the warm heart's tender turning
To some Charmides, perchance)
For the eternal lamp of learning
With a double flame seems burning
Through thy face—thine eyes—that glance
Like twin stars a-shine forever,
Beckoning toward more high endeavor,
Speaking from Heaven's countenance.

—*Henry W. Austin*

25 YEARS AGO IN GRETNVILLE

October 19, 1912

Miss Cecile Rosenfeld returned recently from an extended visit with her sister in Colorado.

Senator and Mrs. James B. Frazier, of Chattanooga, Tenn., announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Annie Keith Frazier, to Robert Somerville, of this city, one of the most honorable and able young attorneys of the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred

BYRON'S LAST VERSES.

Byron died April 19, 1824. The verses on his 36th birthday (Jan. 22, 1824) have been supposed to be the last ones written by him. But *Murray's Magazine* has come into possession of much fresh matter relating to Byron, among which are a couple of poems, hitherto unpublished. To these is prefixed the following indorsement by John Cam Hobhouse: "The last he ever wrote; from a rough copy found amongst his papers, on the back of the 'Song of Suli,' copied November, 1824. A note attached to the verses by Lord Byron states that they were addressed to no one in particular, and were a mere poetical Scherzo."—It is a noticeable fact, however, that in both of the following poems, as well as in that composed on his thirty-sixth birthday. Bryon represents himself as suffering the pangs of unrequited love.

STANZAS.

I.

I watched thee when the foe was at our side
Ready to strike him—on thee and me
Were safety hopeless—rather than divide
Aught with one loved save love and liberty.

II.

I watched thee in the breakers, when the rock
Received our prow and all was storm and fear,
And bade thee cling to me though every shock;
This arm would be thy bark, or breast thy bier.

III.

I watched thee when the fever glazed thine eyes,
Yielding my couch, and stretched me on the ground
When over-worn with watching, ne'er to rise
From thence if thou an early grave hadst found.

IV.

The earthquake came, and rocked the quivering wall,
And men and nature reeled as if with wine.
Whom did I seek around the tottering hall?
For thee. Whose safety first provide for?
Thine.

V.

And when convulsive throes denied my breath
The faintest utterance to my fading thought,
To thee—to thee—even in the gasp of death
My spirit turned, oh! oftener than it ought.

VI.

Thus much and more, and yet thou lov'st me not,
And never wilt! Love dwells not in our will.
Nor can I blame thee, though it be my lot
To strongly, wrongly, vainly love thee still.

LAST WORDS ON GREECE.

What are to me those honors or renown
Past or to come, a new-born people's cry?
Albeit for such I could despise a crown
Of aught save Laurel, or for such could die.
I am a fool of passion, and a frown
Of thine to me is as an adder's eye
To the poor bird whose pinion fluttering down
Wafts unto death the breast it bore so high;
Such is this maddening fascination grown,
So strong thy magic or so weak am I.

ws Of Bygone Days

m The Commercial Appeal Files)

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75 YEARS AGO

June 17, 1863

The latest reports received about movements of General Grant's forces at Vicksburg state General Joe Johnston took position at Yazoo City, Miss. General Grant sent a force to dislodge him which brought a skirmish between the Federals and Confederates at Satartia, Miss., in which the Federals captured 30 of the Confederates. The Union flag has been raised now over most all houses in the county between Yazoo City and the Big Black River.

Mortars from the Federal fleet continue their heavy bombardment of the city of Vicksburg. All day yesterday they were silent, but last night they opened up more terrific than ever. The Confederates made no response, but occasional fires seen in Vicksburg indicate the Federals' shells were striking. This morning Mrs. Trusten Polk and family arrived above Vicksburg on a Federal transport steamer after having been banished from St. Louis by Federal Army orders. General Grant received them at his headquarters and after an interview with Mrs. Polk sent them under a flag of truce to Sartartia on the Yazoo River, where they were delivered over to the Confederates.

An expedition of Federal gunboats which went up the Yazoo River 50 miles above Yazoo City, returned today, reporting having captured and destroyed 13 Confederate steamers which had been hidden out in the Yazoo bends. They also sank a gunboat. The Federal gunboat Prairie Bird, operating on the Mississippi River, destroyed a ferry which the Confederates have been operating between Delta and Friars Point for smuggling contrabands of war. A number of skiffs used for the same purpose were found hidden in willows at Island No. 63 and destroyed.

At Gaines' Landing they found some Texas Rangers had burned a coal barge used by the Federals.

Busy Man's Corner

Obey, I beseech thee, the voice of the Lord, which I speak unto thee; so shall it be well unto thee, and thy soul shall live.—**The Bible. Jeremiah xxxviii, 20.**

Mrs. Minnie Clarence Sherman

Spectator Series

Types of American Beauty

XXV

1976

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of the City of Jackson

invites you to a Gridiron Dinner

given in honor of the

Mississippi Legislature

in the new High School Building

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CHICAGO—McVicker's Theater, Chicago's most historic show house which passed through the fire of 1871 and was afterwards rebuilt, has been sold for a moving picture house. It brought $500,000.

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Receives Honors

In the closing hours of the late long session of the Mississippi legislature, when the presiding officers and a few others were still passably remembered in different ways, Washington County's lady member was tendered a notable honor. The Clarion-Ledger reports the incident this way:

"The house also paid tribute to Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, of Washington County, the first woman to sit in the body. She was escorted to the speaker's stand by a committee composed of Representatives Wynn, Stansel and George, while the representatives arose and remained standing while Mr. George eulogized Mrs. Somerville for her work with the legislature and as an exponent of southern womanhood, lauding the old fashioned woman of the south, which he described as the greatest in all history, with the modern woman. He then presented her on behalf of the representatives with a beautiful silver vase. He declared that it was peculiarly fitting that the first woman in Mississippi to advocate suffrage for women should be the first woman to sit in the house of representatives.

"Mrs. Somerville in her response expressed her appreciation of the attitude the members of the house had displayed toward her throughout the session in treating her as one of themselves, although fearing that she had been much tob honored, more responsibility placed on her than she deserved. She pledged herself to go among her sex and urge them to prepare themselves for legislative work."

Then from the social columns of the Clarion-Ledger of April 15th, we take the following:

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville at Federation

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Mrs. Somerville will have a report as Chairman of the Community Welfare department, and will also deliver an address on the eleemosynary institutions of Mississippi. It is said that Mrs. Somerville, without a doubt, the most popular member of the lower house and that there was not a man who would not have done his very best to see that whatever she suggested was done, for she has that charming dignity and that executive ability that makes her one to succeed in whatever she undertakes."

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Announces For Representative

In announcing my candidacy for the office of Representative from Washington county I do so with a deep and reverent sense of the supreme importance of that office.

Liberty is the product of law. The preservation of liberty depends upon respect for law and obedience to law. It therefore is of the utmost importance that those who constitute the law making body be persons of the highest moral virtue and of good mental attainments.

Furthermore, lawmakers should be intimately connected and associated with the people they represent and, by reason of such connection and association, be able to correctly interpret and faithfully represent the deepest convictions and highest aspirations of their constituents and also to provide for economic development in accordance with the needs of their people.

I am a native of Washington county, my life has been spent here. These people are my people, their moral welfare and material prosperity are dear to my heart.

My life and character are an open book before the people of this county. I am a law-abiding, God-fearing, Christian woman. This I have been for many years and this I shall continue to be.

It has been my good fortune to have a part in various movements for the welfare of my state and county. I believed in prohibition and worked for it. I believed in woman suffrage and worked for that.

I was the first president of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association. I was chairman of the committee which first presented the suffrage question to the Mississippi legislature. I was chairman of the committee which first put before the legislature the proposition to make women eligible for school trustee. At the same session I secured the introduction of a bill giving mothers equal rights in their children. This bill, under the able management of Hon. Van B. Reddie, passed the Senate without a dissenting vote and was killed in the House judiciary committee. I was the first to urge the legislature to provide for a woman assistant physician to care for women patients in the state hospital for the insane.

My first part in working for [illegible] was in the [illegible] on Woman and [illegible] of women and [illegible] wife and [illegible] over the [illegible] and

Washington county it has been my desire to do my utmost toward upbuilding public welfare.

By appointment of Mrs. J. M. Jayne, president of the U. D. C., I served as chairman of the committee for erecting the Confederate monument which stands in the court house grounds. When the plan of Confederate Veterans to erect a state monument to the women of the Confederacy languished the late Charles Scott appealed to me. At my suggestion he appointed the late Captain W. E. Hunt county chairman with myself as assistant. We carried out a canvass of the county. The generous, patriotic people of the county responded to the call and the required amount was quickly raised.

Following that I made a trip through the state as Mr. Scott's personal representative to revive interest in this, one of his most cherished plans.

It was indeed an honor when Capt. W. W. Stone and Mr. Henry T. Ireys selected me as president of the Washington County Historical Society, of which Mr. Ireys was the real inspiration and which did a work of permanent value.

My interest in public health work is well known. I was chosen by the Civic Improvement Club to begin an active anti-tuberculosis work. Under this organization Greenville had the first community nurse ever employed in Mississippi.

Together with other Greenville women I assisted in organizing the state branch of the King's Daughters and served for several years as a member of the state executive committee.

I am one of the charter members of the local chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

Far from me be the desire to claim credit or praise for any of these things, they are merely cited to indicate a spirit of public service.

I have made a special study of government, its history and development. I have also made special study of the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Mississippi. I feel that I am reasonably well qualified to perform the duties of a legislator.

Washington county has one senator and three representatives in the legislature. It appears reasonable [illegible] should be a woman.

[illegible] sing of my life has been [illegible] my convictions of right [illegible] and to so belong to preserve [illegible] void of reproach toward God and my fellowmen.

I ask the support of all who have confidence in my personal integrity and in my ability to perform the duties of [illegible]

SOMERVILLE.

Mrs Anna Howard Shaw

Of Bygone Days

(The Commercial Appeal Files)

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75 YEARS AGO
June 30, 1863

MURFREESBORO, Tenn. — A skirmish took place yesterday between General McCook and a Confederate brigade at Guy's Gap. The Federals lost 225 killed and wounded. General Rosecrans' forces of Federals, except one division, began moving out of Murfreesboro last night. Gen. Braxton Bragg's Confederate Army which has encamped at and near Shelbyville, Tenn., during last Winter and Spring, has evacuated Shelbyville.

CAIRO, Ill. — An official telegram from General Grant at Vicksburg denied reports that Port Hudson had been surrendered by the Confederates.

PHILADELPHIA — Great preparations are being made here for the defense of the city against Lee's advance. There is much excitement among the citizens and volunteers are registering for service by the hundreds. Martial law will be declared in the morning. A report from Harrisburg, Pa., claimed the Confederates were within three miles of the city, the capital of the state. They began shelling the outer edges of the city last night. At 8 o'clock last night the bridge across the Susquehanna River at Columbus was reported in flames. Cannonading is distinctly heard.

75 YEARS AGO
June 28, 1863

WASHINGTON—The War Department in Washington is advised that Confederates are planting batteries along the lower Potomac River to prevent navigation. All buildings at Aquia, which have been occupied by the Federals, were burned by the Confederates last night.

The steamers Champion and Sultana arrived from Vicksburg this morning and their officers report the surrender of Port Hudson, the Confederates having 9000 troops captured, together with a number of guns and army supplies. This, they said, happened on June 20. Among the passengers on the Champion was Captain Clem Landgrauber of the First Missouri Light Artillery. He said the battle between the Confederates and Federals on June 20 at Vicksburg was tremendous. The Federals opened on the city with all their land batteries and guns from the river fleet. It lasted six hours. General John A. Logan's lines, he said, were within five yards of the Confederates at several points, but neither side could advance on account of the terrible rifle fire. The Confederates held their works and refused to budge a single inch. On the evening of June 21, he reported, the Confederates made a desperate attempt to cut General Grant's line. There was another fierce battle, but the Confederates could not cut their way through. Heavy losses on both sides resulted.

Announces For Representative

In announcing my candidacy for the office of Representative from Washington county I do so with a deep and reverent sense of the supreme importance of that office.

Liberty is the product of law. The presentation of liberty depends upon respect for law and obedience to law. It therefore is of the utmost importance that those who constitute the law making body be persons of the highest moral virtue and of good mental attainments.

Furthermore, lawmakers should be intimately connected and associated with the people they represent and, by reason of such connection and association, be able to correctly interpret and faithfully represent the deepest convictions and highest aspirations of their constituents and also to provide for economic development in accordance with the needs of their people.

I am a native of Washington county, my life has been spent here. These people are my people, their moral welfare and material prosperity are dear to my heart.

My life and character are an open book before the people of this county. I am a law-abiding, God-fearing, Christian woman. This I have been for many years and this I shall continue to be.

It has been my good fortune to have a part in various movements for the welfare of our state and county. I believed in prohibition and worked for it. I believed in woman suffrage and worked for that.

I was the first president of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association. I was chairman of the committee which first presented the suffrage question to the Mississippi legislature. I was chairman of the committee which first put before the legislature the proposition to make women eligible for school trustee. At the same session I secured the introduction of a bill giving mothers equal rights in their children. This bill, under the able management of Hon. Van B. Boddie, passed the Senate without a dissenting vote and was killed in the House judiciary committee. I was the first to urge the legislature to provide for a woman assistant physician to care for women patients in the state hospital for the insane.

I took an active part in working for the state tuberculosis sanitorium and for the state industrial school for boys and girls.

I was an active worker in the Southern Conference on Woman and Child Labor which promoted legislation for the protection of women and children employed in mills and factories. This work extended over the entire South.

As a citizen of Greenville and Washington county it has been my desire to do my utmost toward upbuilding public welfare.

By appointment of Mrs. J. M. Jayne, president of the U. D. C., I served as chairman of the committee for erecting the Confederate monument which stands in the court house grounds. When the plan of Confederate Veterans to erect a state monument to the women of the Confederacy languished the late Charles Scott appealed to me. At my suggestion he appointed the late Captain W. E. Hunt county chairman with myself as assistant. We carried out a canvass of the county. The generous, patriotic people of the county responded to the call and the required amount was quickly raised.

Following that I made a trip through the state as Mr. Scott's personal representative to revive interest in this, one of his most cherished plans.

It was indeed an honor when Capt. W. W. Stone and Mr. Henry T. Ireys selected me as president of the Washington County Historical Society, of which Mr. Ireys was the real inspiration and which did a work of permanent value.

My interest in public health work is well known. I was chosen by the Civic Improvement Club to begin an active anti-tuberculosis work. Under this organization Greenville had the first community nurse ever employed in Mississippi.

Together with other Greenville women I assisted in organizing the state branch of the King's Daughters and served for several years as a member of the state executive committee.

I am one of the charter members of the local chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

Far from me be the desire to claim credit or praise for any of these things, they are merely cited to indicate a spirit of public service.

I have made a special study of government, its history and development. I have also made special study of the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Mississippi. I feel that I am reasonably well qualified to perform the duties of a legislator.

Washington county has one senator and three representatives in the legislature. It appears reasonable that one of these should be a woman.

The great aim of my life has been to be true to my convictions of right and duty and in so being to preserve a conscience void of reproach toward God and my fellowman.

I ask the support of all who have confidence in my personal integrity and in my ability to perform the duties of a legislator.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE.

WOMAN VOTER

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1923. FIVE CENT

WASHINGTON COUNTY FOR REPRESENTATIVE

	Leland	Hollandale	Arcola	Leota	Glen Allen	Avon	Greenville	TOTAL
Anderson	153	88	36	37	76	58	830	1278
Chisholm	209	115	41	72	47	55	644	1183
Hulen	303	176	66	41	116	57	1316	2075
Somerville	254	151	42	39	65	45	864	1460
Wynn	216	115	47	48	75	64	1214	1779

Col. Hulen, Mr. Wynn and Nellie Nugent Somerville are the three representatives from Washington County. Mrs. Somerville secured the third place over Sam Anderson by 182 votes. This was quite a victory in view of the fact that Mr. Anderson had represented Washington County for some years and Mrs. Somerville was the last one to enter the race.

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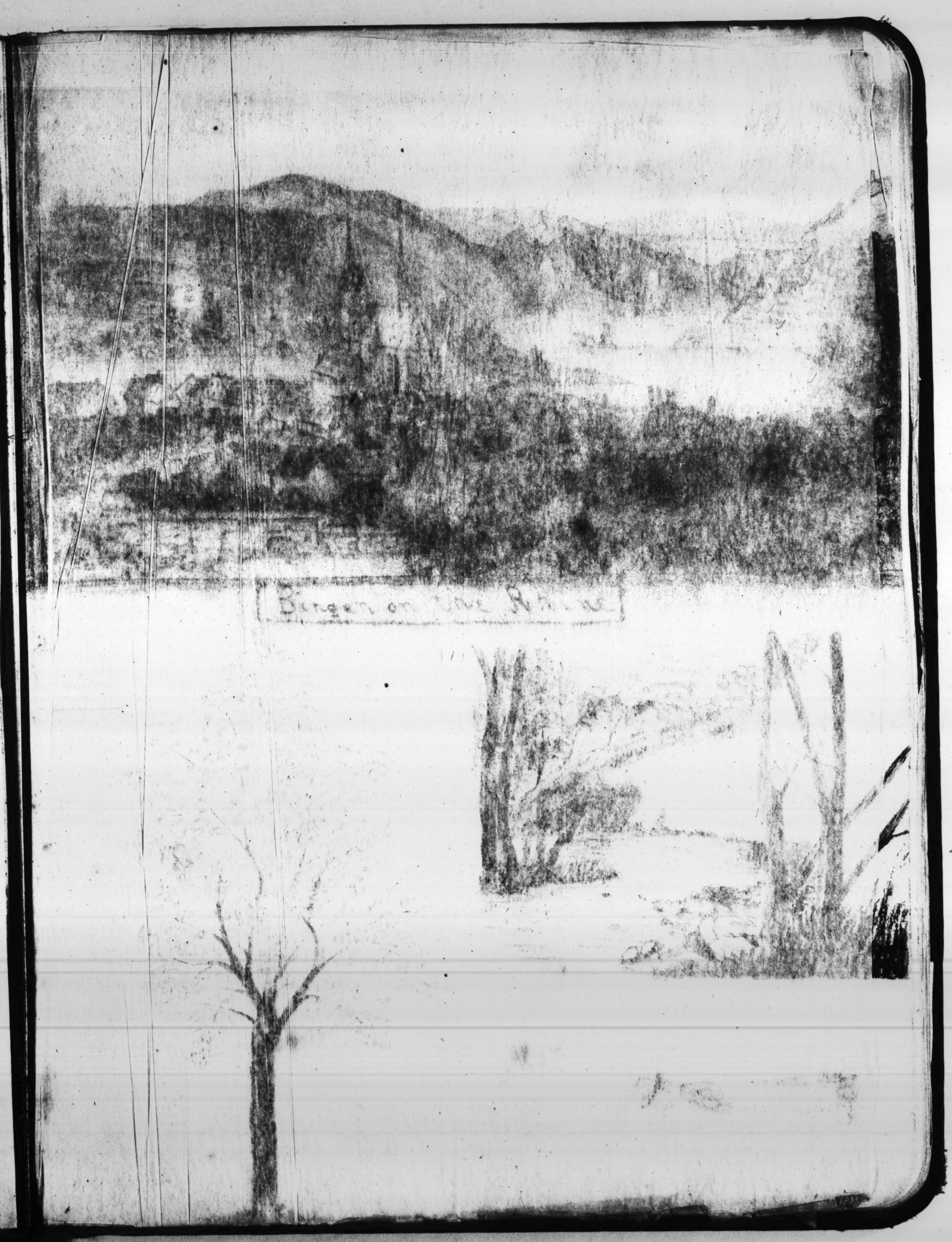
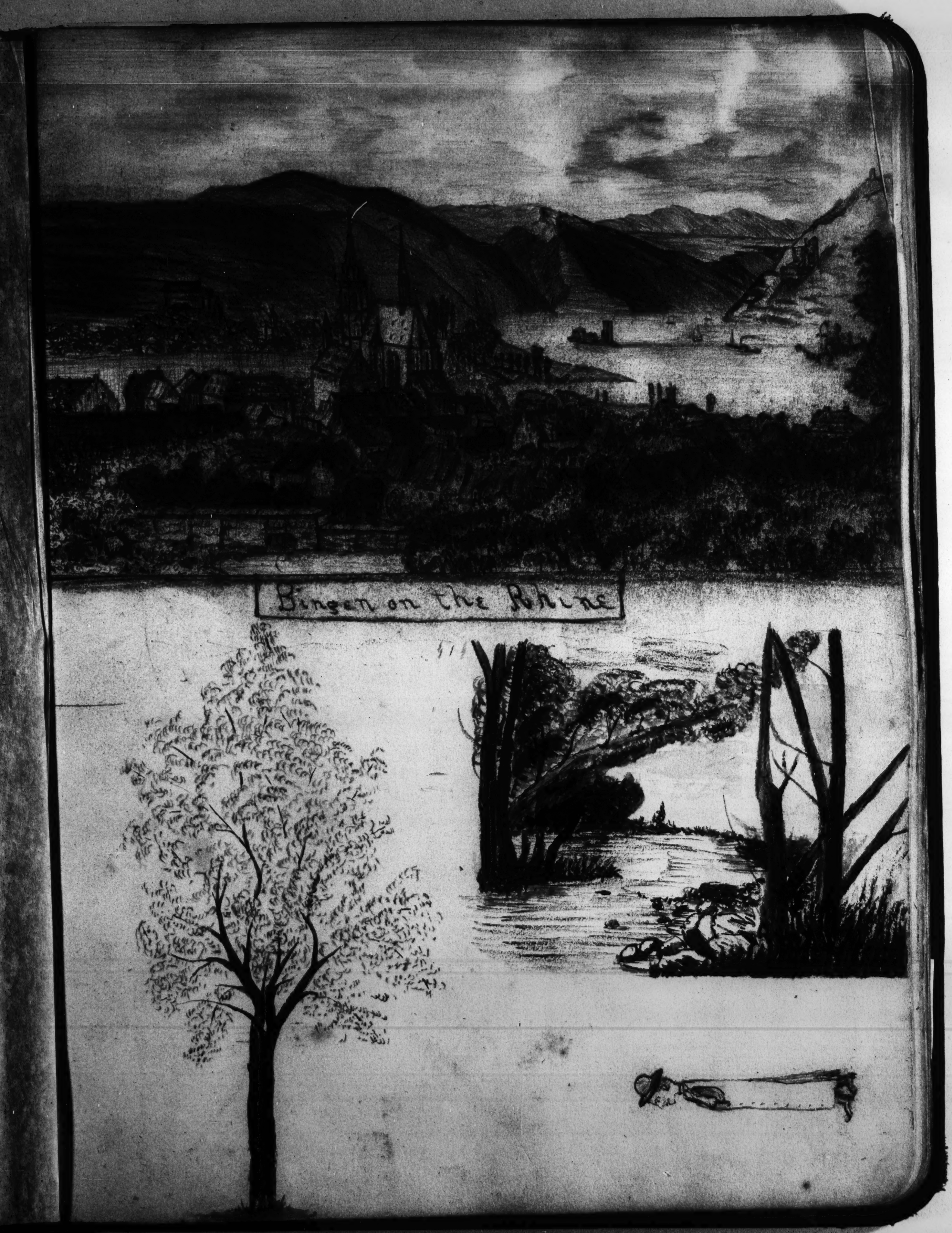

BERGEN ON THE RHINE

WOMAN VOTER

FOR REPRESENTATIVE


Bingen on the Rhine

THE MOTHER'S RIGHT TO HER CHILDREN

"Under the common law, a woman by marrying, lost personal identity She became merged, as it were, in the person of her husband so that they were considered but one person and the husband was that person."

The result of this legal status of married women, was a denial of property rights, a married woman's property becoming her husband's and also the denial of a mother's right to control or possession of her children.

Along with the struggle for equal property rights has been this other struggle for another's rights, equal guardianship rights in every state.

"A century ago," says Mrs. Catherine Vaugh McCullough, "the father of the legitimate child was his sole guardian and the mother had no authority or right concerning the child except such as the husband gratituously allowed her. This meant that the husband decided about the children's food, clothing and medicines.

Not only was this exclusive power given to the father during his life but also the power to appoint by will a guardian even for an unborn child, thereby completely depriving the mother of any right to her chil

This power to appoint by wil guardniaaship rights, in every sta in several states

In the case of Maryland there is possibly a modification through another statute

The first equal guardianship law was passed in New York in 1860 but repealed in 1862 and again passed some time later.

In Massachusetts, after fifty years of petitioning, the equal guardianship law was passed through public sentiment aroused by the case of Mrs. Naramore who killed her children and herself when her shiftless husband was about to place the children in the poor house.

The states which now have equal guardianship rights laws are Arizona, Idaho Montana, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

The Georgia assembly of 1913 passed a law which the women believed to be an equal guardianship law but it seems to have reference only to cases coming into court, where as the protection deed is for the more numerous class of those who do not expect to becomee involved in a law suit.

The Georgia law is as follows:

An Act to define the duties, rights and powers of the courts of this state in all cases effecting the custody of minor children and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly, that from and after the passage of this Act, in all cases where the custody of any minor child or children is involved between parents, there shall be no prima-facie right to the custody of such chold in

TIMES PRINT

children in the father, but the court hearing such issue of custody may exercise its sound discretion, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, as to whose custody such child or children shall be awarded, the duty of the court being in all such in exercising such discretion to look to and determine solely what is for the best interest of the child or children and what will bet promote their welfare and happiness, and make award accordingly.

The North Carolina law, Section 1762:

"Father, and if dead, mother may appoint. Any father, though he be a minor, may by deed executed in his lifetime, or by his last well and testament in writing, dispose of the custody of his infant children, being unmarried and whether born at at his death or in ventre, as more, for such time as the children may remain under twenty-one years of age, or of any less time. Or in case such father shall be dead and shall not have exercised his said right of appoiintment then the mother, whether of full age of a minor, may do so."

The exquisite cruelty of such a law can only be appreciated by a mother. Yet this is merely a part of the social and legal system built upon the theory that women are inferior to men and upon that theory have women been denied political rights and property rights as well as the natural right of a mother to equal ownership in her children.

Under former statutes of this state the husband had the right to appoint a guardian by will, but that is no longer the case.

Kentcuky is the only southern state which has written upon its statute books a law fully protecting mother's rights, as follows:

"The father and mother shall have the joint custody, nurture and education of their infant child or children and in the event of the death of either of the parents—the survivor shall have the custody, nurture and education and may by will appoint a guardian."

As to the laws of Mississippi, Mr. R. B. Campbell says:

"The husband is esteemed by the law as the natural guardian of their children and so long as they live together he has the right paramount to the wife to control the custody and services of the children."

In case of divorce or separation "the court may in its discretion, having regard to the circumstances of the parties and the nature of the case as may seem equitable and just, make all orders touching the care, custody and maintenance of the children of the marriage."

This is the law which we ask the Mississippi legislature to enact.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE,
Chairman Legislative Committee,
Mississippi Woman Suffrage Ass'n.

GREENVILLE

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE

The anti-tuberculosis work has met with cordial support. This report is made in order to inform the various organiations represented and citizens generally, as to what has been done and what is proposed.

In the beginning, advice was sought from experts and we were urged to take up the following lines of work:

1—An active educational campaign through public meetings, the press, distributing literature and in public schools. This has been done. Hundreds of pages of literature have been distributed; Mr Pass has given his advice the care, cure and prevention of tuberculosis has been taken up especially in the colored schools. We will continue this work.

2—Anti-spitting—Dr. Oscar Dowling. of New Orleans, especially urged this and especial attention has been given to it. A city ordinance has been passed, large placards have been posted and small cards distributed This also will be kept up

3—Visiting Nurse—Dr. W. A. Evans, of Chicago, to whom I wrote for suggestions, replied as follows: "My advice to you is to work for a tuberculosis nurse in every county. Get one for two weeks if you cannot pay for her services for a longer time—the longer the better." This advice was seconded by other doctors.

The work of a visiting nurse, done faithfully and intelligently, will show what the actual conditions are and thereby give the necessary information which is needed in order to make judicious plans. We have personally seen most of the local physicians and received assurance of thir support and co-operation. Others will be invited to co-operate. This nurse will follow the doctors, instruct patients and try to find out whether precautions are taken.

4—Hospital—It is known that there are many cases of tuberculosis among the negroes. What shall be done with them? This is the problem before us. There are also cases among white people, dependent and unable to care for themselves. The committee on hospital and nurse appointed Messrs. Rosenstock, Lemler and Ronan to take up this question and report to the next meeting of the general committee. The committee is in correspondence with a well-known Mississippi nurse who will come here and take up this work for $75 per month. At least one thousand dollars should be raised to keep a nurse for a year and meet such contingent expenses as may arise—a shorter period than a year would not give the work a fair trial.

We ask that this report be read at all meetings of organization and that liberal contributions be made by organizations and individuals who are willing to assist.

MRS. ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
Chm. General Committee.
J. D. SMYTHE,
Clin. Hos. and Vis. Nurse Com.

MORAL LEADERSHIP

THE TRUE BASIS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE

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Consider, if you please, the importance of moral leadership, the evidence of it or of its absence, who are the moral leaders and the final test?

There is an old saying in holy writ, "if the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch." This refers to moral leaders and moral blindness.

De Tocqueville assigned as the great cause of the French revolution, the lack of moral leadership. Said he of the social revolution that had been developing in France, "the most powerful, the most intelligent and the most moral classes of the nation had never attempted to connect themselves with it in order to guide it." When that revolution reached its culmination it broke in a storm of destruction. Dr. George Adam Smith says, "a people's own morals have more influence upon their destiny than despots or legislators."

We hear much of leaders and leadership; political leaders, commercial leaders; among women, social leaders. Men have been slow to concede any form of leadership to women; this exalted function of social leadership is generally allowed to be for ladies only. Of moral leaders, most important of all, little is heard, and yet, unless there are moral leaders, and unless they can assert their supremacy, our national development is moving in a dangerous direction.

EVIDENCE.

The evidences of moral leadership must surely be found in the general prevailing moral standard of people in the visible results of that standardand in the direction which their development is taking. The standard set up by our religion is moral perfection, but how has that been worked out in its practical application to life? We have not yet reached the point of denying moral perfection as a tenet of belief, but have we not reached the point of denying it as a practical possibility, still less as a necessity? The subtle form of unbelief which threatens the moral life of this nation is exemplified in the term "necessary evil". Formerly this applied to one evil only, but we seem to be adding to the list. Whenever some moral sharpshooter levels his gun against outrage, vice or oppression, he is told to come down from his perch, since that is only a "necessary evil".

Some evils, it appears, may be fought, but "necessary evil" must be held immune. Captains of industry say that child labor is a

necessary evil. Thousands of children wearing their lives out in a treadmill of toil. Modern luxury says occupational disease is a necessary evil. Match factories causing phosphorus poison, "phossy jaw," now prevented by a recent federal act. Lead poison in tile factories. A few years ago the Glass Blowers Association presented statistics showing that 31 per cent of glass workers die of tuberculosis, half of tehm under 35 years of age.

But the most God-defying "necessary evil" is the double standard of morals, which calls for a standing army of women devoted body and soul to destruction. This thing has been tolerated and winked at until its effects have permeated and vitiated our whole social system. In regard to this a curious development has taken place. Men have claimed the right to do as they please, that is to do wrong, but they have said to women, stand thou on the other side and do right.

About 50 years ago, or earlier, the educated Christian women of this nation began to do some vigorous independent thinking, ceased to accept second-hand opinions, and began to investigate for themselves.

WHO ARE THE LEADERS?

The result of all this, the curious development which has at last "arrived", is that the double standard of morals, put under the searchlight by the intellectual emancipation of women, has produced a double standard of conscience, one for men, and another for women.

Where, think you, shall we look for moral leadership, among the moral or the immoral class? Moral leadership is not the birthright of any man; it is the gift of God, and it depends upon character.

Shall it be said that moral leadership has been taken away from man? No, that need not be said, but this can be said clearly, undeniably, Divine Providence has opened the domain of moral leadership to the Christian women of this nation. This is the reason political power is being given and must be given to women; because, if the blessing of God is upon this nation, moral power and political power must be together.

Why does the editor of a leading church paper say, "the South is trembling at th thought of the approach of woman suffrage?" Because he knows in his very soul that the moral power in women must be recognized and ought to be recognized by enfranchising them.

THE KEY OF KNOWLEDGE.

Nearly 2000 years ago it was said to a class of men who claimed to be moral leaders, "you have taken away the key of knowledge." These 2000 years have witnessed a struggle on the part of the human race to regain that key of knowledge and place it in the hands of all

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men. What then is that key of knowledge? I assume it to be this: the opportunity to seek the truth in all things, without prejudice in regard to all human relations, facts and conditions.

Truth is not created by any man; it is merely discovered. In every age there have been men or classes of men who would cover up the truth with artifice and invention, and restrain other men from finding it. When at last men gained freedom to seek the truth, to do their own thinking, women were still restrained. But at last women, too, have won that freedom. The politicians have a slogan, "Let the people rule." There might be another slogan, "Let the women think."

But this key of knowledge at last, as never before, men and women have taken this matter into their own hands; they are saying, "we will have the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truh," in regard o all human relations, facts and conditions.

Great organizations are formed, great meetings held for nothing but this, to find the truth, and having found it, to legalize it. Assuredly moral leadership is with those who are determined to see facts as they are and to tell the truth about them.

THE FINAL TEST.

The final test is the recognition of leadership. Is Christian America stoning her prophets or honoring them? The statue of Frances Willard is in the capitol at Washington. When Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, of Denver, died, public honors were accorded her. When Mrs. Stevens, president of the National W. C. T. U., died, the Governor of Maine ordered flags to be placed at half mast, saying, "no citizen of Maine had ever rendered more distinguished service." Miss Jane Addams has been called the "first citizen" of the United States. Dr. Anna Shaw has won for herself a position of moral leadership which few, if any, can equal.

Moral leadership is asserting itself, combating that vicious, complacent theory of "necessary evil". There are strong men and women who have set up the standard of moral perfection, not as a remote theory, but as a present necessity.

De Tocqueville said, "A new science of politics is indispensable to a new world."

The demand for political freedom will inevitably follow the consciousness of moral and intellectual freedom. Political freedom in this new world means the right of suffrage. Shall men deny political freedom when God has given to women moral freedom and moral leadership?

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE,
Greenville, Miss.

Democrat-Times Print, Greenville, Miss.

The Eyes *of* Christendom *are upon us, and our* Honor *as a* People *is become a matter of the* Utmost Consequence *to be taken care of. If we give up our* Rights *in this* Contest, *a* Century *to come will not* Restore *to us the* Opinion *of the* World; *we shall be* Stamped *with the* Character *of* Poltroons & Fools — Present Inconveniences *are, therefore, to be* Borne *with* Fortitude, *and* Better Times *expected.*

Benj. Franklin

DAILY CLARION-LEDGER, JACKSON, MISS.

WOMAN LAWYER IS WINNER IN CASE BEFORE HIGH COURT

Also, Woman Plaintiff, on Ground Unjust Treatment, Scores Triumph In $10,000 Judgment.

There was an impulse on the part of several of those in attendance at the supreme court sitting Monday morning, in the proceedings, to rise up and "Page Miss Lucy Stone Somerville, of Cleveland, Miss." The generating power tht impelled this impulse was a decision handed down by Associate Justice Ethridge of Division B in a case which was formally argued and presented to the court a fortnight or so ago, in which Miss Somerville represented the appellant.

The case was one of those so frequently presented before the appellate courts in which non-performance of contract or agreement as surety is involved. It was styled J. W. Bishop vs Currie-McGraw Co., and Miss Somerville argued the appellant's case while Louis C. Hallam, also of Cleveland appeared for the appellee.

The casus belli was a claim for $1549.09, which, while comparatively small, represented principles in equity which were ably presented by both sides. The feminine barrister apparently had the law and authorities on her side, as she was sustained outright. Miss Somerville is associated in practice with A. W. Shands of Cleveland.

Another case of considerable ...

vs T. B. Wilson; circuit Lauderdale; suggestion of error overruled.

W. G. Cook vs W. B. Myers et al; chancery Panola; suggestion of error overruled.

Ex Parte Blaine Phinizee; motion to advance sustained and set for Tuesday, Dec. 11.

—By Ethridge, J.

W. W. Minyard vs Pelucia Drainage District; chancery Leflore; firmed.

A. & V. R. R. Co., vs. A Evans; circuit Hinds; affirmed

S. H. Kress & Co., et Bessie Lee Crosby; circuit affirmed with remittitur.

Union Motor Car Co., Cartledge, sheriff; et Coahoma; suggestion of erruled.

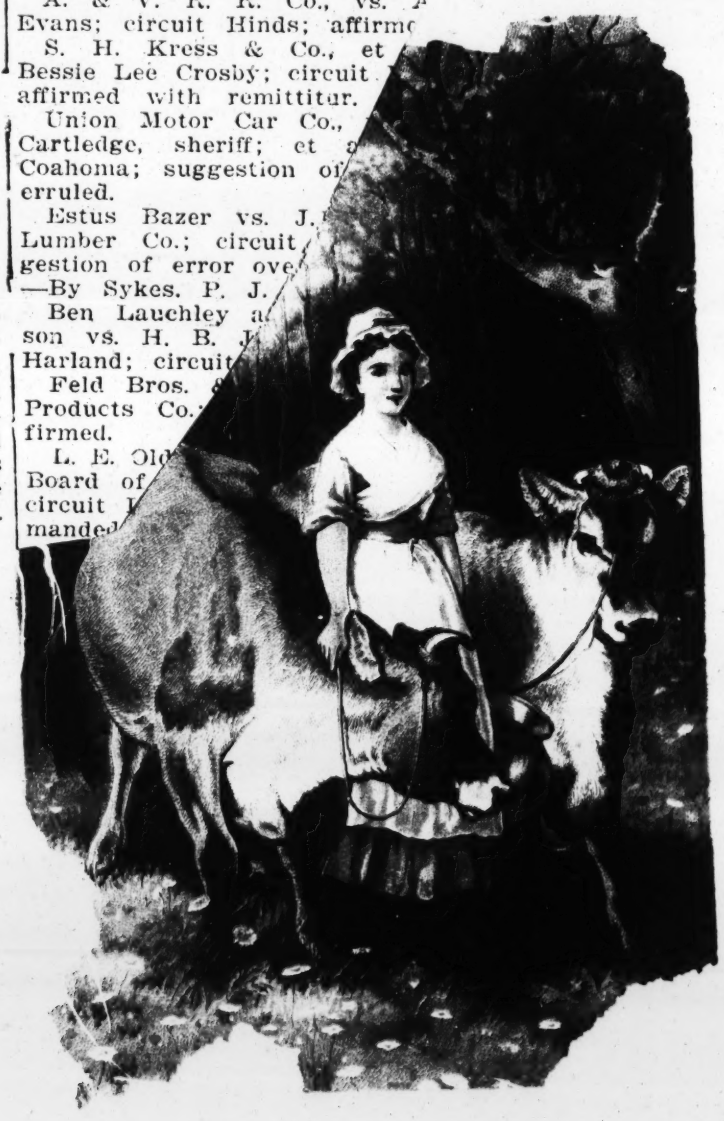
Estus Bazer vs. J. Lumber Co.; circuit gestion of error ove

—By Sykes. P. J.

Ben Lauchley a son vs. H. B. J Harland; circuit

Feld Bros. Products Co. firmed.

L. E. Old Board of circuit manded



RECOLLECTIONS OF JENNY LIND.

Making $200,000 on Her American Trip —How She Squelched the Great Showman.

New York Tribune.

P. T. Barnum, who is spending a few weeks in the city, gave a *Tribune* reporter some interesting reminiscences of Jenny Lind, a few days ago. "My autobiography," says the veteran showman, "gives nearly all that I can say about Jenny Lind Her natural impulses were most noble and good; I never met a person so susceptible to the wants, needs, or sufferings of others. I could at any time make her tears flow by relating some case of want, and her dollars would flow freely with her tears. She could not bear the thought of 'passing by the other side,' when she could relieve the sorrow of any being, however humble.

Mr. Barnum told a touching story of an incident that occurred when Jenny was singing in Boston. "A poor working girl," said he, "thrust three dollars into the hands of the ticket seller at the Boston Temple for a back seat at Jenny's concert. On receiving the ticket she said: 'There goes my wages for one week, but I must hear that good angel sing.' Jenny's secretary, her cousin, Max Hjortzberg, heard the remark and immediately went to the green-room and laughingly told it to Jenny. I shall never forget how she jumped to her feet and exclaimed: 'Oh, this must not be! Poor girl, she shall not lose her money! it is wicked! Max, take this money' —handing him a twenty-dollar gold piece— 'search out that dear creature and put it in her hands, with my love. God bless her!" Max found the girl, gave her the money and message, and witnessed a flood of grateful tears from the working girl's eyes. If she is alive to-day she will remember it.

"When I was struggling against the Jerome clock debts in 1858," Mr. Barnum went on, "I took my wife and children to London. One day Jenny's husband, Otto Goldsmith, called on me and said: 'Mrs. Lind, hearing of your financial misfortune, desired me to call on you and say if a few hundred pounds, or a thousand, will serve to relieve your present wants, I am to hand it to you with her kindest regards. We are now living in Dresden, and my wife says if you will take your family there she will gladly find you nice apartments at a low rent, and we shall both be glad to render you any service we can.' The kind offer was declined with thanks, but it shows the charitable character of this almost angelic woman.

"She has two children, the elder a son. The daughter has a voice which Sir Julius Benedict told me he believed if cultivated would prove equal to her mother's. 'But,' he added, 'her parents are rich, and have no ambition to have her attain musical renown, which would involve such arduous study and practice.'

"Her share of profits in our musical campaign, in 1850 and 1851, was $208,675 09. She sang in ninety-three concerts. She was worth over a million of dollars when she left the United States in 1851, and this sum has been increased by occasional concerts in Great Britain, and by the judicious investments of her husband.

"Kind and lady-like as Jenny Lind was, she had a horror of meeting strangers, and I will tell you this story though it is against myself. During the first few weeks of our engagement I introduced to her numbers of ladies and gentlemen who desired to see her. She frequently intimated to me that it was displeasing to her, but I was anxious to gratify the people who so persistently sought an introduction. One morning at the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia, an esteemed lady friend called on me and asked for an introduction to the 'Swedish Nightingale.' I told her how glad I would be to gratify her, but these introduction of strangers were very annoying to Miss Lind, and that I really dreaded to go and ask her permission. 'Oh, do please do so just this once, for I am dying to speak to her,' urged my friend, and at last I reluctantly consented to ask permission.

"'Miss Lind,' I said, 'I know you dislike to have me introduce strangers simply because they are friends of mine, and I refuse many such requests daily, but a particular friend of my family is waiting in the reception-room very anxious to speak a few words with you.'

"Jenny surprised me by saying with a pleasant smile, 'Dear Mr. Barnum, how can I refuse you anything? Bring up your lady friend immediately, by all means.'

"I hastened down stairs, brought up the lady, and was delighted to introduce her. Jenny bowed and received her graciously, then pointed to a chair and they both were seated. Jenny's face at once assumed a sober aspect as she said: 'Madam I do not know what to say to you; we are perfect strangers. You have come only to gratify an idle curiosity; what can I say?'

"I was shocked to hear this, and to see my friend turn as red as scarlet when she tried to make some excuse. 'Oh, do not apologize,' said Jenny, 'I do not blame you half as much as I do Mr. Barnum. I have warned him often and now I am compelled to give him this severe lesson, which I am determined he shall never forget.'

"It is needless to say that I never did forget it, nor, seeing the justice of Jenny's position, did I ever repeat the offense.

"How long has it been since Jenny Lind gave any concerts?" was asked.

"I think it must be ten or fifteen years," Mr. Barnum replied. "She gave many for charities in England that were never known to the public. The tickets were sold privately, always at a guinea each, and the hall was always filled. During the last year that she sang, all her concerts were for the bene-

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

By Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville

This inquiry is suggested by the study book now in use among auxiliaries of the North Mississippi Conference Woman's Missionary Society. The book referred to is "The Turn Toward Peace," by Florence Brewer Boeckel, Education Director of the National Council for Prevention of War. One woman said "It sounds Bolshevik," another said, "It is very radical." Numerous objections have been made, and sincere loyal women have been puzzled and disturbed. Loyalty (to say nothing of credits and honor points), requires that books coming with the authority of official sanction be read. Not only is it expected that such books be read, but it is expected that they be accepted as right and righteous. Herein is the danger. Such a book could be read and discussed by a woman's club, and opinions would be freely expressed. Not so with a book coming through Church channels. Objection raises the issue of disloyalty and official displeasure is to be expected.

This book is certainly not Methodist nor is it religious. Pages 162-171 cover the subjects, The Churches and Peace and Missions and Peace. These occur as information. The argument for peace is based upon business reason and economic conditions. The foreword has this, "To enlist men's emotions, to engage their spirit of adventure, the Peace Movement must include within its conscious reach, World Projects and World Plans." Naturally the question arises, who is to make these world plans and projects? Just as naturally thoughts of the communist party and its world plans come into the conscious reach of the reader at this point. Page 136 has the following: "A Nationalistic Spirit although identified with patriotism is actually incompatible with it." This recalls the fact that the word "international" is the key word of the Socialist, Communist, Bolshevist combination. To substitute international for national seems to be their plan. A socialist candidate for Congress is quoted approvingly on Page 115. On Page 108 Birth Control is applauded. In a paragraph on "Race Prejudice," Page 110, the following occurs: "Research tends to prove that all races of any importance today are mixed races." The D. A. R. and Gold Star Mothers get unfavorable mention on Page 133. This book is actively and positively anti-national.

It seems appropriate to supply some information on communism, so I take the following quotations from a reprint of The Iron Trade Review of Cleveland. "Socialism is Communism, Communism is Bolshevism, Bolshevism is Sovietism. The sooner this fact seeps into the minds of the American people, the sooner will the Agencies engaged in promoting socialism be exposed, and their efforts made to no avail.

"The strength of the red movement is not in numbers, but in the use it is able to make of other organizations and movements stronger than itself. Herein lies the menace of Communism.

"A peculiarly frank socialist has said concerning American women who are supporting or financing socliaist famine drives or lecture halls, or magazines or pacifist bureaus without really understanding the Socialist connection: 'The ladies are helping to braid the rope which, if it is ever finished, will surely hang them.' 'The germ of present day socialism and communism is found in an old cult known as illumanism.' Weishaupt founded the Illuminati in Bavaria May 1, 1776. The name illumanism was given to the teachings of the Illuminati. The following is a quotation from Weishaupt, 'At the moment when men united themselves into Nations they ceased to recognize themselves under a common name. Nationalism or National Love took the place of Universal Love. Diminish, do away with this love of Country and men will once more learn to know and love each other as men.'

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This closes quotations from the Iron Trade Review. No rash assertions or charges are made. Facts are given. Page 176 of the Woman's Study Book quotes Frederick J. Libby as executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War. On January 23, 1925, the Washington Post described this man as a "superpacifist" and said he was denied the right to speak in public schools of the District of Columbia, adding "This was done by the action of the Board of Education in adopting a report of the special committee to investigate Libby." The report referred to had this statement:

"From the evidence submitted to us, we have become convinced that Frederick J. Libby is one of the recognized leaders in the movement originating with the avowed enemies of this country." The Book sponsored by the organization of which Libby is the active head is now in use among Methodist women as part of the officially required study course. Failure to use the required study is penalized by loss of credits and honor points.

The objectives of socialism, or communism, or Bolshevism are these: Complete destruction of Civilization and Christianity. The objectives, as set forth in more than one printed document are, the Abolition of Government, the Abolition of Patriotism, the Abolition of the Property Right, the Abolition of Inheritance, the Abolition of Religion and the Abolition of Family Relations.

Surely to know these things is to abhor them.

Can two walk together except they be agreed? Christians labor and pray for peace through faith in Christ entering into the hearts of all men of all nations. The Peace Movement, so called, embracing various non-Christian groups has no such foundation.

The Christian Church can do its own work for Peace. Can the Church in its Peace Work unite with and accept the Leadership of non-Christian Bodies? "In all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy paths."

DAILY CLARION-LEDGER, JACKSON, MISS.

WOMAN LAWYER IS WINNER IN CASE BEFORE HIGH COURT

Also, Woman Plaintiff, on Ground Unjust Treatment, Scores Triumph In $10,000 Judgment.

There was an impulse on the part of several of those in attendance at the supreme court sitting Monday morning, in the proceedings, to rise up and "Page Miss Lucy Stone Somerville, of Cleveland, Miss." The generating power tht impelled this impulse was a decision handed down by Associate Justice Ethridge of Division B in a case which was formally argued and presented to the court a fortnight or so ago, in which Miss Somerville represented the appellant.

The case was one of those so frequently presented before the appellate courts in which [illegible] formance of contract or agreement as surety is involved. It was styled J. W. Bishop vs Currie-McGraw Co., and Miss Somerville argued the appellant's case while Louis C. Hallam, also of Cleveland appeared for the appellee.

The casus belli was a claim for $1549.05, which, while comparatively small, represented principles in equity which were ably presented by both sides. The feminine barrister apparently had the law and authorities on her side, as she was sustained outright. Miss Somerville is associated in practice with A. W. Shands of Cleveland.

Another case of considerable [illegible] vs T. B. Wilson; circuit Lauderdale; suggestion of error overruled.

W. G. Cook vs W. B. Myers et al; chancery Panola; suggestion of error overruled.

Ex Parte Blaine Phinizee; motion to advance sustained and set for Tuesday, Dec. 11.

—By Ethridge, J.

W. W. Minyard vs Pelucia Drainage District; chancery Leflore; affirmed.

A. & V. R. R. Co., vs A. Evans; circuit Hinds; affirm[illegible]

S. H. Kress & Co. vs [illegible] Rosie Leo Crosby; circuit [illegible] affirmed with remittitur.

Union Motor Car Co. [illegible] Cartledge, sheriff; [illegible] Coahoma; suggestion of [illegible] erruled.

Estus Bazer vs. J. [illegible] Lumber Co.; circuit [illegible] gestion of error ove[illegible]

—By Sykes, P. J.

Ben Lanehley [illegible] son vs H. H. [illegible] Harland; circuit [illegible]

Feld Bros. [illegible] Products Co. [illegible] firmed.

L. B. Ol[illegible] Board of [illegible] circuit [illegible] mandate [illegible]

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HAVRE.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS MEETING.

Much Good Work Done in Greenville since Last Meeting.

The Greenville Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign Committee held the regular monthly meeting at the Elks Club yesterday afternoon, and the attendance and reports of the committee chairmen, were highly gratifying to the leaders in the fight to stamp out the great white plague in Greenville.

Mr. S. T. Ronan, chairman of the legal department, showed that some good work had been done in his department, including anti-spitting ordinance and other important matters.

Mr. Max Lemler, chairman of the anti-spitting committee, reported that 200 large placards had been posted over the city, besides a number of small cards distributed. Mr. Lemler stated that he still had a big supply of cards on hand for anyone wishing to help in the work. Messrs. Dewey Kellner and James Cowan, he declared, were a great help to him in his work.

Mr. F. B. Williamson, chairman of the committee on statistics, accomplished a great deal of work in his department.

Rabbi Sternheim, who has just returned from Jackson, where he was elected vice president of the Sociological congress of Mississippi, gave an interesting talk to the meeting and spoke on the efforts being made to secure county hospitals and employing nurses for tubercular patients.

The committee of colored people of the city made a report which showed the leading men of the race doing a good work in posting placards and teaching preventive measures.

Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association

Address of President

Flora, Miss., April 10, 1912.

The surprising progress of woman suffrage during the past year has made it irrational for anyone to call the movement a folly or a fad. It is admitted to be a great public question and is rapidly becoming a political issue. The enfranchisement of California women doubled the number of women voters. In Kentucky women have been given school suffrage. In Oregon, Kansas and Wisconsin the question is to be voted on at the next general election. The Ohio constitutional convention voted two to one to submit the question to the voters, and the election is to be held in three months. In all of these states there are good prospects for success. The question will probably be submitted in Michigan and Arizona, also. Most surprising of all, press dispatches report that the Chinese National Parliament at Nankin has granted equal suffrage to women with the same educational qualifications which apply to men; and one woman, Yik Yuan Ying, a college graduate, has been elected a member of parliament fro mthe province of Canton. Even a suffragist rooted and grounded in the faith, feels as if this must be a hoax, but it has not been contradicted.

A QUESTION OF FINANCE.

Four years' experience as state president has convinced me that the progress of woman suffrage in this state is entirely a question of money. Active organizing could be done and thousands of members enrolled if the expense of such work could be paid by the state association. An organization for the promotion of a political question cannot be supported on the basis of a small membership fee. Many adherents can not afford to pay, while others could give liberally. The Kentucky association has droppedthe membership fee entirely, but all who enroll as members are expected to respond. if able to do so, when called upon by the treasurer. Like the political parties, the suffrage work must be supported chiefly by the voluntary contributions of those adherents who are able and willing to contribute.

An effort should be made to to secure pledges of annual subscriptions for a term of at least three years. A few such pledges have been made. All state officers should be authorized to act as financial agents to the extent of trying to secure such pledges. In some organizations the expensive work is

done by local societies, rather than by the state organization. In suffrage work the real work and the heaviest expense devolve upon the state organizations. Our members have not yet learned to appreciate this distinction.

COUNTY CLUBS AND MEN'S LEAGUES.

County clubs should be formed. The county unit plan will secure the adherence of many men and women who will not take part in the routine work of a local club.

A National Men's League has been formed, with Mr. Omar Garwood, of Denver, as secretary. The California victory was due largely to the splendid work of the Men's League. An effort has been made to represent the suffrage work as a conspiracy among a few women against the peace and welfare of all men. Such is not the case; woman's cause is man's. No race of men can rise above their mothers. The suffrage movement is an effort to elevate the entire race by elevating its womanhood.

I hope the Mississippi men who stand with us will soon feel moved to form a men's league and give their active assistance as they are already giving moral and financial support.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL.

The activity in suffrage work is shown by the many requests and invitations for cooperation which have come during the year. Miss Chrystal MacMillan, secretary of International Alliance, Edinburgh, asked for a statement of some Mississippi laws to be used in a handbook. A full reply was sent. Mrs. Blatch invited the association to take part in the parade in New York in May. Mrs. Mary R. Plummer, corresponding-secretary of Illinois associations, has requested that we cooperate and send delegates to a Mississippi Valley celebration in Chicago in May. Many southern suffragists desire some kind of southern federation, tho not in any sense against the National. There has been some correspondence on this subject among the officers of the various southern associations. I hope this will have your endorsement. Various magazines which are supporting the movement ask our cooperation. The excellent work of the Delineator deserves special mention and support.

COLLEGES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Woman suffrage is a popular subjects for debates in high schools and colleges. Much interest has been shown by college students during the year. Thestate educational committee should endeavor to put the Woan's Journal in all college libraries, and to send speakers wherever they will be welcome. Competent speakers can be secured within our own state. Mrs. Walter Clark of Clarksdale has offered a prize for the best essay on woman suffrage by a pupil in the ninth grade. This is a good example which should be followed by many suffragists.

REVISE CONSTITUTION.

The constitution should be revised to adapt it to present needs, and reprinted. There are only a few copies of the old constitution. No effort has been made to reprint it, because the need for revision is so apparent.

Among the things which should provided for is a mid-year executive committee meeting. The great possibilities now within reach make it essential that such a meeting be held. To decide all questions by correspondence is not satisfactory, nor should too great responsibility be laid upon the president. Methods which sufficed for pioneer work are no longer adequate; progress can not be made unless suffrage women are willing to do real work; if necesary, to make some sacrifice for the work.

DIVIDE PRESS WORK.

The importance of press work can not be overestimated. We owe much, everyprogressive movement owes much, to the generosity of the press.

Our active workers can give only a limited amount of time to the work. It might be well to appoint two press superintendents and divide the state for press work into two districts, northern and southern.

LEGISLATIVE.

The last annual meeting passed resolutions on child labor, the age of consent, and juvenile reformatory; but the only res olutions proposing original leg-islation were the following:

RESOLVED—That the next legislature be petitioned to submit an amendment making women eligible to serve as County Superintendents of Education.

RESOLVED—That we petition the next Governor to appoint women to serve on State Boards of Trustees and Educational and Benevolent Institutions.

I therefore felt that such influence as we could exert should be directed to the support of those two propositions.

Governor Brewer did all that I felt warranted in asking, namely, to submit the question of the eligibility of women for the position of trustee to the attorney-general. An adverse opinion was rendered. Some of the ablest lawyers in the state hold the opinion that women are eligible to such positions under present laws. I know of no way to settle the matter except by getting a test case before the supreme court, or by an amendment. Mr. E. B.Carter , of Amite, introduced a concurrent resolution for an amendment making women eligible for the position of school trustee. I have been unable to get the histor y of the resolution, but evidently it made no headway. Senator J. E. Norwood introduced the concurrent resolution for an amendment making women eligible to the office of county superintendent of education. In response to my request for ex-

act information, Senator Norwood wrote, "There was no special opposition to the resolution, and most of those who voted against it appeared to take it as a joke. No senator opposed it on the floor, and I confess I was somewhat surprised when it was defeated by a considerable majority."

Successful legislative work requires special study. A superintendent of legislative work should be appointed. All of the legislation especially advocated by various organizations of women was defeated. This should teach a lesson in cooperation. I recommend that the various state-wide organizations of women (or as many of them as will) be invited to unite with us in forming a central committee, composed of two members from each organization, for the purpose of securing such legislation as shall be agreed upon by all. I suggest that you select two representatives to act for you in case this plan can be put into operation.

Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Taxation without representation is tyranny. These are thefundamental arguments for woman suffrage, but the real seed of the movement is in the parable of the Good Samaritan. Charity for our neighbor has led women to study the conditions which increase poverty and encourage vice. None of those conditions can be separated from politics and the ballot box: thus have women learned the power of the ballot. Humanitarian work has made an ardent suffrgist of Miss Jane Addams and of many others who are devoted to good work.

LIBERTY IN DANGER.

Lawlessness means eventually the death of liberty. Who can deny the existence of a wide-spread spirit of lawlessness. Mr. Estes, a Memphis attorney and official, recently said: "The majesty of the law no longer exists, because the people no longer have a law-abiding spirit." A preacher in Hillsville, Va., openly charged that the murder of Judge Massie was the result of a year's tampering and temporizing with well known criminals.

The demand for the law of recall is proof and admission of notorious unfaithfulness on the part of public officials. Can intelligent women be blind or indifferent to such conditions? Our splendid national president, Dr. Anna H. Shaw, says:

"The woman who believes in her own right to freedom and does not stand up to be counted now is unworthy of it—the call is to everyone to do his or her duty and do it now."

While we feel ourselves to be only a small factor in this great work, we can rejoice in its world-wide progress and hope for ever-increasing progress in our own state.

NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE.

The Civic Improvement Club and Equal Suffrage Work in Greenville

By NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE.

The Civic Improvement Club is the successor to the original Woman Suffrage Club which was organized by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in February, 1895, on her first visit to G enville.

This event took place at the residence of Mrs. Herman Wilczinski. On Dec. 4, 1908, a meeting of former members was held to effect reorganization and, in April, 1909, the name —Civic Improvement—Club, was adopted and a definite plan of civic work was undertaken as the most appropriate work for a suffrage club.

The object of the club as stated in the by-laws is "The promotion of woman suffrage and the advancement of the general welfare of the community.". Upon this broad platform any civic work may be undertaken.

A GOOD RECORD.

The minutes of the club from 1909 to the present give a gratifying record though not what the club would like it to be in all respects. To accomplish good and permanent results in anything, steady, persistent work is necessary and it must be borne in mind that members of the club are often unable to do such work. In spite of other demands, the club has been and will continue to be what every community needs—an open forum for the development of new and progressive ideas.

A FEW INSTANCES—GARBAGE PROBLEM.

With an ambition born of inexperience, the club at once tackled the garbage problem. The question of protecting railroad crossings with gates was also taken up. Committees were appointed to see city officials. Thus, early, the club began to do the only thing which voteless people can do in the premises, petition the men who have the authority.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS WORK.

At the same time, April, 1909, anti-tuberculosis work was first discussed. A letter asking for information was sent to the New Orleans committee. In response, a quantity of literature was kindly donated. This subject was agitated more or less actively until it resulted in forming a local anti-tuberculosis committee.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In the minutes of Oct. 29, 1909, appears the first mention of a public library. Some correspondence with Mr. Carnegie's representatives resulted; papers were written and published. From time to time this subject was revived, and on Oct. 21, 1913, definite steps were taken by the appointment of a committee and an appeal made for general public co-operation. The club requested Revs. Philip Davidson, W. B. Gray and Rabbi E. Sternheim to form a committee to co-operate in this work.

The club does not claim to have established the library. The above is from the record.

TRASH BOXES.

March 8, 1911, the subject of trash boxes on the streets was taken up. The story of this effort would be in itself quite a history but, suffice it to say, the boxes placed on the streets through the co-operation of Mr. Isenberg of the Greenville Ice and Coal Company, at least served the purpose of promoting a good idea. The neat tin trash cans now on the streets through the enterprise of various business firms, encourage the hope that this good work will continue.

SOCIAL MEETINGS.

Numerous open meetings have been held by the club with social features and talks by men who are in sympathy with the woman suffrage movement. The many guests who have attended these meetings have enjoyed the programs no less than the members themselves. Among those who have addressed the club on these occasions are Hon. John L. Hebron, Rev. Philip Davidson and Rabbi Abram Brill.

For several years a literary program was kept up and many interesting papers were read by club members.

RECENT WORK—TREE PLANTING.

The chief civic work of the present year was an effort to arouse general interest in tree planting. Calls were made at many homes for this purpose and good results followed.

A cherished hope of the club is to have a series of talks from Dr. [illegible] lyn Geisel. Financial [illegible]

vented this for the present season but the plan is not abandoned.

SUFFRAGE WORK.

The original suffrage club was a strong one, at one time having sixty members. A number of prominent Jewish citizens were among the charter members—the late A. Blum, Mrs. A. Blum, Mrs. Wilzin and others. This club claims to have been the first one fully organized in this state for equal suffrage work.

There has always been in Greenville a strong sentiment favoring equal suffrage and loyal, consistent support has been given the state organization.

MEMBERSHIP.

The club experiences the difficulty common to all organizations of keeping a perfectly accurate roll of members. Two classes of members are provided for—active, dues paying members and enrolled members who sign a statement of adherence but do not participate in club work. The active dues paying list is about fifty, while the two combined are fully one hundred and fifty. This could readily be increased by an active effort.

TWO CONVENTIONS AND A THIRD.

The club has entertained three state conventions. The Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association was organized in Meridian, May 5, 1897, at a mass convention called and presided over by Miss Ella Harrison, Missouri state president, representing the National Association. The first regular state convention was held in Greenville March 29-30, 1898. The trials and terrors of that occasion are still fresh in the mind of the innocent victim who, in her absence from the scene of action, had been elected state president by the Meridian convention. But the Greenville public responded with their usual generous spirit; good audiences attended, in spite of torrents of rain. All bills were paid and the suffragists departed happy, while those at home rested in peace.

April 28-29, 1910, the club again entertained the state convention. This occasion is noted as the time of Dr. Anna Shaw's first appearance in Greenville.

CONVENTION, APRIL 7-8.

Once more the state convention will be held here, April 7-8.

Since 1897, the suffrage movement has made great progress. Eleven states have enfranchised their women and the South especially has begun to realize that the suffrage question is to be taken seriously.

The convention this year will meet with the note of victory in the air.

The club takes the position that the town wants and appreciates the best in every line and therefore determined to bring here for this convention the two foremost women in the national work.

A BRILLIANT ORATOR AND A POLITICAL LEADER.

These two great leaders have been secured in Dr. Anna Shaw and Mrs. Medill McCormick.

Dr. Shaw is unsurpassed as a speaker. She is a perfect mine of information on all phases of suffrage work. She charms and thrills an audience as no other woman can.

Mrs. McCormick is the daughter of the late Senator Mark Hanna. She was reared in the atmosphere of national politics and has brought to the national work exactly the kind of political leadership which has been needed.

"The Best For Greenville" is our slogan. Confidently the appeal is made to our people not only to furnish the sinews of war, but to fill the Grand Opera House on April 7-8 to hear these distinguished leaders.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE

After careful consideration, the committee appointed to formulate plans for the practical work of protecting this community from tuberculosis, have agreed upon the following as best suited to our conditions and needs:

1. A trained nurse of the highest character and attainments, who will be employed to visit cases pointed out by physicians who, for the best advantage of such patients, will cooperate. The business of this visiting nurse will be to instruct patients as to needful precautions, and use her best efforts to see that such precautions are taken. Such reports as may be necessary will be made to physicians, to city health officer and to the anti-tuberculosis committee.

The work of the visiting nurse will include the gathering of information which will furnish the basis for enlarging the work.

2. It is recognized by our committee that an urgent need is some kind of camp, hospital or home, for tuberculosis cases, who are homeless and adrift, and even in their affliction, a constant menace to the general welfare. Information is being secured and plans are under consideration which will be put into operation as soon as we can reach a positive conclusion, as to what is best and secure the necessary funds.

We believe the securing of a visiting nurse is the first step which will bring the quickest results, with the smallest probability of mistakes.

Under the by-laws adopted for the management of the general committee, all expenditures must be authorized by the executive committee, and all orders on the treasury must be signed and countersigned by the chairman and secretary. This insures a careful handling of the funds.

J. D. SMYTHE, Chm.,
ED. THURMAN,
P. J. KORSTENBROEK,
EMELINE GOLDSTEIN,
MORRIS ROSENSTOCK,
GEORGE WHEATLEY,
NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE,
MARY H. TRIGG,
LUCY D. CAMPBELL,
Committee.

The executive committee is composed of the following: Mrs. Robert Somerville, chairman; R. B. Campbell, vice-chairman, Leon Fletcher, secretary; Miss Margaret Dunn, assistant secretary; Mrs. S. R. Geise, treasurer; Rev. Philip G. Davidson, chairman co-operation; Ed Thurman, chairman finance; Rabbi E. Sternheim, chairman publicity; Max Lemler, chairman anti-spitting; Dr. J. D. Smythe chairman hospital and nurse; Steve T. Roman, chairman legal advice; F. B. Wilkerson, chairman statistics.

HEADQUARTERS

WOMEN PATRIOTS

of Greenville and Washington County

-3-

Public Library
Greenville, Miss., _____ 1917

Headquarters room has been given at the Public Library, which has been very useful.

All the women of Greenville are considered members; there are no fees, no enrollment list. A community spirit has been developed among the women and the subject of household methods has become the popular topic of conversation.

We are ready to cooperate with any authorized group, and to respond to any appeal of patriotism.

Much benefit is expected from Miss Cook, county agent of home economics, and she will have our hearty support.

In response to requests of Central committees prayer meetings have been held at the various churches on Sunday afternoons.

In order to keep up discussion, all womens organizations have been asked to appoint committees on efficient purchasing and on cheap food, and to have them report at regular organization meetings

The plan herein described was adopted because it is all inclusive and allows every woman resident to feel herself a part of the work.

Mrs. Walter Stark
Nellie H. Somerville
County Chm. National Defense

To Members and Friends of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association.

DEAR FRIENDS:—

Through the liberally of the National Woman Suffrage Association, (and at no small cost,) the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association has been formed and the opportunity for organized work presented to us. Let us meet this opportunity with courage and energy.

The public, and especially the editorial public, will be quick to see and to use against us, any mistakes that may be made. An unpleasant aggressiveness will doubtless be expected from us. Let us endeavor to disappoint such expectations and spend the year in learning what to do and how to do it.

As a beginning, we ask that you take up the following lines of work.

1. Bible Study. For this we hope soon to secure a competent State Superintendent.

2. Enrollment of members. We want as many actual members as possible, and in separate lists, names of sympathizers who will not join clubs. This work, if well done, will furnish an index to the suffrage sentiment of the State.

3. Press Work. For this also we expect to have the services of a competent State Superintendent.

4. Securing funds for local, State and National work. We ask that dues be paid as promptly as possible. Friends who do not belong to local clubs can unite with us by paying one dollar to our State Treasurer, Mrs. Mabel Pugh, of Yazoo City. We hope that many will do this at once.

With confidence that our cause is just, and relying upon your earnestness and activity, we believe that a good foundation can be laid during this year, and when we meet in our next State Convention experience will enable us to plan more wisely for the work of another year.

Yours in faith and hope,

First appeal
1897

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE, President,
Greenville, Miss.

LILLY WILKINSON THOMPSON, Cor. Sec.
Crystal Springs, Miss.

HEADQUARTERS

WOMEN PATRIOTS

of Greenville and Washington County

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Greenville, Miss.,_____1917

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Nellie H. Somerville
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Greenville, Miss.
LILLY WILKINSON THOMPSON, Cor. Sec.
Crystal Springs, Miss.

First appeal
1897
K.H.S.

ARE WOMEN TOO GOOD TO VOTE?

It is quite common for men to say it and say it seriously and sincerely, that women should not vote because they are too good and must not be degraded to the level of men. The idea behind this argument seems to be that women have been set apart, elevated above civic responsibilities, because they are so good and so highly revered by men.

Now the cold facts in the case are that there is not a word of truth in this proposition. It is exasperating because it is short-sighted, unreasonably and historically false. The good and intelligent men who advance this argument have simply not thought about the matter carefully or closely.

It is evident that the right to vote, which is the right to a voice in government, should be the highest civic responsibility, and no one can be too good to vote.

On the other hand, exclusion from the right to vote is a degradation—always has been, always will be, never was intended as anything else, can not be sugar-coated into anything else.

The disabilities of women and the discrimination against women in education, in industry, in property rights and political rights, all grew out of the theory that women were too good. Alas, no!

The age-long cause of all these things has been the theory that women were toó bad and too incompetent.

A curious development has taken place.

The woman question is just a part of the great human question. The progress of women is merely a part of the progress of the human family. Christian nations have gradually outgrown the hoary tradition that women are weak, vicious, and a necessary evil and have come to regard them as the conservators of morality, and women are now asked to believe that political disability is a tribute to their goodness, when in fact it is the last mark of worn-out theories.

Girls were excluded from the first public schools and denied advantages of edcuation because they were considered inferior in intellect to boys. The labor of women was considered less valuable than that of men, hence women have had to struggle to secure equal pay for equal work.

Property rights were denied women because they were considered incompetent.

The women who do not want to vote are entitled to their opinion, but let them never think exclusion from the ballot is any compliment.

To the men who oppose I would say, please give some other reason. In the name of consistency don't tell us we are too good.

SOME EVIDENCE.

Cicero—All women, on account of the infirmity of their judgment, our ancestors determined should be under the power of tutors.

Demosthenes—The law of Solon declares that all acts done under the influence of a woman are null and void.

Gains Institute—According to our ancestors even women who have attained their majority on account of their levity of mind requre to kept in tutelage.

Ortolans's History of Roman Law—Women in the primitive era of the Romans were under the power of their fathers or under the hand of their husbands—they were the property of another.

Augustine—The Voconian law prohibits a man from making a woman, even an only daughter, his heir.

Seneca—Woman is an inconsiderate animal.

Tertullian—Woman thou are the gate of hell.

Chrysostom—What is woman but an enemy to friendship, an unavoidable punishment, a necessary evil, a natural temptation, a desirable affliction, a constantly flowing source of evil.

John Wycliffe made the first complete English translation of the Bible. He was the center of a furious controversy, and one of the charges brought against him was that by translating the Bible from Latin into English he "laid it open to the laity and to women. And in this way the gospel pearl is cast abroad and trodden under feet of swine."

Milton—He for God alone, she for God in him.

Blackstone—By marriage the husband and wife are one person in law, that is, the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during the marriage.

Plutarch—A wife should have no gods save those whom her husband adores.

Sacred Book of Hindoos—A husband however devoid of good qualities must constantly be revered by a virtuous wife. She who slights not her lord but keeps her mind, her body and her speech devoted to him attains his heavenly mansions.

The modern man who says women must not be degraded to the level of men by voting is a living witness to the progress of women and the progress of civilized nations in a sense of justice. But this progress, this complete revolution is a reason for giving women the ballot not for withholding it.

Mrs. S

To the Voters of Washington County.

I ask your attention to the following from my announcement.

In announcing my candidacy for the office of Representative from Washington county I do so with a deep and reverent sense of the supreme importance of that office.

Liberty is the product of law. The presentation of liberty depends upon respect for law and obedience to law. It therefore is of the utmost importance that those who constitute the law making body be persons of the highest moral virtue and of good mental attainments.

Furthermore, lawmakers should be intimately connected and associated with the people they represent and, by reason of such connection and association, be able to correctly interpret and faithfully represent the deepest convictions and highest aspirations of their constituents and also to provide for economic development in accordance with the needs of their people.

I am a native of Washington county, my life has been spent here. These people are my people, their moral welfare and material prosperity are dear to my heart.

My life and character are an open book before the people of this county. I am a law-abiding, God-fearing, Christian woman. This I have been for many years and this I shall continue to be.

I have made a special study of government, its history and development. I have also made special study of the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Mississippi. I feel that I am reasonably well qualified to perform the duties of a legislator.

Washington county has one senator and three representatives in the legislature. It appears reasonable that one of these should be a woman.

The great aim of my life has been to be true to my convictions of right and duty and in so being to preserve a conscience void of reproach toward God and my fellowman.

Liberty is in peril, free government is in danger if the standard of character and ability is subordinated to any other in choosing officers.

I ask the support of all who have confidence in my personal integrity and in my ability to perform the duties of a legislator.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE.

NOTICE.

When you vote for representative mark three names X. If you fail to mark these names your vote will not be counted.

M. Kanage, Printer,
Greenville, Miss.

Meaning of Recent Vote For Woman Suffrage

(From the Nashville Christian Advocate.)

It would not have occurred to me to write for the Christian Advocate on this subject had it not been that the Advocate on Nov. 12 contains two paragraphs, in one of which the recent election is reported in a manner calculated to mislead. The sense of fairness of the genial and courteous editor is such that he will, I trust, permit me to supply the facts, the omission of which make misleading the Advocate's comments.

Under the head of "Elections Results" the Advocate says: "The results of the elections held in ten states on Nov. 2 show an overwhelming defeat of woman suffrage in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, the three states voting on suffrage amendments, by majorities approximating 175,000, 132,000 and 50,000, respectively." Now, it must be conceded that in Tennessee or North Carolina a majority of 59,300 would probably look large, but in Pennsylvania it is surprisingly small. The fact is that woman suffrage actually carried the state of Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia, where the reactionary Republican machine elected its candidate over the independent reform candidate by 80,000 majority.

What a difference one's personal attitude makes! In the same paragraph the Advocate very discriminatingly states: "State-wide prohibition was rejected in Ohio by a majority of about 40,000. This majority is not so discouraging when it is remembered that last year the amendment was defeated by a plurality of 85,152."

In New York the majority was about 195,000. In itself that looks large, but not when you place it beside the 470,000 by which the new and progressive constitution was rejected. It should also be noted that the size of the majority against suffrage in New York was due largely to the Tammany machine, which was returned to power.

The significance of the fact that in three of the oldest and most conservative states 1,000,000 men, or forty-two per cent of those going to the polls, cast their ballots for woman suffrage, and this on the first test of those states, seems to have escaped the notice of the Advocate. I believe that those who are opposed to the corrupt Philadelphia Republican machine and the equally corrupt Tammany machine in New York on this as on other questions ought to have their point of view set forth in the Advocate, and hence I write this article.

In the same issue of the Advocate, under "Editorial Observations," is a paragraph opposing woman suffrage in the South, starting from President Wilson's judgment that the question of suffrage for women is a state and not a federal question. I agree with the President and with the editor that the question had best be left to the states, and I find myself approving the President for his vote for woman suffrage in his own state—a fact not brought out in the Advocate in this connection. However, as a southern man I see no force whatever in the editor's, not President Wilson's, contention that the southern states should withhold the ballot from women because negro women would be given a chance to vote. Surely their votes would be offset by white votes, if there is need for such a thing, in the proportion that white male votes offset negro male votes.

I have not overlooked the editor's statement that he does not propose to throw open the columns of the Advocate to a general discussion of the subject. Very well. But surely he does not mean that he will object to admitting to the columns of the Advocate these few remarks respectfully submitted by one who sees some things from a slightly different angle from himself.

JOHN C. GRANBERY
Department of Sociology and Economics,
Southern University, Georgetown Texas.

Issued by Organization Committee,
Mississippi Woman Suffragist Association
Mrs. Nellie N. Sommerville,
Chairman,
Greenville, Miss.,

PROGRAM

Forty Third State Convention

Mississippi Woman's Christian Temperance Union

First Methodist Church

Laurel, Mississippi

October 30th to November 1st, 1929

MISSISSIPPI WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION CONVENTION

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, LAUREL, MISS.

October, 30th, to November 1st, 1929

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30.

2:30 P. M.—Executive Board Meeting
3:00 to 4:30 P. M.—School of Methods
Conference Young Peoles' Branch
Conference Loyal Temperance Legion
Local Reports and Discussions

EVENING SESSION

7:30 P. M.—Opening Exercises, Mrs. W. J. Pack, President of Laurel W. C. T. U. Presiding
Crusade Hymn—"Give to the Winds Thy Fears
The Crusade Psalm, 146, led by Rev. L. G. Gates
Response—Rev. D. A. McCall
Prayer
Anthem—"The Silent Sea"—Nedlinger
Addresses of Welcome
Rev. C. H. Crisler, Pastor of First Methodist Church
Mrs. J. C. Wright, for Laurel W. C. T. U.
Mayor M. W. McLaurin, for the City
Mrs. A. W. Brunson, President of Laurel U. D. C.
Introduction of State President—Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville
~~Introduction of National Vice-President of Laurel U. D. C.~~
Playlet—"The Sick Baby"—Hattiesburg
Loyal Temperance Legion—Arranged by Mrs. W. E. Neel and assisted by Mrs. Jno. Mozingo
Solo—"The Lord is My Light"—Oley Speaks
Mrs. A. F. McCormick
Address—Rev. D. A. McCall, Pastor Griffith Memorial Church, Jackson, Miss..
Appointment of Committees
Benediction

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31

9:00 A. M.—Business Session
Devotional led by Mrs. Daisy P. Wright of Greenwood, State Superintendent of Evangelistic Department
Reports of State Officers
President—Mrs.. Nellie N. Somerville
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. A. P. Hand
Treasurer—Mrs. C. A. Butterworth
Department Reports
Sunday School—Mrs. W. Q. Sharp
Sabbath Observance and Bible in Public Schools—Mrs. Clara C. Cox
Address—Cooperation—Mrs. W. D. Cook, President State P. T. A.

Department Reports
Publicity—Mrs. D. A. McCall
Temperance and Missions—Mrs. A. S. Mason
Flower Mission and Relief—Mrs. Sallie A. Lewis
Scientific Temperance Instruction—Mrs. G. A. Carothers
Evangelistic—Mrs. Daisy P. Wright
Reports of Branches
Young People's Branch—Mrs. G. A. Carothers
Loyal Temperance Legion—Mrs. W. G. Brady

11:15 A. M.—Memorial Hour—Mrs. A. P. Hand

11:30 A. M.—Noon Devotional Service—Rev. L. G. Gates—Benediction

12:30 P. M.—Luncheon Featuring the National Convention Chairman of Program, Mrs J. Monroe Smith, President Hattiesburg W. C. T. U.
Vocal Solo—Selected—Miss Horner
Piano Solo—Mrs. R. H. McLeod
Speakers—
Mrs. Clara C. Cox
Mrs. C. L. Daniel
Miss Mary Graham
Mrs. L. C. Franklin
Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith

1:45 AFTERNOON SESSION

Prayer—Mrs. H. H. Watts
Reading of Minutes
Committee Reports
Discussion of Budget
Election of Officers—President, First Vice-President, Corresponding Secretary to be elected at this Convention
The Jones Stalker Law—Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth
Reports Continued
Invitation for the next Convention
Adjournment
Meeting of State Executive Committee
Automobile Ride

7:30 EVENING SESSION

Prayer
Anthem—"Sanctus"—Gounod
Reading of resolutions
Address Our Girls—Miss Mary E. Graham, State Secretary Mississippi Girl Reserves
Address—Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of DesMoines, Iowa, Vice-President of National W. C. T. U.
Benediction

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST

8:45 A. M.—Meeting of Executive Committee
9:00 A. M.—Conclusion of Business
Closing Exercises

THE PUBLIC IS CORDIALLY INVITED

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Mrs. W. J. Pack, President
Mrs. A. D. Wilburn, Secretary
Mrs. J. B. Davis, Publicity Chairman

HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE

Mrs. Frank Denham
Mrs. D. W. Hopper
Mrs. M. C. Bowen
Mrs. W. L. Walker
Mrs. T. E. Martin
Mrs. L. B. Geddie

COMMITTEE OF SPECIAL MUSIC

Mrs. H. E. Graves
W. J. Murdock
Miss Grace Kittrell, Organist

DECORATING COMMITTEE

Mrs. Sam Lindsey
Mrs. J. S. Weems
Mrs. A. T. J. Wallace
Mrs. D. W. Hopper
Mrs. M. E. Cochran
Mrs. J. J. Henry

AUTOMOBILE COMMITTEE

Mrs. J. C. Wright
Mrs. N. C. Pearson
Mrs. B. Z. Cooper
Mrs. P. B. Bridges

LUNCHEON COMMITTEE

Mrs. P. M. McDonald
Mrs. J.. C. Wright
Mrs. Otis Boyd
Mrs. P. Pearson
Mrs. Will Lindsey

REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

Mrs. P. M. McDonald
Mrs. J. J. Henry
Mrs. P. Pearson
Mrs. George Carter

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Mrs. J. B. Davis
Mrs. A. T. J. Wallace

LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION SONGS

No. 1

HA, HA, HA, ISN'T IT GRAND?

(Tune: "Little Brown Jug")

Nina Hatchitt Duffield

As I was going across my farm
With a little brown jug under my arm,
I met a man who said to me:
"What's in your jug? Oh, water, I see!"

Ha, Ha, Ha, isn't it grand
That Prohibition's in the land?
Ha, Ha, Ha, isn't it grand
That Prohibition's in the land?

Now, there is a curious condition
About this thing called Pro-hi-bi-tion,
Each little town, 'tis very plain,
Is just one link in a great big chain!

Ha, ha, ha, that is why
Each little town must be kept dry!
Ha, ha, ha, that is why
Each little town must be kept dry!

Ours is a fine little town, you see,
It's just as dry as it can be.
Yes, we mean to respect the law,
We're the best citizens ever you saw!

Ha, ha, ha, speed the day
When all little towns are dry to stay!
Ha, ha, ha, speed the day
When all little towns are dry to stay!

No. 2

SING YE A SONG!

Prohibition's Here to Stay!

(Tune: "Yankee Doodle.")

We are the Young Campaigners band;
We have a glorious mission.
Our leader is the Lord of Hosts,
And we help prohibition.

CHORUS

Prohibition's here to stay,
Let the drums be drumming;
God is with us and we've won;
Keep prohibition humming.
The great, glad day has dawned at last,
And all must make decision
To rally with the liquor force
Or stand for prohibition.

O men, who love your country well,
Her weal your high ambition;
Give heart and hand to aid the cause;
Enforce our prohibition.

No. 3

THE HEALTH BUILDERS

(Tune: "Maryland, My Maryland.")

P. S. Bourdeau-Sisco, M. D.

Oh, we're a band of children bright,
We're building health with all our might.
We play each day and romp around,
But sleep with windows open wide,
And from the night air do not hide.
We sleep with windows open wide,
And from the night air do not hide.
We sleep with windows open wide.

The tooth-brush is our daily friend,
The bath-tub, too, at each week end.
And tea and coffee we don't drink
For these are harmful, so we think.
But plenty of milk, both rich and pure,
Will make us grow, of this we're sure.
But plenty of milk both rich and pure,
Will make us grow, of this we're sure.

We never eat between our meals,
No matter how the stomach feels;
But take a glass of Adam's ale
From water tap or water pail.
Though not a drop of wine or beer
Shall pass our lips, so do not fear.
Though not a drop of wine or beer
Shall pass our lips, so do not fear.

We love oatmeal and whole wheat bread,
And who shall say we're underfed?
We're fond of turnip and of beet,
And carrot, yellow, is a treat.
And spinach and the lettuce leaf
Possess more vitamines than beef.
And spinach and the lettuce leaf
Possess more vitamines than beef.

Our teacher says "An apple a day
Will help to keep the doctor away;"
And so of fruits we freely eat,
But not much jam or other sweet.
Yes, we're a band of children bright,
We're building health with all our might.
Yes, we're a band of children bright,
We're building health with all our might.

No. 4

PROHIBITION'S HERE TO STAY

Ida Lillian Page

(Tune: "Keep the Home-fires Burning")

"We are all rejoicing,
Victory we're voicing,
Prohibition's here to stay in the U. S. A.
King Alcohol's a rover,
Now his reign is over,
Prohibition's here to stay in the U. S. A."

No. 5.

"LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION SONG

(Tune: "Yankee Doodle")

1—We a Loyal Legion are,
We live in ——————sir,
We're here to fight the deadly booze
And we will make our mark, sir.

Chorus.

We're bound to keep our nation clean,
Give cigarettes a whack, sir;
We've made the liquor sellers run
And whiskey clear the track, sir

2—We're not as big as some of you,
But we will surely grow, sir.
The cigarette we will refuse
We know it's mean and low, sir.

Chorus

3—The men and women we will be,
We're proud to have you know, sir,
Will clean and pure and honest be
And that our lives will show, sir.

Chorus

4—Our tongues we'll keep from evil words
We will be brave and true, sir
Now won't you help to keep us so?
Just you, and you, and YOU, sir!

No. 6.

SING A SONG OF PROHIBITION!

(Tune: "Till We Meet Again")

Verna Whinery

There's a call from the far-away future
To America's youth today,
'Tis a call that we stand, to safeguard
our land,
From the dangers that threaten her way.

Chorus

We're a band of soldiers brave and true,
For our country we will dare and do.
So. Columbia, never fear,
We'll protect your treasure dear.
Oh! For our homes we'll stand so gallantly,
For the right we'll strive so valiantly,
America forever free!
We're the National Guards! (Wave flags).
Lest our foe who remains ever watchful
Should our loved prohibition discard,
Let all youth, far and wide, be mustered
with pride
In the ranks of our National Guards.

No. 7

"DING, DONG, DING,"

Tune: Chorus, "Pack Up Your Troubles"
(Key of G)

Peal out the Jubilee across the land,
It's "ding, dong, ding;"
Shout forth the victory, the victory grand,
Every bell make ring;
'Tis our day of Victory,
The day we've prayed to see, so
Peal out the Jubilee across the land,
It's 'ding, dong, ding."

Peal out the Jubilee, be glad, give praise
And smile, shout, sing;
Join in the chorus of the song we raise,
Praise to God the King;
Many years of laboring
Have borne their fruit today, so
Peal out the Jubilee, be glad, give praise
And smile, shout, sing.

Peal out the Jubilee across the seas,
It's "ding, dong, ding;"
Fling out the standard to the ocean
breeze,
Loud our anthem sing;
Send a song of courage,
The world afar to cheer, so
Peal out the Jubilee across the seas,
Its "ding, dong, ding."

No. 8.

WORK FOR ENFORCEMENT WHERE YOU ARE

(Tune: "Brighten the Corner Where You Are.")

There's a slogan we must shout and sing
these vict'ry days,
When we've reached our prohibition
goal;
Let it be the ringing keynote of our
hymn of praise,
Stirring to action ev'ry soul.

Chorus

Work for enforcement where you are;
Work for enforcement where you are;
Warfare is not over, shout the slogan
near and far,
Work for enforcement where you are.
Days of triumph and rejoicing find us
battling still
'Gainst the foe of purity and right;
Let the slogan, Law Enforcement, ev'ry
patriot thrill,
Stirring to action day and night.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE.
8663 Price, 2 cents; per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents. 463

OFFICERS OF THE PROTESTANT ORGANIZATION OPPOSED TO THE KU KLUX KLAN.

Dr. J. D. Smythe, Chairman. Mrs. J. C. Greenley, First Vice Chairman.
Mrs. Edmund Taylor Sr., Second Vice Chmn. J. A. Hunt, Third Vice Chmn.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

R. E. Bass, L. A. Bell, Mrs. Wm. Crump, Dr. Imogene Cooper, E. D. Davis, Mrs. W. L. Francis, R. G. Ham, W. Y. Humphreys, Mrs. W. Y. Humphreys, Mrs. B. G. Humphreys, Mrs. J. M. Jaynes, Mrs. A. L. McKee, W. T. McCohen, R. B. McMahen, W. H. Negus, LeRoy Percy, Mrs. S. J. Pierce, Mrs. Robert Prince, L. Pink Smith, Walton Shields, Fred Schaiben, Mrs. Louise H. Shepherd, Edmund Taylor Sr., H. C. Watson, Mrs. G. C. Weathers.

The Truth About the Knights of Columbus Oath

"This committee can not condemn too strongly the publication of the false and libellous article, which was the spurious Knights of Columbus oath."—Congressional Record.

TO THE VOTERS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY:

At the instance of the members of the K. K. K. there is being circulated industriously in this county, by word of mouth, and in printed form, what purports to be the oath subscribed to by Fourth Degree members of the Knights of Columbus. In whispered word and in print it is stated that this oath is "an extract from the Congressional Record of Feb. 15, 1913," thus conveying the impression of congressional sanction for the truth of the alleged oath. The matter contained in the oath is so vile that we will not reprint it here, but it is contained in full in the permanent Congressional Record of the 63d Congress (Vol. 49, pp. 3215 et seq.), which may be examined at the Greenville Public Library by any one sufficiently interested to make an investigation. From that Record are taken all the facts hereinafter stated.

The facts about the publication of the oath in the Record are as follows:

In the congressional election of November, 1912, in the seventh district of Pennsylvania, one Butler, Republican, defeated one Bonniwell, Democrat. A month later Bonniwell filed with the Speaker of the House of Representatives notice of his contest of Butler's election, setting up four grounds, the fourth (and only one affecting this matter) being the alleged circulation by supporters of Butler prior to the election of what Bonniwell termed "a blasphemous libel, a pretended oath of the Knights of Columbus," of which he was a member. Appended to Bonniwell's paper instituting the contest of election was a copy of this alleged oath. Thus it will be noted the appearance of the alleged oath in the Record was at the instance of a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Butler's reply to the contest was an admission that the alleged oath had been circulated against Bonniwell, and that it was false, but denied that he or any authorized agent of his had anything to do with its circulation. He claimed that he had, as soon as he learned of the printing and circulating of the alleged oath, published a card in the papers condemning it as false and denying responsibility.

The committee of the House of Representatives to which the contest was referred reported February 15, 1913, the report being printed in the Record of that day, and embracing the paper of Bonniwell, including the alleged oath, the contest of Butler, and the findings of the committee. The committee held that Bonniwell had not succeeded in sustaining his contest of Butler's seat.

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"This committee can not condemn too strongly the publication of the false and libellous article referred to in the paper of Mr. Bonniwell and which was the spurious Knights of Columbus oath, a copy of which is appended to his paper. It also condemns the publication of affidavits to excite religious prejudice in a political campaign. No man should be proscribed for his religion, whether he be Catholic or Protestant." (p. 3221, supra.)

In 1914 a committee of prominent Masons of California, at the request of Knights of Columbus of that State, investigated into the matter of this alleged oath. The letter transmitting that committee report, and the report itself, follow:

Hon. Paul J. McCormick,
Court House, Los Angeles.

My dear Judge: I take pleasure in handing you herewith the findings of the committee of Free Masons to whom you exhibited the ceremonials and pledges of the Order of Knights of Columbus.

I am very glad that I have been able, in a measure, to secure this refutation of a slanderous lie which has bee widely circulated and which has been disseminated in many cases by well-meaning, credulous and deluded persons.

I shall see to it that this report has wide circulation among Masons, and you may use it in any way you deem best to bring about an understanding of the truth among men who, above all controversies and contentions, desire to know and to follow that which is right and true. Yours cordially,

W. R. HERVEY.

October 9, 1914.

We hereby certify that by authority of the highest officer of the Knights of Columbus in the State of California, who acted under instructions from the supreme officer of the order in the United States, we were furnished a complete copy of all the work, ceremonies, and pledges used by the order, and that we carefully read, discussed and examined the same. We found that while the order is in a sense a secret association, it is not an oath-bound organization, and that its ceremonies are comprised in four degrees, which are intended to teach and inculcate principles that lie at the foundation of every great religion and every free State. Our examination of these ceremonials and obligations was made primarily for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not a certain alleged oath of the Knights of Columbus, which has been printed and widely circulated, was in fact used by the order, and whether if it was not used, any oath, obligation, or pledge was used which was or would offensive to Protestants or Masons, or those who are engaged in circulating a document of peculiar viciousness and wickedness. We find that neither the alleged oath nor any oath or pledge bearing the remotest resemblance thereto in matter, manner, spirit or purpose is used or forms a part of the ceremonies of any degree of the Knights of Columbus. The alleged oath is scurrilous, wicked and libelous, and must be the invention of an impious and venomous mind. We find that the order of Knights of Columbus, as shown by its rituals, is dedicated to the Catholic religion, charity and patriotism. There is no propaganda proposed or taught against Protestants or Masons or persons not of Catholic faith. Indeed, Protestants and Masons are not referred to directly or indirectly in its ceremonials and pledges. The ceremonials of the order teach a high and noble patriotism, instill a love of country, inculcate a reverence for law and order, urge the conscientious and unselfish performance of civic duty, and holds up the Constitution of our country as the richest and most precious possession of a knight of the order. We can find nothing in the entire ceremonials of the order that to our minds could be objected to by any person.

MOTLEY HEWES FLINT,
Thirty-third Degree Past Grand Master of Masons of California.
DANA REID WELLER,
Thirty-second Degree Past Grand Master of Masons of California.
WM. RHODES HERVEY,
Thirty-third Degree Past Master and Master of Scottish Rite Lodge.
SAMUEL E. BURKE,
Thirty-second Degree Past Master and Inspector of Masonic District.

The circulation of that part of the congressional committee report containing the alleged oath, without at the same time printing its condemnation by the committee, deserves and should receive the condemnation of all right thinking men. We appeal to persons who have given credence to this and other statements made by members of the Ku Klux Klan to investigate for themselves.

THE PROTESTANT ORGANIZATION OPPOSED To The KU KLUX KLAN.
Walton Shields, E. G. Ham, L. Pink Smith, J. D. Smythe, Edmund Taylor Sr., W. T. McGehee, LeRoy Percy, W. Y. Humphreys, E. E. Bass, H. C. Watson, E. A. Bell, W. H. Negus, Fred Schelben, E. D. Davis, R. B. McMahon.

We shall from time to time discuss openly other claims and charges being made by the Ku Klux Klan. Advertisement

—From the Daily Democrat-Times, Greenville, Miss., March 21, 1922.

This picture represents the volcanic bank, in view, of the island of Santorin, in the Grecian Archipelago, before the eyes of the American Consul, Mr. Canfield, who was sent to Athens back the wrecks of vessels of all ages that had found rest in the bed of the harbor. The harbor had been long known to be the crater of a volcano, and, as no bottom could be found, vessels were obliged to moor [illegible] to the abrupt and rocky shores.

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Vicksburg Times
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THIS PICTURE represents the volcanic birth, in 1866, of the Island of Santorin, in the Grecian Archipelago, before the eyes of the American Consul, Mr. Canfield, who saw upon its slimy back the wrecks of vessels of all ages that had found rest in the bed of the harbor. The harbor had been long known to be the crater of a volcano, and, as no bottom could be found, vessels were obliged to make fast to its abrupt and rocky shores.

FERRY ROAD!

I am asked to tell how it began. Well, we tried to get a road across the river as early as 1890, but got no encouragement on either side of the river. About 1916 and 1917 it again was talked of, this time across Point Chicot. Mr. Archer and I gave the city a landing and Chicot county a road through the plantation. It was used for a while, but the road was very rough on account of successive overflows.

I was at the levee board one day and I said, "Why don't you men get a road down on this side of the river?" Mr. Allen replied that the "right of way would cost too much."

I said, "Cost nothing, the people would give it."

He said, "No they won't."

I replied, "I will get it if you C. C. men will take it and build it. I will let you know by tomorrow night."

I went to see every land owner living in town, and the phone was used, and at 6 a. m. the next day. I called him up and told him I had gotten all but a little piece, the owner of which lived in the country near Vicksburg, but I had written him.

Mr. Allen Hunt was mayor and Lyon Koch was the city engineer. Mr. S. J. Allen president of the Chamber of Commerce. Some did not like the idea and fought it, "self interest."

It was against my own interests on "The Point" as it cut me out of a ferry, and its little income, but I kept worrying every prominent man in town until we had a mass of citizens meeting at the city hall and asked the board of supervisors to give us this concrete road for an all year 'round ferry.

Mr. Allen Hunt was very much interested and worked up the road bed with city forces, and he and Mr. Lyon Koch met some requirements in time and in 1928 and 1929 the levee men were glad of a high road to the levee.

Well folks, look what you have now, pools of stagnant water almost up to the road, almost up to the base of the levee.

An engineer told me that every load of dirt taken out endangered the levee and the road. I have refused to sell or give away dirt from over the levee. I have posted it on land and in the newspaper, but holes continue to be dug. Mr. Roscoe Dennis and I urged it be stopped. We pay taxes on that land, but can't use it, don't expect to use it, but no one has a right to risk ruining the road or the levee by this continued digging of dirt.

Now Mr. Ernest Smith says I must not say ugly things about these men—maybe they are good, fine Christian gentlemen, but some law regulation should be made to stop it, and let's get Mrs. Paul Gamble's committee to beautify it, and with a little convict work to grade it, it could be made into what they call a beauty spot, instead of an eye-sore.

Why folks, I was so anxious for levee road to be a success that when the Arkansas side was caving, I almost gave Jerome Hafter ten acres of ground on my place across the river so the Mississippi-Arkansas Ferry and Bridge Company would have a good permanent place.

Oh, this is election year. Now people, let's be careful and only send men to congress that understand the constitution that protects poor and rich alike.

Good thing the supreme court called a halt. I like that court, I always got justice when I got my cases there. Funny how they read the constitution to the senate. But make sure you vote for a Mississippi man to make your laws and that he understands what Americans should—that is the Constitution.

Funny that congressmen should not have studied that before going to congress.

But folks I better stop. I will say something real bad. Huey Long has reduced telephone rates in Louisiana. Anybody done that for you? He's now working on gas and electricity. Goodbye.

MRS. KATE C. ARCHER.

PRESENTATION ADDRESS

By Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville — June 5th

We are here as representatves of the American Legion Auxiliary to present for the college library the book, "Inevitable War" by Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Stockton.

The purpose of the book, as stated by the author, is to give "in one volume a comprehensive story of the vital need of adequate National Defense."

We present this book because there are, in our country, aggressive groups and organizations, advocating total disarmament, the abolishing of all military establishment, and the elimination of all military instruction from schools. In brief, they demand the abandonment of all plans for national defense including, it would seem, the very thought of patriotism.

As part of this campaign there has been, and is, a fight on "Compulsory Military Training" so called. There is a special organization behind this line of work. Much publicity has been given to law suits brought by young men seeking to be exempted from military instruction after voluntarily enrolling at schools where such training is compulsory. In this way "compulsory military training" is brought before the public as an unfair and oppressive custom.

There is not actually in our country any such thing as compulsory military training, for the reason that there is not anywhere any law compelling any young man to go to any school which gives military training. Here at Delta State you have certain rules and customs, if a student finds himself opposed to some rules and customs to such a degree that he cannot submit, his remedy is to leave and go to another college. How foolish it would seem for such a student to appear before Judge Jackson and ask that the college be restrained from enforcing its own regulations.

Why, then, all the noise about compulsory military training?

There is a book, "Ye Shall Know the Truth," by Fred R. Marvin. On the title page the book is described as "An expose of movements and organizations conceived in and directed from foreign countries, working with and through international agencies seeking to destroy the army and navy of the United States, make ineffective the R. O. T. C. and all other defensive forces, scuttle every plan of preparedness and prevent military training in schools and colleges.

On page 50 of this book Mr. Marvin says: "The one thing sought by every radical movement, whether of the socialist or communist brand, is to destroy the sentiment of national loyalty and patriotism and as a step to that end the idea of calling patriotism a form of hate is a part."

Mr. Marvin further says the organized movement against military training is actually a movement against the teaching of loyalty and patriotism which is part of military training. He quotes a bulletin of the National Council for the Prevention of War on this subject as follows:

"All movements that succeed start in the schools. It is in the schools of the world that the peace movement will succeed or fail. If the old style militant nationalism continues to be taught, the arrogance, the hatred of past days, there is no hope. Hate is now being taught in the schools of every land and sometimes it is called patriotism."

I ask you, does that statement properly describe the teaching given in any American school? I never heard of such a thing. There being actually no such thing as compulsory military training, it is pertinent to inquire whether the real purpose is to fight the teaching of loyalty and patriotism as stated by Mr. Marvin.

The opponents of national defense set up the theory that military preparedness is the cause of war.

We will not undertake this morning to argue that proposition through the history of the world but the argument is short and all on one side as far as our country is concerned.

President Theodore Roosevelt in his message to Congress on December 3, 1906, said:

"Our people, during the 12 years before the war of 1812 refused to make any preparation whatever. They saved a million or two of dollars by so doing and in mere money paid a hundred fold for each million thus saved during the three years which followed."

Col. Charles Burton Robbins, prominent in the American Legion, in a public address reviewed the history of our country as to military preparedness. He expressed the opinion that there would have been no war in 1812 if the United States had been prepared. He said the Mexican War would have been over in six months if our country had been prepared and further, that Santa Anna declared war because he considered his well trained troops infinitely superior to the raw levies of untrained troops which composed the army of the United States.

At the time of the Spanish War the regular army of the United States consisted of 25,000 men. In the Spanish War and in the World War months of training and preparation were required to put effective armies in the field.

The National Defense Act of 1920 was passed through the influence of military leaders to provide an adequate military establishment, but pacifist influence has prevented the appropriations to make it effective.

There has never existed in this country any genuine militarist spirit This of course has been due to conditions: first, there has never been any need of territorial expansion; second, the spirit of the forefathers and the spirit of our leaders has always been the spirit of courage but never the spirit of aggression or oppression. Besides those two conditions there is a third, under our form of government personal military glory has no appeal to our president.

The wars of the United States have not been caused by preparedness because there has been no preparedness. Why then all this pacifist propaganda? As one army man said — why not take it to Europe where it is needed?

Mr. Marvin says: "Pacifism is but a name given to one form of action to create world communism or socialism. The present movement in the United States, as can be proven by a mass of documentary citations, came from organizations that were opposed to the United States during the last war, and which did all they could, and in every way they could, to defeat the purposes of this country."

A recent publication, as quoted by Mr. Marvin, contains the following: "The whole pacifist-radical communist movement in America is foreign in its conception if not actually under foreign influence, direction and control."

An instance is the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, organized by Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence of London, England, and Frau Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary in 1915. In 1924 at a meeting in Washington of the National Society Daughters 1812, they reviewed the history of this International League and made charges in part as follows:

"That in addition to urging slacker's oaths, the socialist abolition of private privileges, an inter-

national strike of women against war service and in addition to participating in international congresses involving the rights of the United States to defend itself, the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom is conducting a nation-wide propaganda, as attested in its literature, against the national defense act."

Resolutions were passed calling upon all good, loyal, sincere, patriotic Americans to take a hand in exposing and combatting this and similar movements now securing altogether too much attention in this country.

We have a right to suspect that the real pacifist aim is to disarm our country and prepare the way for internal revolution.

Mrs. Becker, now president general of the National Society D. A. R., said: "National defense does not deal entirely with an army and a navy. I consider it deals also with the defense of our ideals, at least the defense of the ideals of our forefathers. They are, a belief in a divine being, the American home, property rights, self-government and the unqualified support of the constitution of the United States."

Lenin was a most shrewd, intellectual man. A patriotic publication has the following: "Lenin said that to change the ideology of a nation was a necessary preliminary to the overthrow of its institutions."

"This country has witnessed during the past few years the most gigantic effort ever made to change national ideology. Through a thousand agencies the campaign to break down the traditional ideals, principles, moral standards and fundamental beliefs of the American people has gone on steadily. With unlimited support from unrevealed sources attack has been made upon national loyalty, national military, naval and economic defense — all to the end that America may become the easy prey of subversive forces seeking to betray the ideology of Americanism."

We hope the book we bring to you may encourage you to hold fast to true American ideals and traditions.

Address presenting the book "Inevitable War" to Delta State Teachers College, June 5, 1935, by Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, representing the American Legion Auxiliary.

Were The Pilgrim Fathers Bums?

A recent editorial in the Jackson Daily News says of the Pilgrim Fathers. "They were a bunch of bums who left England for England's good."

No doubt the editorial was based upon statements which appeared convincing, however reliable history has a few kind words for the Pilgrims. In Marshall's Life of Washington, Vol. 1, pages 74-76, the following is found.

An obscure sect, which had acquired the appellation of Brownists from the name of its founder, and which had rendered itself peculiarly obnoxious by the democracy of its tenets respecting church government, had been driven by persecution to take refuge at Leyden in Holland, where its members formed a distinct society under the care of their pastor, Mr. John Robinson. After about twelve years in Holland they applied to the London company for a grant of land in America. In their application they said: "That they were knit together by a strict and sacred bond, by virtue of which they held themselves bound to take care of the good of each other and of the whole".

The only privilege they insisted on was license under the great seal to practice and profess religion in that mode, which, under the impulse of conscience, they had adopted.

Such was the Mayflower company of Pilgrims. "On Nov. 11, 1620, before landing, a solemn covenant was signed by the heads of families and freemen, in which, after reciting that they had undertaken to plant a colony for the glory of God and the advancement of the Christian faith, they combined themselves into a body politic."

This covenant, called the Mayflower Compact, is of great historical value.

The original manuscript of "Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation" was considered lost for many years having disappeared not later than the year 1785. On April 12th, 1897, the manuscript was returned to the state of Massachusett by decree of the "Consistorial and Episcopal Court of London", it having been found in England. In his address on the occasion of the return of the manuscript to the state of Massachusetts, Senator Geo. F. Hoar said, "I know of no incident like this in history unless it be the discovery in a chest in the castle of Edinburg, where they had been lost for one hundred and eleven years, of the ancient regalia of Scotland".

"There is nothing like it in human annals since the story of Bethlehem. These Englishmen and Englishwomen going out from their homes in beautiful Lincoln and York, the thirteen years of exile, the life at Amsterdam in alley foul and lane obscure, the dwelling at Leyden, the terrible voyage across the Atlantic, the compact in the harbor, the landing on the rock, the dreadful first winter, the building of the state on those sure foundations which no wave or tempest has ever shaken, of all these things, this is the original record by the hand of our beloved father and founder."

Bradford's history shows the devout religious spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers. These were men of heroic mould and worthy of our respect.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE,
Chm. Nat. Defense Madame Hodnett Chapter D. A. R.

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WHAT IS COMMUNISM?

A protestant minister in good standing recently made the following statements in a public address:

"Communism is the antithesis of selfishness and instead of keeping everything for one's self it is thinking of others.

"Communism is needed in the home and in the nation.

"True communism is the service we can give of gladly and willingly sharing in material things."

Such statements indicate the urgent need for information on the subject of communism.

One well known writer says of communism, "It is a world-wide movement directed from Russian headquarters at Moscow with an expressed purpose to destroy the three institutions of the Home, the Church, and the Government."

The basic principal of communism is abolition of private ownership. Capt. George L. Darte in an address on "Subversive Influences" to the D. A. R. Congress April 21, 1927, said:

"The world is struggling against Bolshevism, Communism, and Socialism, all three practically the same—for Communism or Bolshevism is Socialism in action. China, Nicaragua, Mexico, France, Germany, the Balkans, and Great Britain are feeling the results. It is right here at home, but too many of us are too smug, too disinterested, or too busy chasing the Almighty Dollar to give effort toward stamping out the menace infiltrating schools, colleges, churches and parlors. We bask in the sunlight of false security. America is again asleep as before the World War.

"Modern radicalism had its inception soon after our own Declaration of Independence was signed when, in Bavaria, the Order of the Illuminati was formed with six principles: Abolition of Government, Abolition of Patriotism, Abolition of Private Property, Abolition of Rights of Inheritance, Abolition of Religion, Abolition of Family Relations.

"These six principles form the basis of all radicalism in any country, ranging from communism to those who prate outlawry of war, birth control, a new social order, pacifism, non-resistance, production for use and not for profit, all injected into American life to destroy the morals of our people by beclouding issues, spreading confusion, throwing the smoke screen of doubt, and getting us thinking in every direction but the right direction."

After the Illuminati in 1776 the great exponent of communism was Karl Marx. The manifesto published in 1848 by Marx and Engles set forth abolitions in line with the creed of the Illuminati. The manifesto said, "Communists scorn to hide their views and aims. They openly declare their purpose can only be achieved by the forcible overthrow of the whole extant social order."

In a pamphlet on this subject Edwin H. Marshall says: "The first International was formed in London in 1864, largely as a result of the Marx Manifesto. The second International was organized in Paris in 1889 following very closely after the teachings of Marx and is, to this day, the guiding hand of world socialism. I have spoken of the organization of the present communistic government of Russia which is quite properly known as the Third International."

Wm. Z. Foster, well known communist, said, "When a communist heads the government of the United States, and that time will come just as surely as the sun rises, that government will not be a capitalistic government, but a Soviet government, and behind that government will stand the red army to enforce the dictatorship of the proletarian."

Mr. M. J. Oglin testified before the Fish Committee as follows: "I agree perfectly with Marx that religion is the opiate of the people. I believe in enlightening the people so they may stop believing what don't exist. Since 1922 I am a communist and that means a revolutionist. I am fighting under the red flag to displace American capitalism by a government of the workers. I know of no change in history that has been without violence and struggle."

Rev. Dr. Edmund A. Walsh (Catholic), speaking to D. A. R. Congress in 1930, said: "In the Sixth Congress of the Communistic International held Sept. 1, 1928, at Moscow, a detailed revolutionary program was adopted, equally binding on all sections of the communistic party, which includes, of course, the United States. With complete abandon it declares that the Communists consider it unnecessary to disguise their views and purposes. They openly declare that their aims can be accomplished only through an overthrow by force of the whole existing social order. The conquest of power by the proletariat means actual annihilation of the existing capitalistic state machine, the army, the police, the bureaucracy, the courts, parliaments, etc., and putting in their place new organs of proletarian power.

"Likewise, The Revolutionary Company published Sept. 8, 1928, dispels further illusions. "The world wide nature of our program is not mere talk but an all embracing and blood soaked reality. Our ultimate aim is World Communism, our fighting preparations are for World Revolution, for the conquest of power on a world wide scale and the establishment of a World Proletarian Dictatorship'."

Lenin said, "Religion must be abolished. The best country is a godless country. If religion will pass out quietly, our attitude will be one of benevolent toleration. But if it resists we will hasten its exit by violence proportioned to its resistance."

Astonishing and alarming is the list of organizations in the United States having communist connections. The peace movement is being used to aid communism. Americans should inform themselves. Women especially should refuse to sign petitions or to give their names as members of organizations having remote headquarters.

Properly speaking, a communist is one who belongs to the Communist Party. It is stated that the Communist Party in the United States equals in numbers that of Russia. Ten years ago Russian communists claimed they had put their propaganda in the schools, colleges, women's organizations, churches and clubs in the United States.

The menace of communism is not imaginary. It is real.

Nellie N. Somerville.

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Greenville Democrat Times, 1932.

"OLD GREENVILLE" NATIVE PASSES AWAY IN DALLAS, TEXAS

Mrs. Anna Caruth Dies in Dallas at Age of 91 Years—Came to Lonestar State in Covered Wagon—Has Relatives Living in Washington County.

Mrs. Anna W. Caruth, who was born in 1841 in "Old Greenville" south of the present city, passed away at Dallas, Texas, Tuesday, May 17, friends and relatives have learned.

Mrs. Caruth, an aunt of Aaron and Sam Worthington of Priscilla, and a niece of the late Samuel Worthington, who was one of the Delta's pioneers and built the famous Worthington home at Wayside, which was recently demolished to make way for the Mississippi River levee, is probably the last native of "Old Greenville." The present town was established in 1865.

In a two column story, a Dallas, Texas, newspaper carries the following article of her death:

"When funeral services are held Thursday afternoon for Mrs. Anna Worthington Caruth, one of Dallas' early settlers, who came to this city in a covered wagon nearly seventy years ago, will be laid to rest in the burial plot of one of Dallas' pioneer families. Mrs. Caruth, who had lived sixty-eight of her 91 years in Dallas died Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Neil McMillan in New York.

Born at Greenville, Miss., July 2, 1841, Anna Worthington was a descendant of an old family which included Nancy Morgan of Revolutionary fame, her great-grandmother. Her father, a Worthington of Worthington's Chapel, Kentucky, died while the family was living in Mississippi.

To Texas in 1864

His widow, the daughter and one son, Tom, set out in a covered wagon for Texas, settling here in 1864.

It was here that the daughter met and married Walter Caruth, a native of Bowling Green, who had ridden to Texas on a mule some time before. The two were married in the old Crutchfield House, a pioneer Dallas hostelry where the Worthingtons were staying, and then Caruth, in the Confederate service under Hood, took his young bride to Tyler.

At the close of the war, Captain Caruth and his wife returned to Dallas, building what was then ranked the finest log house in town, on Commerce street near the present courthouse. The site of their home later was the location of Dalike's first opera house. The Caruths later built a large home at 712 North Ervay, just north of San Jacinto, which still stands.

Both Name Prominent Here

After the mother and two children had come to Texas, the remainder of the nine Worthington children moved to Dallas, the names of Worthington and Caruth having been prominent ones here for a number of years. Caruth and Worthington streets are named after the families.

Mrs. Caruth was a member of Caruth's Chapel, a pioneer Methodist Church located at what is now the intersection of Airline road and Northwest Highway. Later she tranferred her membership to First Methodist Church, South. Its pastor, Dr. W. C. Martin, will officiate at the services at 2 p. m. Thursday at the Sparkman Chapel, and at the grave in Oakland Cemetery. Pallbearers will be her nephews, including Rutherford Parks, Jr., Caruth Worthington, Fred Ferneaux, Caruth Willingham, Sam P. Worthington, Jr., and Ed Worthington. Surviving are three children, Mrs. McMillan, of New York, and Will and Ray Caruth of Dallas, and one grandchild, Walter Caruth. Mrs. Caruth was a charter member of Jane Douglas Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution."

MISSISSIPPI IS PROUD OF THEM

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Mrs. Somerville and Mrs. Howorth can trace legislative history back to their great-grandparents. Mrs. Howorth is the first woman to graduate from the law school at the University of Mississippi, with first honors and special distinction, and, what is extremely worthy of note, as class orator in a class of men.

Mrs. Somerville has the distinction of being the first Mississippi woman elected to the House of Representatives in that state, during the term of 1924–28. At the close of her first session, she was presented with a silver loving cup.

Mrs. Howorth has practiced law for ten years, and is now the law partner of her husband. In 1924 she held the office of Chairman of the State Board of Law Examiners of Mississippi and continued in that office three years. In 1927 she was appointed U. S. Commissioner and served as legal adviser of the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs, being now the State Parliamentarian of that organization. She is a member of the American Association of University Women, and of the Alpha Omicron Pi Society.

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MISSISSIPPI WOMEN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Report of Legislative Work.

"The last annual meeting directed the legislative committee to ask for the submitting of an amendment to enfranchise Mississippi women. The preliminary work of sending out literature and learning the views of the members of the legislature, was divided between the state president and myself, other members of the committee asissting as called upon. At her own expense the state president sent the Women's Journal to all members of the legislature for a period of three months, also other literature.

"I went to Jackson January 7, 1914, to take up the active work. The concurrent resolution asking for the amendment was offered in the house by Hon. N. A. Mott, of Yazoo, on January 9, in the senate, by Senator Hall Sanders, on January 12. After being in Jackson for a week, I was convinced our best policy would be to make a quick canvass and get a vote as soon as possible. I wrote to a few members of the committee, asking them to come at once and assist in a personal canvass, and to all

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members of the committee and many members of the Association asking them to write to legislators. In response to my request, many such letters were written. Mrs. Monroe McClurg, of Greenwood, and Miss Pauline Orr, of Columbus, came to our assistance; we had the pleasure of a brief visit from Miss Ethel Claget, of Natchez, and Mr. Walter Clark, of Clarksdale, would have come but for a mistake in telegram. Valuable help was given by the local members of the committee, Mrs. Lily Wilkinson, Col. Sharkey, and Mr. Allen Thompson. Miss Belle Kearney was in Jackson and gave her help. In response to an urgent request, Miss Kate Gordon came and gave most valuable assistance.

The House committe on constitution gave us a hearing on Monday, January 22, 1914. Short speeches were made by Mrs. Monroe McClurg, Miss Kearney, Miss Gordon, Colonel Sharkey, Mr. Allen Thompson, Mrs. Lily Wilkinson Thompson, Mrs. Dent and myself.

The report was against us by a majority of one. A minority report was sent in which included a request that we be allowed to present our case in the House on the next day. January 21. 1914, at 11 o'clock. This was carried by a close vote. It is to be noted that this proposition for a

public hearing did not come from the women, but from the men who supported us. We did not ask it, and, speaking for myself, I may say that I was not entirely free from fear and trembling when this was offered us. The public hearing was a notable occasion. The senate adjourned, all available space was filled with interested listeners, every possible courtesy was extended by the speaker and members. Short speeches were made by Mrs. McClurg, Miss Kearney, Miss Orr, Miss Lily W. Thompson, Miss Gordon, Miss Dent and myself. The vote was taken the next day, January 29, 1914. It stood 43 for to 88 against. Two men who would have voted aye were absent. Only one man was considered for us changed at the last moment and voted "no."

EXPENSES

"The expense of the work was covered by the following subscriptions: Dr. H. T. Stewart, Greenville, $10; Greenville Club, $10; Mrs. M. C. Farrington, Hernando, $5; Major Millsaps, $10; Col. Sharkey, $5; Allen Thompson, $5. All these came to me but were turned over to the treasurer and paid out by her. The expenses incurred were for printing, typewriting, postage and Miss Gordon's expenses. This was accepted by her reluctantly, and only because I insisted positively. The Mississippi wom-

en who assisted paid their own expenses.

SPECIAL THANKS

"Special thanks are due the Daily News for generous support. My personal thanks and official also are due Mrs. J. W. Tucker, president of the Equity League, for untiring efforts and most valuable support, as well as to Mrs. Thompson and other members.

"Most gratefully do I mention the help given by Colonel Sharkey and Mr. Allen Thompson, who came to the capitol frequently to talk to members.

STATE PRESIDENT'S WORK.

"In all of this work, Mrs. Dent and myself were in entire accord, and an equal if not greater, share was hers. She was watchful and untiring, and little could have been done without her.

EXPLANATION.

"The fact that our work was done chiefly in the House was due to existing conditions, and also due to the fact that I have not learned how to be in two different places at the same time. Mrs. Dent was temporarily in charge of the House post office. It was necessary for me to be where I could have her advice and assistance, and in this way our efforts were restricted to the House almost exclusively.

LESSONS FOR THE FUTURE.

"The past always holds a lesson for the

future. The following suggestions are offered as a result of this experience:

1. An expense fund is necessary. Four women are needed for an effective campaign, two for each house, and their expenses should be paid. Some kind of headquarters should be maintained.

2. As a preliminary, a state-wide petition should be circulated, as I advised last year, or some plan for making a showing of support from every county in the state.

ARGUMENTS TO BE MET.

"Besides the negro question, the arguments most frequently used were: First—Biblical; that woman suffrage is contrary to scriptures. Second—That Mississippi women are taken care of and do not need the ballot, and Third—That we have not a sufficient showing of support. The Biblical argument is an honest one, and should be met by circulating literature and other plans which can be made. The argument that Mississippi women are taken care of should be provided for by securing information as to the work of self-supporting women in this state. To meet the last argument, organizing and petition work.

DEFINE ATHORITY OF CHAIRMAN.

"The experience this year shows that the authority of this chairman should be defined. It might be well to pass a by-law giving her specifically the authority to di-

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"In conclusion, I may say our first campaign was taken seriously, and we must progress or lose some of the respect which has been won. The next two years should certainly be the most active in the history of the association."

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE,

May 27, 1914. Chairman.

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Love mercy.

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Walk humbly with thy God!

This is a day of great pride, pride of wealth, pride of power, of achievement, pride of intellect, pride of education. It is a day of great luxury.

If to-day the American people were asked to choose between liberty and luxury, what would be the answer? Present day sentiment seems to be, "Give me an automobile or give me death."

Dr. George Adam Smith, Prof. of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis, Free Church College, Glasgow, in his study of Isaiah, says: "Materialism never presents itself as a mere 'ism.' It always takes some concrete form."

He says "Isaiah's problem was the fundamental one between faith and atheism—this fundamental religious question, whether men are to recognize an invisible God, rising up as a fact of practical politics. It was not to Isaiah a philosophical or theological question; it was an affair in the foreign policy of Judah."

"Our Assyria," says Dr. Smith, "may be the world in Christ's sense, that flood of successful, heartless, unscrupulous, scornful forces which burst on our innocence with their challenge to make terms and pay tribute or go down straightway in the struggle for existence."

Beside their frank and forceful demands how commonplace and irrelevant do the simple precepts of religion often seem and how the great brazen laugh of the world seems to bleach the beauty out of purity and honor.

Conditions in our country today well illustrate the truth of these sayings of a great scholar. Purity and honor are in retreat before indecency in social customs, in literature, in amusements.

Brazenly indecent picture shows have educated a generation in crime and immorality. This one thing alone, and the failure to cope with it, shows moral decay in the conscience of this nation. Moral decay means political decay. When I was in the fearing nation? You and I with others make up the community, many communities make up the state, and many states make the nation. Private opinion makes public opinion. Private standards make public standards. Private conduct, private customs make the conduct, the customs, of the nation. Your thoughts, your opinions, your conduct, your attitude toward God and your fellowmen are vastly important because out of such opinions, such conduct, such attitudes all over the land grows the attitude, the public opinion of the nation.

Says one writer, "It is a great crisis for any nation to pass from the seclusion of its youth and become a factor in the main history of the world." Our country has reached that crisis. The only way to survive, to be able to help other nations, is to be God-fearing people, strong in the Lord and in the power of his might.

As true to-day as when first they were spoken are the words of the prophet, "He hath shewed thee, O Man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?"

And the man of Galilee, through all the ages, says to a weary world, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy and my burden is light."

Please Tell Me

How I shall prepare my rock border, and how late may I safely plant roses? Mrs. S.

Locate border where there is some protection from cold winds, preferably on the south or southeast side of a building or wall. To secure drainage, use a layer of cinder or broken tile in a pit eighteen to twenty-four inches deep. Over this spread a pulverized mixture of sand, dirt, and barnyard fertilizer, with a liberal portion of sand in the border. Surface mulching follows as needed. One may plant roses as late as April in the Mississippi delta.

What shall I use for aphis? C.

Many patented preparations, such as "Paragreen" and "Green Arsenoid", are available. A good simple remedy for this pest is the following formula:

Kerosene, 2 gallons; sour milk, 1 gallon. Beat into an emulsion — i. e. five or ten minutes. Add 15 to 20 times its amount of water. This is

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MISSISSIPPI IS PROUD OF THEM

THE State of Mississippi claims the proud distinction of having had, in

Justice, Mercy, and Humility

Address of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville at D. S. T. C. Assembly, Thursday, January 26, 1933.

We are here for a brief period of reflection, and in reflection there is rest and strength. Said the prophet Micah, "He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?"

Such is the rule for a happy and prosperous nation.

These words were quoted almost literally by George Washington. At the close of the Revolution Washington addressed a letter to all State Governors, in closing which he said:

"I now make it my earnest prayer that God would have you and the State over which you preside in His holy protection, that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to Government, to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow citizens of the United States at large, and particularly for brethren who have served in the field, and finally, that he would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind which are the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion and without whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy nation."

Says one great Bible scholar: "The Hebrew prophets supply us with four cardinal rules by which to judge any civilization. First, of course, they insist that it is the moral question upon which the fate of a civilization is decided. Further, by what means has this system grown? Is justice observed in essence as well as in form? Is there freedom or is the prophet silenced? Does luxury or self-denial prevail? Do the rich make life hard for the poor? Is childhood shelbered and innocence protected?"

Do justly—is justice really done? A law enforcement official, an honorable man, said he reached the conclusion that people do not want laws enforced. A spirit of lawless-ness, contempt for law, is abroad over the land. None will deny this. Now it is certain that justice demands that laws shall be enforced. Justice can not be administered in the spirit of lawlessness

rect legislative work in the state; until our working force is larger, it might be well to place national legislative work under the direction of this committee also. It is my firm belief that this year the course adopted was best. In future, I do not think the committee or its chairman should be shut up to any one course, but should have a general order to get whatever they can in the way of advance suffrage legislation. I

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legislature a bill for censorship of the moving pictures of the state up for debate, and the president of one of our church colleges telegraphed to his representative a request to withdraw his support of the bill. Some years ago Judge Percy Bell, of Greenville, became very much disturbed over a very suggestive picture that was booked to be shown in Greenville, and wrote a letter in the local paper, suggesting that people refuse to attend. The result was that the house was crowded. Curiosity seems to get the better of morality in such cases.

A modern writer, who apparently sees no Providence in anything, says of Bradford's "History of Plymouth Plantation" that Bradford "saw the wonders of Providence in the events of every season." Even so. Many other great Americans have seen the wonders of Providence in events. After the surrender at Yorktown Washington issued orders for prayer to be held in every brigade and said, "The Commander-in-Chief earnestly recommends that the troops not on duty should universally attend with that seriousness of deportment and gratitude of heart which the recognition of such reiterated and astonishing interpositions of Providence demand of us."

There was published recently a report of President Hoover's committee on social trends. The committee composed of over 500 people, has been at work for three years. The report says, "There can be no assurance that violent revolution in America can be averted unless there can be more impressive integration of social skills and fusing of social purposes than is revealed in recent trends."

Our country is well supplied with boards, commissions, committees, conferences, associations, engaged in research, surveys, investigations, passing resolutions, setting forth plans for saving the nation with an air "We are the people and wisdom will die with us."

They are all mistaken. One thing is needful and only one: to fear God and keep his commandments. How shall these be a God-fearing nation? You and I will

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Brazenly indecent picture shows have educated a generation in crime and immorality. This one thing alone, and the failure to cope with it, shows moral decay in the conscience of this nation. Moral decay means political decay. When I was in the fearing nation? You and I with others make up the community, many communities make up the state, and many states make the nation. Private opinion makes public opinion. Private standards make public standards. Private conduct, private customs make the conduct, the customs, of the nation. Your thoughts, your opinions, your conduct, your attitude toward God and your fellowmen are vastly important because out of such opinions, such conduct, such attitudes all over the land grows the attitude, the public opinion of the nation.

Says one writer, "It is a great crisis for any nation to pass from the seclusion of its youth and become a factor in the main history of the world." Our country has reached that crisis. The only way to survive, to be able to help other nations, is to be God-fearing people, strong in the Lord and in the power of his might.

As true to-day as when first they were spoken are the words of the prophet, "He hath shewed thee, O Man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?"

And the man of Galilee, through all the ages, says to a weary world, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take your yoke upon you and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy and my burden is light."

Please Tell Me—

How I shall prepare my rose border, and how late may I safely plant roses? Mrs. S.

Locate border where there is some protection from cold winds, preferably on the south or southeast side of a building or wall. To secure drainage, use a layer of cinder or broken tile in a pit eighteen to twenty-four inches deep. Over this spread a pulverized mixture of sand, dirt, and barnyard fertilizer, with a liberal portion of sand in the border. Surface mulching follows as needed. One may plant roses as late as April in the Mississippi delta.

What shall I use for aphis? C.

Many patented preparations, such as "Paragreen" and "Green Arsenoid", are available. A good simple remedy for this pest is the following formula:

Kerosene, 2 gallons; sour milk, 1 gallon. Beat into an emulsion — i. e. five or ten minutes. Add 15 to 20 times its amount of water. This is

[redacted]

NEW ENGLAND PRIMER

A lofty place in American history goes to the "New England Primer," sometimes called "The Textbook of Freedom," and also "The Little Bible of New England." For more than one hundred years before the Revolution and to some extent after that war, this little book was widely used.

It is estimated that about 2,000,000 copies of the primer were printed and sold during the eighteenth century. It passed through 40 editions and today a copy is a rarity, less than 50 copies being known to exist.

From this primer the children of our progenitors learned the alphabet, spelling, reading, and the fundamentals of the Christian faith. Bible doctrine was basic in those days, and the primer incorporated Bible information.

It appears that one Benjamin Harris first printed the primer sometime between 1687 and 1690. A second edition came out in 1691. The little book was edited many times and additional material included. "At first somewhat secular, it reached the stage of unrelenting piety between 1750 and 1790," so says a scholar.

It is interesting to note that the alphabet was combined with Biblical knowledge for rhyme. For example:

"In Adam's fall
We sinned all."

And again:

"Zacchaeus he
Did climb a tree
Our Lord to see."

It was from the "New England Primer" that many homes learned the familiar prayer:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

It is easy to smile at some [illegible] of the "New England Primer" [illegible] lacy, sometimes prosy, but [illegible] possibly dull. But only a [illegible]

June 1963

Jul 13 1963

Patriotism and Politics.

WRITTEN BY MRS. NELLIE KELLY SOMERVILLE FOR NEW ORLEANS DAILY ITEM.

Everybody knows what patriotism means in time of war. The blare of trumpets, roll of drum, waving flags, marching men and, presently, the roar of cannon and flash of swords while women weep at home. The element of the heroic fires the popular mind, the animal instinct of self-preservation makes men respond to the call to arms, the halo of glory hangs over all.

But the duty of patriotism in time of peace has been, to a great extent, forgotten, and it has been a part of the work of suffrage women to emphasize and to glorify the prosaic duties of patriotism in times of peace.

BALLOT BOX COMMONPLACE.

There is no halo over the ballot box, the man who casts a vote for good government does not usually consider himself a patriot and a soldier, but he is helping to save his country and has the right to feel himself a patriot in the best sense of the word.

Miss Kate Gordon, going to the polls after weeks of hard work, with her bag full of proxies, to cast 300 votes for sewerage and drainage in New Orleans, may not appeal to the imaginations as a heroic figure, but she was nevertheless the heroine of a hard-fought battle, entitled to the gratitude of the public.

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1271 Poplar

Gospel Preaching -- Good Singing -- Fine Fellowship -- 8 p. m. Each Night

Rev. Dr. John Banks, Martinsville, Va., Evangelist

Invite To All

W. C. T. U.
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on of the Mississippi Woman's
d in Jackson, October 10-11-12,
of the First Baptist Church. All
d attend and give reports of their
send its full quota of delegates.

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N. SOMERVILLE, Pres.
WORTH, 1st Vice-Pres.
. POWELL, 2nd Vice-Pres.
MRS. A. P. HAND, Cor. Sec.
MRS. A. N. ADAMS, Rec. Sec.
MRS. C. A. BUTTERWORTH, Treas.

June 14 C

MRS. SOMERVILLE ADDRESSES COLLEGE

A special assembly of students, faculty and patrons of the college heard Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville deliver an inspiring address in Broom Memorial Hall last Monday morning.

The occasion of the address was the celebration of national Flag day and the selection of Mrs. Somerville was particularly appropriate. Prominent in her speech was the stressing of the point that religion is vitally needed in the life of contemporary man. In proving her salient points Mrs. Somerville drew on her vast fund of information for specific substantiation.

Mrs. Somerville's appearance drew many visitors to the college for the assembly hour. It is with pleasure that the friends of the college learn that Mrs. Somerville is erecting a home in Cleveland. The college anticipates having the advantage of her friendship and patronship.

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I pray the Lord my soul to keep.
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

It is easy to smile as one leafs through a facsimile of the "New England Primer." It seems so elementary, supremely pious, and by present-day tastes so dreadfully dull. But such a view is superficial. "Freedom's Text Book" contains the gold of wisdom, together with jewels of faith.

Patric

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1271 Poplar

TEACH NEW PATRIOTISM.

Thus while Col. Roosevelt has apparently failed in his effort to teach the people of New York State a new nationalism, woman suffragists all over the United States are teaching and giving object lessons in the new patriotism, the patriotism of peace. In that great work Mississippi suffragists claim a part.

The suffrage woman is perfectly inflexible in her refusal to believe that politics is necessarily an unclean business.

The eloquent, but almost forgotten, Ingalls said: "Purity in politics is an irridescent dream." His constituents repudiated that sentiment at the ballot box. In spte of graft and election frauds Americans are a people of high ideals and any candidae who openly stands for political impurity will be rejected.

An eminent and honored Mississippian, a man whose influence helped to give married women full property rights in Mississippi, wrote me: "I am unalterably opposed to the enfranchisement of women because I am not willing to see women degraded to the level of men."

POLITICS NOT DEGRADING.

The Mississippi suffragist absolutely declines to believe that the exercise of the highest privilege and crowning duty of citizenship can be degrading to any one. But further, reasons rebels against placid submission to the rulership of the more degraded class of citizens. Plato said: "Those who are to govern should be of the highest moral virture. When a sensible, good man tells woman suffragists that politics is too unclean for women he merely adds fuel to the flames of a patriotic discontent. Of all the arguments advanced against us that one is the hardest to endure with patience because to accept it would be to accept the failure of Republican governmen as a foregone conclusion.

The ballot box is the real source of all perma-

nent reform. In a republic patriotism can not be separated from politics. Upon this we insist.

The editor of the West Point Leader, opposed to woman suffrage, wrote:

"What does this movement mean all over the land, and in our own State, wherein the women are insisting on taking a part in civic matters, on sanitation, moral questions, labor questions? It is as sure to land them in the ranks of equal suffrage as day follows night.

But what would the editor have? Shall women give up all unselfish public endeavor?

The question answers itself: the thing is impossible, the patriotism of women can not be suppressed. The suffrage woman merely goes a step farther than her sister and openly claims the right to the most effective of all weapons for public service—the ballot.

The platform of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association has been well defined by one of its most talented members, Mrs. Lily Wilkinson Thompson. "It stands for the enforcement of child restrictions, for the raisng ofi the age of consent for girls, for the employment of a woman as an assistant physician in hospitals for the insane, for placing women on governing boards of educational and benevolent instituions and for all movements looking toward good health and pure morals."

The interest of Mississippi women in politics is noticeable and irrepressible. In the closing days of the contest between James K. Vardaman and ohn Sharp Williams the Jackson Daily News declared that housewives had deserted their kitchens to talk politics.

One man holding a high state office frankly admits his debt to women. It is said that one of our congressmen-elect owes his success to the good management of a woman.

WANT WOMEN'S HELP.

Some years ago Mississippi women seldom attended a political meeting. Now they are seldom

1271 Poplar

absent. A candidate does not want to feel that the women are against him even though they have no votes.

The Mississippi suffragists wish to promate every movement for good citizenship. We believe the study of civil government should be encouraged, and through our department of education, we wish to promote debates and essays on woman suffrage, good citizenship and kindred topics. We believe that training for good citizenship should be stressed in our system of education.

The purification of politics depends upon the development of a truer patriotism. A proper conception of patriotism should be taught in the school and in the home, but how shall disfranchised mothers teach their children patriotism?

The cause of a disfranchised motherhood is a false conception of the relation between patriotism and politics, its effect is an unpatriotic citizenship.

Nothing is more true than the oft-repeated saying that no nation can rise above its women, it is true politically as in other ways.

It is a safe proposition that the children of woman suffrage mothers will take a live interest in politics.

Mississippi suffragists believe in the triumph of the new patriotism whch must include the enfranchisement of women.

Issued by Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association.

REVIVAL SERVICES

March 19th to 30th

First Southern Methodist Church

1271 Poplar

Gospel Preaching -- Good Singing -- Fine Fellowship -- 8 p. m. Each Night

Rev. Dr. John Banks, Martinsville, Va., Evangelist

Welcome To All

LINOTYPE PRINTING CO.

ADDRESSES COLLEGE

A special assembly of students, faculty and patrons of the college

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Call for State W. C. T. U. Convention

The Forty-Second Annual Convention of the Mississippi Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Jackson, October 10-11-12, 1928, in the Young People's Auditorium of the First Baptist Church. All State Officers and Superintendents should attend and give reports of their work. Each local Union is requested to send its full quota of delegates.

All who expect to attend are requested to send their names to Mrs. R. L. Ezelle, 1002 Arlington Ave.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union stands for Total Abstinence and Prohibition because, "We believe in the Gospel of the Golden Rule, and that each man's habits of life should be an example safe and beneficial for every other man to follow."

The purpose of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as set forth in the Declaration of Principles, written by Frances E. Willard and adopted in 1874 is as follows:

> "We declare our purpose to educate the young; to form a better public sentiment; to reform, so far as possible, by religious, ethical and scientific means, the drinking classes! to seek the transforming power of Divine grace for ourselves and all for whom we work, that they and we may wilfully transcend no law of pure and wholesome living, and finally we pledge ourselves to labor and pray that all these principles, founded upon the Gospel of Christ, may be worked out into the customs of society and the laws of the land."

We affirm our loyalty to these principles and invite the attendance and co-operation of all who are in sympathy with them.

MRS. NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE, Pres.
MRS. B. M. HOWORTH, 1st Vice-Pres.
MISS SUSIE V. POWELL, 2nd Vice-Pres.
MRS. A. P. HAND, Cor. Sec.
MRS. A. N. ADAMS, Rec. Sec.
MRS. C. A. BUTTERWORTH, Treas.

GRAND

GREENVILLE, MISS.

Address by

DR. ANNA H. SHAW

Under Auspices of

THE CIVIC IMPROVEMENT CLUB

PROGRAMME.

Music . . . . . Greenville Orchestra

Song, "America," led by orchestra.
Sung by Audience.

"AMERICA"

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet Land of Liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side,
Let Freedom ring.
Our fathers' God, to Thee,
Author of Liberty,
To Thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright,
With Freedom's holy light,
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King.

Prayer, Rev. J. T. Lewis.

Introduction, Judge E. N. Thomas.

Address, Dr. Anna H. Shaw.

Music, by Orchestra.

Collection taken by ushers.

God speed to Dr. Shaw, Rev. Davidson.

Doxology, Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow.

HOW MISSISSIPPI WOMEN WORK FOR THE BALLOT.

(Written for the New Orleans Daily Item by Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville.)

Why should Mississippi women work for the ballot?

At this question, there comes to mind a picture of the Southern woman of the ante-bellum regime, the gracious, charming hostess, the sheltered wife and mother with slaves to answer every call, with no care but to make home attractive. This is the ideal which the Southern people have been slow to give up.

To understand the attitude of suffrage women, we must look backward over fifty years of change and social upheaval.

There came the shock of civil war. Southern women saw homes burned, estates pass to strangers, fathers and husbands dead upon the battle field and many a Southern grand dame learned the true meaning of politics at the cook stove and the wash tub. Was not the war caused by politics? Was not the horror of reconstruction a game of politics? So Southern women pondered as they were forced to take the places of their own slaves.

NECESSITY BROUGHT ISSUE.

The next great forerunner of the suffrage movement was industrial necessity. The old-time idea that a lady must not earn her livelihood had to go down before stern need. One woman of an honored Southern family said a few years ago, "The greatest wrong my father and brothers did me was in not letting me earn my living when I was young." But many women faced the terror of family displeasure and went to work, choosing personal independence rather than the misguided approbation of relatives and friends.

Thus by the hand of Providence were Southern

women forced out of their seclusion and into public affairs.

A social system which has been torn up by its roots can not be replanted and grow again. Southern women have come to see that public policies and private conditions are interdependent and can not be separated. When a child contracts scarlet fever or diphtheria at a public school the mother knows that the school board and board of health are closely connected with her family life. The ante-bellum mother, with children under a governess or in a small private school, knew nothing of school boards and boards of health.

The keyword of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association is Service. Whatever the suffrage woman may have been fifty years ago she is today intensely practical. Certainly this is the case in Mississippi as in Louisana. We have learned many lessons of good ctizenship from the Era Club of New Orleans.

The brotherhood of man is understood today as never before in the world's history. Modern invention, railroads, steamships, ocean cables, have drawn the whole world close together. No nation can live apart to itself; no family can live apart from the town and the State. As part of this great world development the civic conscience has been awakened in Southern women and they are not going to dwindle and shrivel into a selfish, ease loving way of living. The positively religous woman has had her conscience touched for temperance, child labor or other moral reform; the educated woman, whether religious or not, is impelled to help educational movements. The woman who takes absolutely no interest in any public questions is no longer the typical or the ideal Southern woman.

No support will be won by standing apart from the strain and struggle of life and merely demanding political rights. A condition, not a theory, is the thing which appeals to the American people and real public service is recognized and appreciated as never before in the history of modern times. Furthermore, the public attitude toward woman suffrage is not so much a hostile one as it is interrogative. The questions tacitly put to a suffrage woman is, "What would you do with the ballot if you had it?"

Appreciating these things, the Mississippi suffragists works for the ballot by taking an active interest in the upbuilding of their State, especially in education, in philanthropy and in the great work of sanitation and prevention of diseases.

At the annual meeting of 1909 child labor reform was endorsed and the following resolutions adopted:

"We believe the public welfare demands that women should have a place upon the board of trustees of all public institutions, educational and benevolent; and that the time has come for bringing the subject before the people of Mississippi.

DEMAND WOMAN PHYSICIAN.

"We further believe that a woman physician should be empolyed as one of the assistants in each of the insane asylums of this State."

Active work was done to secure the employment of a woman physician in insane asylums. A convincing array of facts was callected by Mrs. Madge Fulger of McComb City and submitted to the legislative committee. During the exciting senatorial contest of last winter and in the midst of a February blizzard, I went to Jackson to present this subject to the committee, Dr. H. F. Broyles, chairman. Mr. Hilary Quinn and all the committee have my enduring gratitude for the sympathetic manner in which they received our plea. So kind were they that I forgot formality and only remembered that they were my brothers—men with hearts responisve to the needs of the most helpless of all dependent classes. Not for days afterwards did I wake up to the fact that I had actually taken part in one of those awe inspiring affairs known as a "committee hearing." It was not a bit like the newspapers had made me think it would be. Mrs. Charles Thompson, Mrs. Harmon Thompson and Mrs. H. B. Kells of Jackson assisted that occasion.

This plan is yet in the experimental stage in Mississippi. We hope for its success.

AIM AGAINST SPITTERS.

A specialty for the present year is anti-tuberculosis work. This means a general clean-up campaign, and of course, tobacco chewers and spitters will be a shining mark. With an alert board of health, Dr. Leathers on the watch, a progressive

State superintendent of education, Mr. J. N. Powers, and Capt. Webb, a railroad commissioner who listens to suggestions from club women, the whole State ought to be waked up to the importance of sanitary reform and prevention of disease. Wide-awake public officials know that the suffrage association is their friend. Cards inscribed as follows will be supplied to our members for use when traveling.

"PLEASE DO NOT SPIT ON THE FLOOR.
It is against the laws of Mississippi, spreads disease, causes consumption."

Whenever a nice looking man belies his looks by spitting on the floor of a railroad station or coach we hpe a wman may be present to hand him one of these cards.

GREENVILLE CLUB ACTIVE.

The Civic Improvement Club of Greenville, the largest suffrage club in the State, has recently done good work in the anti-tuberculosis campaign. An exhibit was secured for the Delta Fair in Greenville,, October 10-15, and was afterwards shown in Shaw, Cleveland and Clarksdale, three growing Delta towns. For the loan of the exhibit the club is indebted to Mrs. S. S. Crockett of Nashville and Dr. Elizabeth Kane of Memphis, as well as to Mrs. D. K. Mohlenhoff of Shaw, our own superintendent of tuberculosis work.

In the work of the Mississippi W. S. A., the power of the press is not forgotten. Under the able management of Mrs. Charles Thompson suffrage news has penetrated to all parts of the State. Mississippi editors love fair play and are willing to let us have at least a fighting chance.

The Mississippi suffragist differs from other public workers in only one respect, she believes the best and quickest way to uplift the State is to give women the ballot, substituting direct power for indirect influence. We believe the majority of Mississippi men will admit the justice of our positon, but do not admit its expedience While patiently waiting for them to come to our point of view we will lend a hand in the upbuilding of our State.

(Issued by the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association.)

MRS. SOMERVILLE WITHDRAWS FROM LEGISLATIVE RACE

In announcing for Representative from Washington County, my position was made plain as willing to serve without ambition or eagerness. It was stated that I would not announce if others had done so, believing that political strife should be reduced to a minimum.

Men and women of influence in various parts of the state had urged that I return to the Legislature, and it appeared to me possible that I might help to secure the assistance outside the County, which will be essential.

A few days ago notice was given of a personal fight on me in this connection, and I was invited, as the price of peace, to be party to a plain violation of law.

Herein is food for thought: If misfortune has not washed away the spirit of political strife and hatred it is indeed to be lamented.

Under such conditions persons will be chosen for office and positions of trust, not because of their fitness, but for purely partisan reasons, and the time of need finds a divided people defenseless.

Duties and obligations resting upon me, make it improper for me to devote myself to a personal political campaign at this time, and I decline to do so, regretting to disappoint those who are interested in my candidacy.

I withdraw, while there is still time for others to announce, if they wish to do so.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE.

Washington County

By Mrs. V. A. Denslow

Read Before
The Civic Improvement Club
March 7, 1922.

A Brief History of the County.

It would seem more fitting for this subject to be discussed by a descendent of one of the early settlers, or at least by a native of the county. However, the story of the pioneers of Washington County is so much like that of my ancestors in the pioneer days of Tennessee that I find myself deeply in sympathy with this subject, and being a student of history, it was a joy to me to read through the papers of the Washington County Historical Association, excellent sources, which Mr. Ireys very kindly permitted me to use.

The history of Washington County dates back less than one hundred years, and the Delta section of Mississippi was probably the last part of the state to be developed. Washington County is a part of the land called "New Purchase" acquired from the Choctaw Indians by the treaty of Doaks Stand, October 20, 1820. At this time it was a part of Warren County which comprised one fifth the area of the state. In 1821 Hinds County was formed from Warren; in 1823, Yazoo from Hinds; and in 1827, ten years after Mississippi became a state, Washington County was formed from Yazoo. In 1844 Issaquena County was formed from Washington. Later portions went to Bolivar, Sunflower, Sharkey and Humphreys. The present population, according to the last census, is 49,216.

Washington County owes its development and wealth entirely to its location on the Mississippi. The river is old, geographically speaking, at this point, and through hundreds of years of erosion has worn down its falls and banks, levelled and widened its bed, making possible overflows which left rich deposits of sediment to enrich the soil. This deep sandy loam produces the finest cotton and alfalfa. It also produces, or would produce, corn, oats, barley, rye, vegetables, and fruits. Live stock do well in the county and good pasturage is to be found almost the entire year. The pecan is the native nut of the county and the large Texas variety thrives. One hundred years ago the land was a primeval forest of the finest hardwood timber.

It was probably the splendid opportunities for hunting that first attracted the attention of those who for other reasons as well settled the county. In 1827 Junius Ward came from Kentucky on horseback following the trail of Andrew Jackson on his march to New Orleans in 1812. He was attracted by the rich possibilities of the country and returned to Kentucky and loaded his stuff on flat boats bringing it down the river. He landed at a point which was named Kentucky Landing. He carried his stuff on handbarrows five miles from the river to the spot where he built his log cabin home on Lake Washington. He set to work at once to get government patents on the land he wished to settle. His kin followed, Wards, Johnsons, Elys, Dudleys and John A. Miller came to this Kentucky settlement. In 1829 a Carolina settlement was formed in similar manner, of Turnbulls, Kershaws, Hamptons and others. Then around Old Princeton settled the Shelby, Knox, Penrice, Cox, Bass, Redd, Sitley, Prince, Endicott, and Worthington families, most of them from Kentucky and Tennessee. The names of Paxton, Percy, Metcalfe, Campbell and others whose descendents still live in the county are found among those of the early settlers. While these settlers had river connection with the world it did not at that time obviate the necessity of simple frugal living and hardships and toil in overcoming the barriers of the new country and in tilling the soil in a very crude manner. No need of urging "diversified farming" in these days as most of the food was produced at home. However, it was only the pioneer conditions that made life simple. The settlers all had slaves and soon had comfortable homes and such luxuries as were available. Furniture was in many instances of the finest carved mahogany and rosewood.

The social life was not brilliant, nor were social functions frequent as they usually required long journeys over rough roads, but usually it was "we don't go home till morning" for the reason that travel was too hazardous over the roads after dark.

Princeton near Lake Jackson was the first county seat, that part of the county being the center of social and political life during the early years. In 1847 after other parts of the county had been settled the seat was moved to Old Greenville more centrally located at a point about a mile below the present city of Greenville. In 1865 Greenville became the county seat. The sites of both Princeton and Old Greenville have entirely disappeared by the erosion of the river.

The settlers brought along with them tutors or governesses educated in the East or in Europe who had charge of the education of t' [illegible] children. Sometimes the children [illegible] several families would be taught together at one of the homes, probably [illegible] around an open log fire. This led to the private school. There is record showing that three schools were partly maintained by county funds before the Civil War; one at Glenn Bar, Dr. Samuel Dunn's plantation, one on Bucks Place near the present Leland, and another possibly at Leota. W. L. Nugent, father of Mrs. Somerville, was a teacher in one of these early schools. In 1866 a crude system of public schools was established for white and colored children. The first county superintendent was a carpetbagger, the next a negro who robbed the county of $40,000.00. In 1869 a three room school building was erected for white children on the lot where Ham's furniture store now stands. In 1884 E. E. Bass became county superintendent. In 1889 Archer High School was completed.

The grandfather of Messrs John and Sam Dunn was the first Methodist preacher in the county, coming about 1837.

The first newspaper, the Greenville Times, was established by John W. Ward in 1867.

In 1836-37 the Deer Creek Banking and Railroad Co. was organized, but owing to the panic resulting from the war on the national banks at this time, was unsuccessful in its efforts to give the county a bank and railroad. During the next forty years many attempts were made to get railroads into Washington County. Several main line made bids, subscriptions were raised, but owing to the natural difficulties, the barrier of Black Bayou Swamp being the chief, and the coming of the Civil War and Reconstruction, it was not until 1877 that the first railroad, a branch of the Columbus, Greenville & Birmingham, was built between Greenville and Stoneville, on a narrow guage track. Mrs. H. B. Theobald drove the first spike of this road with a hatchet that is now in the possession of the Negus family. The yellow fever epidemic of 1878 hindered the development of the road, but an extension to Arcola was made several years later, then the Sunflower Branch, making connection with Birmingham and Atlanta. It was not much later that the Y. & M. V. Road was built through the county.

The question of levees was not a vital one in the earliest days of the Delta, not before the overflow of 1858, the Valleys of the Mississippi and its tributary rivers were practically covered with forests which serve as a hindrance to rapid runoff by affording their branches and foliage as a check to the falling rain, allowing it more time to sink into the soil which is rendered more receptive by the ramifications of the roots. The leaves on the ground and undergrowth assist in this checking process. As these forests have been cleared away the increase in overflows has been very noticeable, the process no doubt being affected by artificial drainage. So whereas now our levees require great skill and large expenditure of money and we feel that our lives and prosperity depend upon their endurance, in those days such levees as were built were negligible, and often there were none.

Daily Clarion-Ledger

East Capitol Street Jackson, Miss.

Owned and edited by
R. H. HENRY
Fifty years from 1871 to 1921.
Now owned by
T. M. & T. M. HEDERMAN

T. M. HEDERMAN
Editor and Publisher

Entered at the Jackson, Mississippi Postoffice as Second class mail matter.

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Per Annum	$6.00
Six Months	3.00
Three months	1.50
One Month	50
Sunday Edition alone, per year	1.00

Progressives vs. Reactionaries.

Students of American politics have reached the unanimous agreement that the Republican national convention, which opens today at Cleveland, will nominate Coolidge, and that the Democratic convention, which opens later in the month at New York, will nominate McAdoo or some other leader whom McAdoo will support.

By this action, and without reference to the sonorous phrases and declarations of their respective platforms, the two parties will draw the lines along which the battle of ballots will be fought in November. With these nominations, the die will be cast—and the campaign will be fought by the progressives, the Democrats, against the reactionaries, the Republicans.

Reactionary forces before now have controlled the G. O. P.—but never so completely. Wall street, the so-called interests, the class of business so ably represented by Lodge of Massachusetts and Mellon of Pennsylvania, are firmly in the saddle of their party—and they will be dislodged only when the ballots are cast in the November elections.

Always a progressive party, the Democrats never have had before so many such able leaders, so well entrenched in party control. Bryan, McAdoo, Pat Harrison, able men all, are in the vanguard of the party, and if by their works, one shall know the leaders of any party or any movement, then the progressives of Ameri- know.

Klan Should Not Be Made The Issue.

Ex-Senator Leroy Percy in an open letter to the Democrats of the State of Mississippi, discussing the recent Democratic Convention held in Jackson, shows his ability to present a matter in his own way, but at the same time he shows a spirit of unfairness to Senator Pat Harrison that will prove a surprise to the many friends of the former Senator over the state of Mississippi.

As to his discussion of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi the Clarion Ledger has nothing to say, for, if his statement in regard to the part that this organization played in the state convention is true, then that organization is fully capable of taking care of itself. However, the reference to Senator Harrison in the closing paragraph of his open letter is so unfair that it will work to the advantage rather than to the disadvantage of Senator Harrison. In commenting upon the things that are "important" Senator Percy says:

> "Senator Pat Harrison who has been chosen to sound the keynote for the Democrats of the nation finds himself at the head of and spokesman for a Ku Klux Klan delegation."

Senator Percy perhaps thinks that in this statement he will prejudice some pepole against Senator Harrison. As to whether Senator Harrison is for or against the Ku Klux Klan the Clarion Ledger does not know, but, in view of the fact he did not attend the convention in Jackson, and in view of the further fact that he did not try to influence its proceedings, certainly he should not be charged with being the spokesman for a "Ku Klux Klan" delegation when in fact he is a spokesman for a Democratic State and for the Democratic party of the nation.

It is to be hoped that the Ku Klux Klan will not be injected into this campaign. Senator Underwood's experience as to this, should be a warning to others. But if any one wants to use the Klan for or against either of the candidates, why not be fair enough to ask each as to how he stands, and then if the responses are not satisfactory, let the questioner get a candidate whose views coincide with his own. This would certainly

Washington C

By Mrs. V. A. Dem

Read Before
The Civic Improvement
March 7, 1922.

A Brief History of the

It would seem more fitt subject to be discussed by a of one of the early settlers, by a native of the county the story of the pioneers (ton County is so much like ancestors in the pioneer d nessee that I find myself sympathy with this subject a student of history, it wa me to read through the pa Washington County Hist ciation, excellent sources, Ireys very kindly permitted

The history of Washing dates back less than on years, and the Delta sect sissippi was probably the the state to be developed. County is a part of the "New Purchase" acquire Choctaw Indians by the Doaks Stand, October 2 this time it was a part County which comprised area of the state. In County was formed from 1823, Yazoo from Hinds; ten years after Mississip state, Washington County from Yazoo. In 1844 Issa ty was formed from Wash portions went to Bolivar Sharkey and Humphreys. population, according to sus, is 49,216.

Washington County owe ment and wealth entirely tion on the Mississippi. old, geographically speak point, and through hundr of erosion has worn down banks, levelled and wide making possible overflow rich deposits of sediment soil. This deep sandy lo the finest cotton and alfa produces, or would produc barley, rye, vegetables, an stock do well in the coun pasturage is to be found entire year. The pecan nut of the county and the variety thrives. One hu ago the land was a prime the finest hardwood timb

It was probably the sp tunities for hunting that ed the attention of those w reasons as well settled th 1827 Junius Ward came fr on horseback following Andrew Jackson on his m Orleans in 1812. He was the rich possibilities of and returned to Kentucky

association and make your plan for a real home through them. There is no location which can excel or even equal our little city of Jackson, where you will find the most courteous gentlemen representing the Building and Loan Association ready to explain their helpful plan and ready now, with your co-operation to put every wage earner in a home of his own—a place that was intended for each one of us to possess. We can live in peace and joy working for our own home, which some of us would probably have if were not for the Building and Loan Association.

HE MAJESTIC IS SHOWING THE FIGHTING COWARD TODAY

James Cruze again!

What more need be said when one calls such pictures as "The Covered Wagon," "Hollywood," "Ruggles of Red Gap" and "To the Ladies?"

"The Fighting Coward," Cruze's newest production for Paramount and its first local showing at the Majestic yesterday.

It's an adoption by Walter Woods of Booth Tarkington's stage success, "Magnolia" which ran on Broadway during 1923.

REVIVAL AT MOUNT OLIVE

Rev. James M. Smith, better known as "Jimmie" Smith, of Hattiesburg, is holding an evangelistic campaign in his big tent at Mt. Olive. A large audience greeted the evangelist gin the mannoth meeting place, which is said to accommodate over 2,000 people. His opening sermon was on "God's Call to Service." Rev. Smith held a very successful revival in the Methodist church at Mt. Olive last year and was invited to return with his excellent tent and equipment. Last Sunday night he closed one of the greatest campaigns of his career at Lake Charles, La. All the churches of the city co-operated and it was the most notable religious awakening that the city has had [illegible] years.

ST. LOUIS CASH GRAIN

ST. LOUIS June 9.—Cash wheat No. 2 red, 108 @ 110; No 3 106 1-2 @ 108 1-2.

PAWTUCKET R.I. U.S.A.

GENUINE Lorraine

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

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HASPEL BROTHERS
NEW ORLEANS

Look for this Label

Style, comfort and economy are assured in Haspel summer clothing. Fully guaranteed not to shrink, rip or fade—and made from fabrics which in turn are explicitly guaranteed by the maker.

Haspel-tailored summer clothing—in Lorraine fabrics, Palm Beach and Linen—is sold by department stores and leading clothiers.

You can have the home

you are dreaming of

HOW long have you been dreaming of a home? Stop and think. You could be living in your own home right now if you had got started a year or two ago. The longer you wait the more you lose—because the money you are sinking for rent and other expenses could just as well be [illegible]

[illegible] Democrats party the principles on which the party was established and on which it is so firmly fixed, remain unchanged and irrevocable, pure and undefiled.

Three times candidate of his party for the presidency, Bryan continues to hold the respect and confidence of the progressives of his party, and of other parties. It is admitted that he, better than any other, can speak the wishes and desires of the great mass of Democrats; that he knows the very pulse-beats of the common people, who, in this campaign particularly, will be aligned against the "interests," the reactionaries, the untra-conservatives, for whom and of whom the G. O. P. exists.

In a newspaper article of wide circulation, Bryan has declared that the Democrats will nominate McAdoo or some one whom McAdoo will support, the Californian holding unmistakably the balance of power because of the great number of delegates already pledged and instructed for him. McAdoo is a progressive and has made his campaign on progressive lines, Bryan declares. The Commoner declares also that Coolidge is a reactionary, always has been, always will be, and will represent the reactionaries in the forthcoming campaign.

Bryan declares that the progressives of the Republican party will support the progressive Democratic candidate, and he is confidently of the opinion that there will be enough of these, added to the full strength of the Democratic party, to cause the election of the Democratic progressive candidate. Bryan declares Underwood and Smith will have no chance at the Democratic nomination—reiterating that the nominee will be either McAdoo or the man who wins McAdoo's support. Thus the nomination by the Democrats of a progressive is assured—just as nomination of the reactionary Coolidge by the Republicans is as certain as anything mortal can be certain.

It will be in this campaign, as it ever has been in the past, principles and not men for whom the ballots of the voters will be cast, and the principles for which democrats sands, are clearly stated, widely known and generally understood by the rank and file of the voters, men and women alike.

The issue will be clearly and unequivocally drawn—reactionaries against progressives—and on this issue the campaign will be waged and the ballots cast.

The people of Mississippi had thought that Senator Percy was too big a man to show a "sore toe" in defeat, regardless of whether he considered that defeat fair or unfair.

When the Democratic party of Mississippi speaks, it has been the custom for all good Democrats to accept that as the will of the people, but when a man has been riding and guiding the steam roller for a long, long time it is hard indeed for him to get up and smile when the steam roller mashes him flat.

The following is the open letter of Senator Percy, which evidently has for its purpose the injury of Senator Harrison politically. This point, however, will be settled by the people of Mississippi and not by Senator Percy.

To the Democrats of the State of Mississippi:

I attended the state Democratic convention held in Jackson, Miss., on May 30. I had the honor to be the chairman of the delegation from Washington county, which temporarily was a part of said convention. The delegation was regularly chosen by the regularly organized precinct and county conventions. A minority less than 25 per cent of the convention called for the Greenville precinct left the convention hall after having assembled there pursuant to the call. They left not only without justification, but without complaint. They organized a convention and sent a contesting delegation to the state convention. The delegation of which I was a member was denied a seat upon the floor of the convention. A hearing on the contest was denied to me by the convention although motion was made that the courtesy of a hearing should be accorded me and although I held a proxy as a duly accredited delegate from Claiborne county. The action of the convention in this particular was contrary to all Demcoratic usage and precedent. This action of the convention was unimportant except to the parties immediately concerned. However, this is of importance.

An open fight on the Ku Klux Klan has been made in only two of the counties in Mississippi, Warren and Washington. The clear majority in both counties is Anti-Klan. Both counties sent Anti-Klan delegations. Both delegations were unseated, the Warren county delegation upon a flimsy pretext, the Washington county delegation for no assigned reason. This is important and I charge it to be a fact and it will be denied by no member of the convention not a klansman, or who does not cringe to the power of the klan, the convention was organized to a two to one vote by the Ku Klux Klan. E. F. Noel was made temporary chairman by a klan vote. The committee on credentials appointed by him, who passed on these two contests was composed by a large majority, if not exclusively of well known klansmen. A fair hearing upon the floor of the convention was denied by a strictly klan vote. The lawful Washington county delegation was excluded not from the council hall of Democracy, but from the klavern of the Ku Klux Klan.

This is important: The delegation chosen to represent the Democracy of the state of Mississippi in the national Democratic convention was chosen by Ku Klux Klan. This is important: In the national Democratic convention this delegation will obey the behests of the klan and this although some of them are not members of the klan, for the delegation is instructed to vote as a unit and the majority of them are klansmen. This is important: Senator Pat Harrison who has been chosen to sound the keynote for the Democracy of the nation finds himself at the head of and spokesman for a Ku Klux Klan delegation.

LEROY PERCY.

Greenville, Miss.

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Washington

By Mrs. V. A. B

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March 7, 19

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Talk it over with your wife. You will find that she has been thinking along these lines. She has friends who live in their own homes, and who built them and own them without any hardships. You know that a home means everything to a family. It is not a speculation; it is a real profitable investment.

Talk it over with your dealer. He is a practitioner in building. He knows about building and building materials. He is right here, this is his home, and he wants to give you the kind of service that will make you a friend of his.

PLANTERS LUMBER CO.
W. E. Cates, Mgr.
Phones 1616 and 1150

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For Sale:--

Nice, practically new four room cottage on Bailey Avenue, South of Fortification Street. Large rooms. All modern conveniences —this place can be bought at a bargain, and on very reasonable terms. As low as $150.00 cash, and $40.00 a month to a good desirable person, who can give assurance that the monthly payments will be met promptly. This house is located on a paved street near the school, church, and in walking distance of the business section of the city.

Hederman Brothers

Printers, Blank Book Makers, Stationers and Lithographers

Phone 1025, Jackson, Mississippi

I regret that time and consideration for the patience of my hearers will not permit my going into the family histories and stories of the Civil War in the county. Yankee raids did not occur to any extent until after the fall of Vicksburg. And while they occasioned great excitement, fear, and hardship, they seem almost friendly when compared to recent German raids in France and Belgium. Washington County contains no battlefields but has its memories of the horrors, losses, and uncertainties of that period, the going away of loved ones often not to return, the final surrender to superior forces, the long period of humiliation following the war, and the complete reunion with the other states, the loyalty of none of which exceeds our own.

In Washington County now there are 24,132 acres of land outside the levee; 236,439 acres suitable for cultivation; 44,572 acres timbered; 165,494 acres uncultivatable; a total of 470,637 acres. The total assessed valuation of real property and improvements is $19,145,033.00; of personal property about $5,000,000.00; public utilities about $2,250,000.00, that portion of acreage classed as uncultivatable has possibilities as great as any.

I have tried to use such information as I have at hand, to show the conditions in Washington County some hundred years ago, and how progress has been made that we may better understand our present state of development and our future possibilities. The chief natural difficulties during the period were the danger to health of the low elevation favoring the breeding of mosquitoes, and the difficulties of land transportation. The former has been overcome by the use of screens, by proper drainage, and by the scientific discovery of quinine. Dr. John Archer, an ancestor of the Greenville Archers, is said to have been the first to discover the medicinal properties of the cinchona for the treatment of chills and fever. Remarkable progress has been made in overcoming the difficulties of land transportation as is evident from our railroads and concrete highways, but still our future development will depend greatly upon further transportation facilities.

The advantages possessed by those who settled the county and developed its resources to the present extent, greatly outweigh the disadvantages. They are its exceptionally fine soil, and the excellent character of its people.

How the County Is Governed.

The unit of local government in Mississippi as in other Southern states and in many Northern, Eastern, and Western states, is the county. This form of local government like that of the township was developed in England and brought to this country by the colonists. The township form is more democratic but usually centered about a church and was only adaptable to communities where the inhabitants lived close together. It became the form for the New England colonies and some of the Middle colonies. In the South where the agricultural industries made it necessary for the people to be widely scattered, the county form of local government, which is representative, was the natural form. Counties and townships too, were and are found in all sections, but without class one or the other as the unit of local government according to the emphasis or importance placed on it.

County government is provided for in the state constitution, and is uniform throughout the state. It must be in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the United States.

Each county is divided into five districts, from each of which a resident freeholder is elected for a term of four years to the Board of Supervisors. Before 1870 this board was designated the Board of Police. It has full jurisdiction over roads, bridges, ferries, etc., and in fact exercises administrative and legislative functions similar to those of the county courts of many states. The supervisors meet in regular session once a month. Special sessions may be called for specific purposes by giving five days notice. The supervisors receive $5.00 a day while in session which is usually one day a month.

A competent number of justices of the peace must be elected in each county for each district for a term of four years. A justice of the peace must have resided in his district for two years just previous to his election. In Washington County there are nine justices of the peace whose pay consists of fees. There are three constables in the county. The justice of the peace has jurisdiction in civil cases involving sums up to $200.00, and over misdemeanors, and crimes concurrent with the Circuit Court in cases where the punishment is only a fine or a term in the county jail. In all cases the right of appeal is reserved. No justice of the peace may preside in a case where he is an interested party.

Other officers of the county elected for a term of four years are the sheriff treasurer, who are ineligible to succeed themselves immediately, the assessor, chancery court clerk, circuit court clerk, superintendent of education and county attorney.

The sheriff is the peace officer of the county. He receives $4,800.00 from the county, $2,000.00 from the levee board, and fees from the jail, aggregating a salary of $10,000.00 or $9,600.00 a year.

The funds of the county are kept by the county depository, a bank which bids for it. The treasurer handles the securities and reports quarterly to the chancery clerk. He receives $1,200.00 a year.

The county assessor makes a roll of personal property each year, and of real property each two years. He receives $4,500.00 the years he makes both rolls, and $4,000.00 when he makes but one.

The chancery court clerk is the clearing house of the county, keeping all records, as deeds, court proceedings, etc. He is auditor for the sheriff, circuit court clerk, superintendent of education and the Board of Supervisors. He makes the budget for the county, Washington being the only county in Mississippi using this system. During vacation he grants letters of administration and guardianship. He receives $4,750.00 a year. He is allowed five deputies and uses three.

The clerk of the circuit court sells marriage licenses and is clerk of the circuit court in this county. He receives $3,500.00 and has one deputy at $1,800.00.

The superintendent of education is the administrative officer for the county schools, the county board being the legislators. He receives $3,600.00 a year.

The county attorney prosecutes cases for the county and is also probation officer. The road commissioner receives $3,000.00 a year, the farm demonstration agent receives $3,000.00 a year from the county and the Home Economic Agent $1,800.00. The officers of coroner and surveyor are provided for in the state constitution but the duties being few are attended to by other officers in this county.

Elections are held on Tuesday after the first Monday of November, the date of the next election being November 7, 1922.

MRS. V. A. DENSLOW.

1927

spent his early life here.

MISS SOMERVILLE IS APPOINTED AS U. S. COMMISSIONER

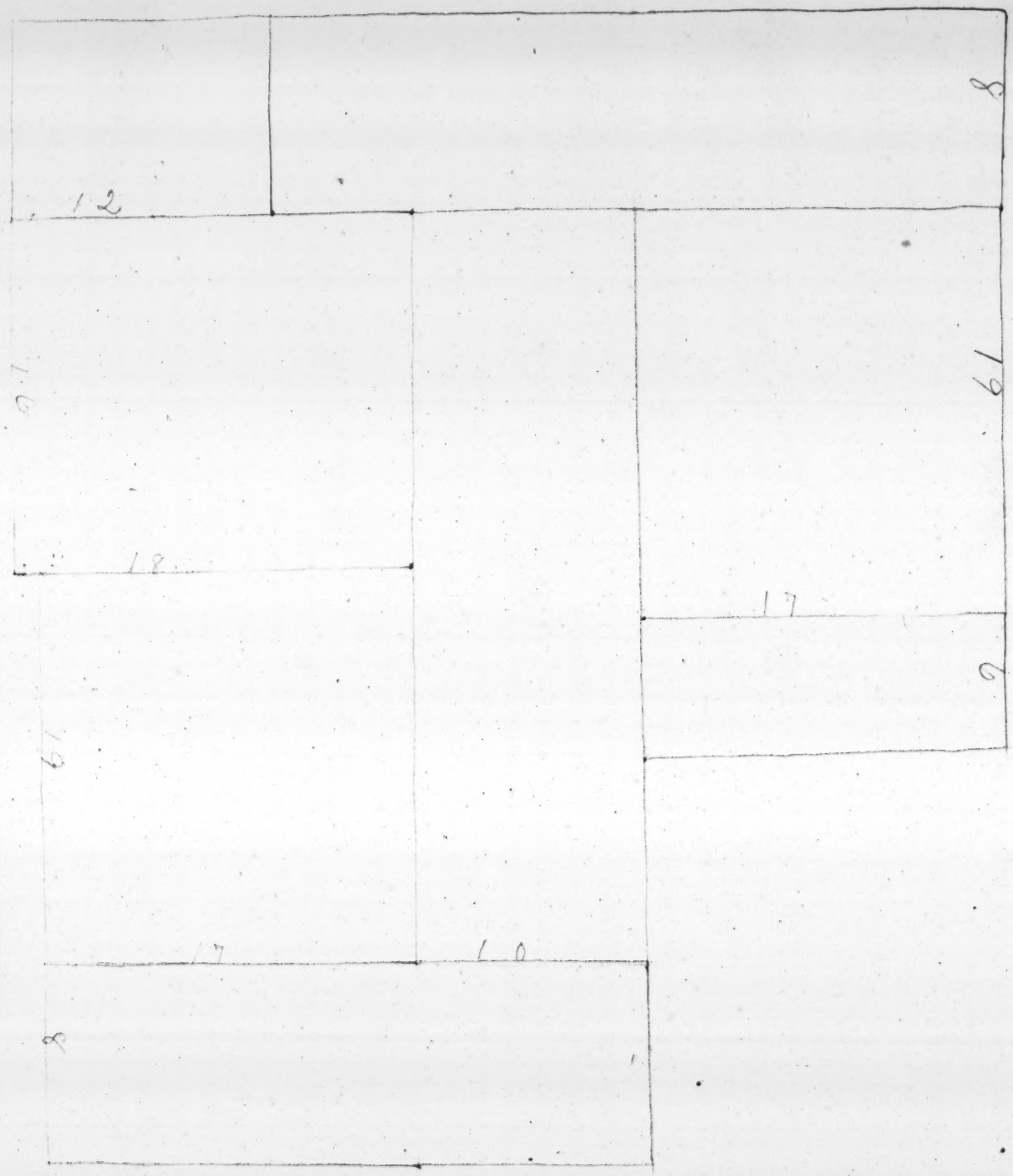
MISS LUCY SOMERVILLE OF GREENVILE IS APPOINTED

WESTERN DISTRICT

Judge Edwin R. Holmes, U. S. District Judge For Northern and Southern Districts Appoints Miss Somerville as U. S. Commissioner

[By The Associated Press]

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 16.—Lucy R. Somerville, of Greenville, was today appointed United States commissioner for the Western District of Mississippi by Judge Edwin R. Holmes, of Yazoo City. Judge Holmes is the United States District Judge for the Northern and Southern Districts of the state,



THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ASKS YOUR CO-OPERATION.

MOTTO:—I am come that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly.

The directors of the Mississippi Y. M. C. A. have urged and encouraged the Y. W. C. A. to take up active work among Mississippi girls, private citizens have so advised, and requests from various parts of the State have gone to National headquarters. Similar conditions have arisen in almost every State. The Y. W. C. A. is trying to meet this demand. They have assigned a field secretary to work in this State, others will be sent as needs arise and their resources permit. To meet this great expansion in the home field a budget has been carefully made and an effort is being made this month to raise the amount needed. The South Central Field, Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, is to raise $95,000.00. We hope to raise ten thousand dollars in Mississippi as our part of the budget.

The Y. W. C. A. sends trained workers into our colleges, high schools and agricultural high schools. It seeks to provide housing facilities for working girls and women, it is an agency of the Christian church, is interdenominational, its ultimate object is to develop Christian character, it accepts the religious basis as fundamental and asks your support upon that basis.

MISS MARY WALKER KIRK, *Tuscumbia, Ala., Director.*

MRS. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, *Greenville, Chairman.*

MRS. ALFRED H. STONE, *Dunleith, Vice-Chairman.*

MRS. A. F. WATKINS, *Millsaps College, Jackson, Treasurer.*

MRS. C. H. ALEXANDER, *Jackson.*

MRS. R. F. SAUNDERS, *Swan Lake.*

MRS. T. R. HENDERSON, *Greenwood.*

MRS. FRED O'BANNON, *Greenville.*

MRS. THEODORE DU BOSE BRATTON, *Jackson.*

MRS. J. W. PROVINE, *Mississippi College, Clinton.*

A committee is being formed to cover the State.

GREENVILE IS APPOINTED

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A committee is being formed to cover the State.

D. H. - 2

Gentlemen, a distinguishes lover of liberty of our own time, in another hemisphere, said, with apparent paradox, that the quantity of liberty in any country is exactly equal to the quantity of restraint; because if government is restrained from its hand upon you, to that extent you are free; and all regular liberty consists in putting restraints upon government and individuals, so that they shall not interfere with your freedom of action and purpose . You may easily simplify governmen shallow thinkers talk of a simple government. Turkey is the simpliest Government in the world.. But if you wish to secure entire personal liberty, you must multiply restraints upon the government, so that it cannot go further than the public good requires. Then you may be free and not otherwise..

Webster

It is generally admitted that public ~~virtue~~ liberty & the perpetuity of a free constitution rest on the virtue & intelligence of the community which enjoys it.

6-14-5

It is time for the Lord to work for they have made void thy law Ps. 119-126

Do not basely relinquish what the fathers with difficulty attained

MISSISSIPPI FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

THE
SECOND DISTRICT

IN CONVENTION AT

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI

OCTOBER 18-19, 1923

CONVENTION OPENS PROMPTLY AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18

AT THE HOME OF THE WOMAN'S CLUB

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18

AT THE HOME OF THE WOMAN'S CLUB

PROGRAM

THURSDAY AFTERNOON—2 P. M.

PART I.

Delegates will register on arrival in the east room, to the right of entrance, at the Club House, Mrs. J. L. Walker in charge.

Presiding: Mrs. Louise H. Landrum, President Woman's Club

Assembly Singing—"America the Beautiful," led by Mrs. Martin and chorus; accompanist, Mrs. Sessums.

Invocation—Reverend High McD. Martin.

Assembly Singing—"Mississippi," led by Mrs. Martin and Chorus; accompanist, Mrs. Sessums.

Greetings from Ladies' Reading Circle of Columbus—Mrs. Ayres.

Greetings from Faculty Club of Columbus—Mrs. Hines.

Greetings from the Woman's Club of Columbus—Mrs. Fant.

Response—Mrs. G. C. Kendall, Twentieth Century Club of Meridian.

PART II.

Presiding: Mrs. H. F. Broach, President Second District

Minutes of last Conference—Mrs. A. H. Devane, Secretary.

Appointment of Committees.

President's Report—Mrs. Broach.

Report of Vice-President—Mrs. B. M. Howorth.

Report of Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. L. H. McRaven.

Report of Treasurer—Mrs. Nellie P. Johnson.

Greetings from Miss Susie V. Powell, State Vice-President and from other state officers and chairmen who may be present. (3 min.)

Adjournment at 4:15 to go to Community Center.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON—Continued

4:30 to 5:30—The Second District will be the guests of the Lowndes County Home Demonstration Council by invitation of Mrs. K. L. Spurloch, state president; Miss Annie Douglas, County Home Demonstration Agent, and the eight rural clubs of Lowndes County.

THURSDAY EVENING

Throughout the evening, 6 to 11, delegates to the Convention will be guests of the Mississippi State College for Women, beginning by having supper at 6 o'clock with the girls in their dining hall, and proceeding for the evening program to the auditorium of the

MUSIC HALL, M. S. C. W.

7:30 P. M.

Presiding: Mrs. Broach

Song—"All the World's in Love" ..... Woodman

Miss Augusta Hardin

(Accompanist, Miss Windham)

Greetings from Dr. J. C. Fant, President M. S. C. W.

Greetings from Hon. Henry L. Whitfield, Governor-elect of the State.

Violin Solo—Obertass ..... Wieniawski

Miss Onie Rita Moore

(Accompanist, Miss Windham)

Address—Mrs. J. C. Hardy, State President.

Solo—Dilcey ..... Ben Humphreys

Mrs. Bailey Hardy

(Accompanist, Miss Windham)

Address—"Is Liberty in Danger?"—Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville.

Song—To Sevilla ..... Dessaner

Miss Mattie Lou Brown

(Accompanist, Miss Windham)

Adjournment at 8:45 for a Social Hour in Music Hall Studios.

1927

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FRIDAY MORNING
9 A. M.
At the Home of the Woman's Club
Mrs. Broach presiding

Assembly Singing—"America," led by Mrs. Martin and Ch
accompanist, Mrs. Sessums.

Invocation—Reverend E. S. Lewis.

Minutes.

Reports from Clubs of the District, three minutes each.

Talk by State President, Mrs. J. C. Hardy.

Reports of District Departmental Chairmen:

Citizenship—Mrs. H. B. Turner.
Legislation—Mrs. Battle Bell.
Literature—Mrs. L. H. Stubblefield.
Education and Hebron Scholarship—Miss Anne Fant.
Industrial and Social Conditions—Mrs. Neal Nichol
Press—Miss Helen Crooks.
Public Health—Mrs. J. L. Seawright.
Art—Miss Marjorie Woods.
Music—Mrs. Mamie Carter Crumpton.
Forestry and Wild Life—Mrs. Earl Tubb.
Miss. Federation Endowment—Mrs. A. F. McKeign
Home Economics—Miss Susie V. Powell.
Civics—Mrs. Frank McCormick.

Adjournment at 12:15 for lunch at the Club House, delegat and visitors guests of the Club ladies of Columbus.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON—1:30 O'CLOCK
At the Club House

Invocation—Mrs. Somerville.

In Memory .....

Reports of District Chairmen, continued.

Presentation of Loving Cup.

Reports of Committees.

Election of Officers.

Selection of Place of Meeting for 1924.

Minutes.

Adjournment at 3 P. M.

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FICIAL ORGAN OF TIPPAH COUNTY

ablished 1879 $1.50 Per Year

PLEY, Tippah County, MISSISSIPPI

Published Every Thursday by
ALBERT C. ANDERSON
Editor and Proprietor

Editorials

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

As I was saying last week the league of tions came in for a heated discussion on e floor of the convention after all ef-rts for a harmonious settlement in the mmittee had failed. The matter was ought to the floor on a minority report d the principle speech in favor of the norty report, which was to endorse the ague withou any reservation whatever d to advocate going into it at once was ade by former secretary of war, Newton Baker of Ohio. Mr. Baker served as cretary of war in the Wilson cabinet ring the world war and confessed that thought the most important iasue be-re the American people was that of the ague of nations. He made a strong eech in favor of the minority report, ying that he had promised himself that would never make another speech on y subject, political, religious, industrial otherwise, without advocating the lea-e of nations. His position was so rong and uncompromising and his views intolerant that his speech did not have ry much weight with the delegates. The otion of Mr. Baker to substitute the inority for the majority report was lost a vote of 353 yeas and 742 nays.

The next point ol controversy was on e Ku Klux Klan. This had been the ck upon which the resolutions commit-e had split and failed to agree. It was oposed in the minority report that the an be named and denounced in the plat-rm. The minority report was submit-d by Hon. William Pattengall of Maine d spoken to by himself, Hon. E. H. oore of Ohio, Bainbridge Colby, secre-ry of state for a while under Woodrow lson, Mrs. Carroll Miller, of Pennsyl-nia, Sen. David I. Walsh of Massachu-tts and others who denounced the klan the strongest terms. Speaking against e minority report and against putting e denunciation of the klan in the plat-rm was Sen. Owen of Oklahoma, Gov. orrison of North Carolina, former Gov. nders of Louisiana, and Hon. William J. yan of Florida. During the discussion

The result of the first ballot was follows: McAdoo, 431; Smith, 241; Ritchie, 22; Underwood, 42; Ralston, 30; Glass, 25; J. W. Davis, 31; Gov. Davis, 1; Robinson, 21; Cox, 59; Gov. Bryan, 8; Pat Harrison, 43. It will be noted that on the first ballot there five candidates who received more votes than John W. Davis who was finally nominated. Immediately after the first roll call was completed and announced the call was ordered for another ballot, and so on and on and on until the 103rd ballot, when Jno. W. Davis was nominated.

The Mississippi delegation voted as a unit. For the first 15 ballots our vote was cast for Sen. Pat Harrison. After we had complimented Sen. Harrison with these ballots we then took a poll for the next choice. We found our delegation badly mixed but all willing to abide by the majority and vote as a unit. The first poll taken carried the 20 votes of Mississippi to John W. Davis, the Davis majority being a fraction of one vote. In the outset Sen. Stephens was for Sen. Ralston. Judge Byrd and Mr. Richardson were for Underwood, Judge Deavors, Judge Dinkins, Mr. Howie, Mr. McIntyre, Dr. Young, Mrs. Saunders, Mr. Conner, Mr. Roberts and perhaps others, were for Mr. Davis. Pat Harrison, Gov. Whitfield, Mrs. Somerville, Hugh Wall, Wiley Blair, Mr. Sharp Gen. Knox Mr Toombs, Mr Kennedy Mr. Sillers and the writer were for McAdoo. These lines varied somewhat but seemed to indicate the delegates preference. There were some other delegates who voted for different ones at different times, not being positively lined up with any particular candidate. The fourth day of the convention Mississippi's vote was switched to McAdoo and for several ballots he was given our 20 votes. The vote was switched more or less from that time on to the end of the convention. Some of our delegates went home and their alternates were left to vote, some went home and left no alternate and so there were some changes all along. Some of our delegates after voting for McAdoo for several days lost hope and cast their lot with other candidates, some became convinced that McAdoo was the logical candidate and cast their votes for him. After voting for Davis until it seemed that there was no chance for him some of the Davis delegates went to Ralston, finally Sen. Harrison left McAdoo and went to Ralston and a great many ballots were cast for Sen. Ralston. There were some of us, however, who remained with McAdoo so long as his name was before the convention.

For 99 ballots the contest was between McAdoo and Al Smith. McAdoo, Smith and Underwood were the only candidates who had gone out before the country and asked for instructed delegates, the others were all dark horses and had not been considered by the people at home, except where state delegations were instructed for a favorite son. Each one of these dark horses had been hitched at a convenient place ready to be ridden at any ime there seemed to be a possibility of making a [illegible] For this reason the [illegible] ed to Underwood and if their plans had succeeded they would have named him as the nominee of the party and might have put Al Smith on as his running mate. But wiser and more patriotic heads turned to John W. Davis, a strong character, a stalwart democrat, a campion of Jeffersonian principles, and on the 103rd ballot, at the end of the longest and bitterest national convention every held in the United States he was named as the leader of American Democracy. On the ticket with him is Gov. Chas. W. Bryan of Nebraska, brother of Hon. William J. Bryan, and the combination is a good one, and one with which the Democrats can appeal to the common sense of the American voter and ought to win the presidential elecion.

TYPHOID FEVER

Medical science has made wonderful advancement in many ways within the past few years, but perhaps nothing greater has been accomplished than the control of typhoid fever by the simple and inexpensive method of vaccination. This method of preventing typhoid fever was first practiced in the army about 1909. At that time it was not compulsory in the army, but after being used by those who willed to take it and the results observed it was made rompulsory in 1911. It is said that in two years typhoid fever, which had been the great menace of the army, was banished from the camps and since that time there has been no typhoid fever in the army except a rare case here and there where the soldier was infected before joining the army and being vaccinated

Vaccination has worked with equal success where ever it has been tried out. A few years ago there were a great many cases of typhoid fever in Tippah county every year. Now since vaccination has been practiced by thousands of our people it has been reduced to a minimum. Last year only 16 cases were reported in the county, two of whom died. This year, up to date, only four cases have been reported. Out of these 20 not a one had been vaccinated. No person in Tippah county, according to the report of the county health officer, who has been vaccinated has had typhoid fever. This record ought to be sufficient to convince any one that there is no excuse for having typhoid fever, when it can be so easily prevented.

CHANCELLOR POWERS LET OUT

The board of trustees for the university and colleges held a meeting a few days ago and let out Chancellor J. N. Powers of the University. They did not elect a successor to Mr. Powers but arranged to have vice-chancellor, Alfred Hume, to act as chancellor for the ensuing year. Just why they did not elect Mr. Powers we do not know. No reason for their action has been given so far as we know. Mr. Powers has been in charge of the University for about ten years. He has brought the attendance up from around 300 to 800. There is a fine democratic spirit among the students and everything seems to be

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FRIDAY M...
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At the Home of the ...
Mrs. Broach ...

Assembly Singing—"America," le...
accompanist, Mrs. Sessums.
Invocation—Reverend E. S. Lewis
Minutes.
Reports from Clubs of the District,
Talk by State President, Mrs. J. ...
Reports of District Departmental C...
Citizenship—Mrs. H. B. T...
Legislation—Mrs. Battle B...
Literature—Mrs. L. H. St...
Education and Hebron S...
Fant.
Industrial and Social Condi...
Press—Miss Helen Crooks.
Public Health—Mrs. J. L. S...
Art—Miss Marjorie Woods.
Music—Mrs. Mamie Carter
Forestry and Wild Life—M...
Miss. Federation Endowment
Home Economics—Miss Susi...
Civics—Mrs. Frank McCorm...
Adjournment at 12:15 for lunch at t...
and visitors guests of the Club

FRIDAY AFTERNOON—1...
At the Club Ho...

Invocation—Mrs. Somerville.
In Memory .....
Reports of District Chairmen, continue...
Presentation of Loving Cup.
Reports of Committees.
Election of Officers.
Selection of Place of Meeting for 1924.
Minutes.
Adjournment at 3 P. M.

there was great confusion at times ...
was feared that there might be blood...
upon the floor of the convention.
much was this feared that hundreds o...
tra policemen were put on duty and ...
the issue was sprung they filed dow...
aisles until there was a stream of ...
coats in every direction. This discu...
took place on Saturday night, the ...
day of the convention and it was ...
o'clock Sunday morning when it wa...
ished and the convention adjourned.
closing speech in favor of the majori...
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entirely, simply ignore it, was ma...
Hon. William J. Bryan. The gal...
which were packed and jammed with...
York people, mostly opposed to the ...
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proceed, and never did get a decent ...
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unbecoming scene. Oscar W. Unde...
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form. The vote was finally tak...
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tion by this false issue that w...
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tions. Now this brought us to the ...
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tory, confused wrangling and bi...
troversy, all were glad to see the ...
the Sabbath—the day of rest.

Sunday was a busy day with t...
dates and the bosses. Around ...
it was little different from ot...
Conferences were being held, p...
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successful candidate. The "dark horses" would not give up but held on during the long, bitter struggle between the New York governor and the California candidate.

There seemed to be a common ground on which the supporters of Smith and Underwood could get together any time but such was not true of other candidates. Sen. Ralston and John W. Davis were real candidates, that is they were presented on their merits and in good faith, but the others, with the exception of the three real candidates mentioned above, were simply there with their political lightning rods up hoping against hope that the convention would be deadlocked and tied up and each one believed out of the abundance of his own vanity that the gods would decree that he be selected to break the deadlock. It was a sad spectacle of stupendous selfishness, where a bunch of men were willing to tie up their party in hopeless confusion, endless deadlock, rend it in twain and destroy its hope of success all for the purpose of incubating personal ambitions which could never command the decent respect of a great national convention.

McAdoo stood on the one side for prohibition, progressive democracy and common sanity. The Al Smith organization on the other hand stood for the propagation of religious prejudice and intolerance, whiskey etc. Davis and Ralston, it is understood, agreed very closely with the attitude of McAdoo on public questions, just where the favorite son darkhorses stood no one knew except that they "stood hitched."

This was the first conventon to be held in New York since Horatia Seymour was nominated in Tammany Hall in 1868. And Tammany Hall and thousands upon thousands of others in New York brought to bear on the delegates ever possible influence for the naming of Al Smith as the presidential candidate. The stay in New York was prolonged for the purpose of wearing out and starving out the delegates and forcing them to accept compromises.

But out of what seemed one time to be hopeless chaos and confusion came a happy ending. After McAdoo withdrew from the contest Sen. Ralston could have been the nominee and ... a very ...

the clean and all right around ... tion.

If the chancellor has been guilty of bad conduct the board might as well take the public into their confidence and let the facts be known. Unless they take such a course it will be the prevailing opinion over the state that it was a case of small, petty politics that controled the board in letting out a man who has been a great success at the head of the University. So far as the Sentinel knows the only offense committed by Mr. Powers is that he has been the friend and supporter of former Sen. Vardaman and that he invited B... to take breakfast with his family morning. If the board has any good son for the action taken and will make it public the Sentinel will be glad to publish it.

The real joke of the Democratic convention was the tel... Cox of Ohio ... students ... didate for ... maining ... delegation ... den had ... telegram ... his way ... vention ... than of ...

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ade wonderful s within the past nothing greater n the control of le and inexpen- n. This method r was first prac 1909. At that ry in the army, hose who willed observed it was It is said that ver, which had f the army, was and since that typhoid fever in case here and was infected be- being vaccinated d with equal suc- een tried out. A re a great many Tippah county vaccination has nds of our people minimum. Last reported in the d. This year, up have been report- t a one had been in Tippah county, t of the county been vaccinated This record ought nce any one that r having typhoid easily prevented.

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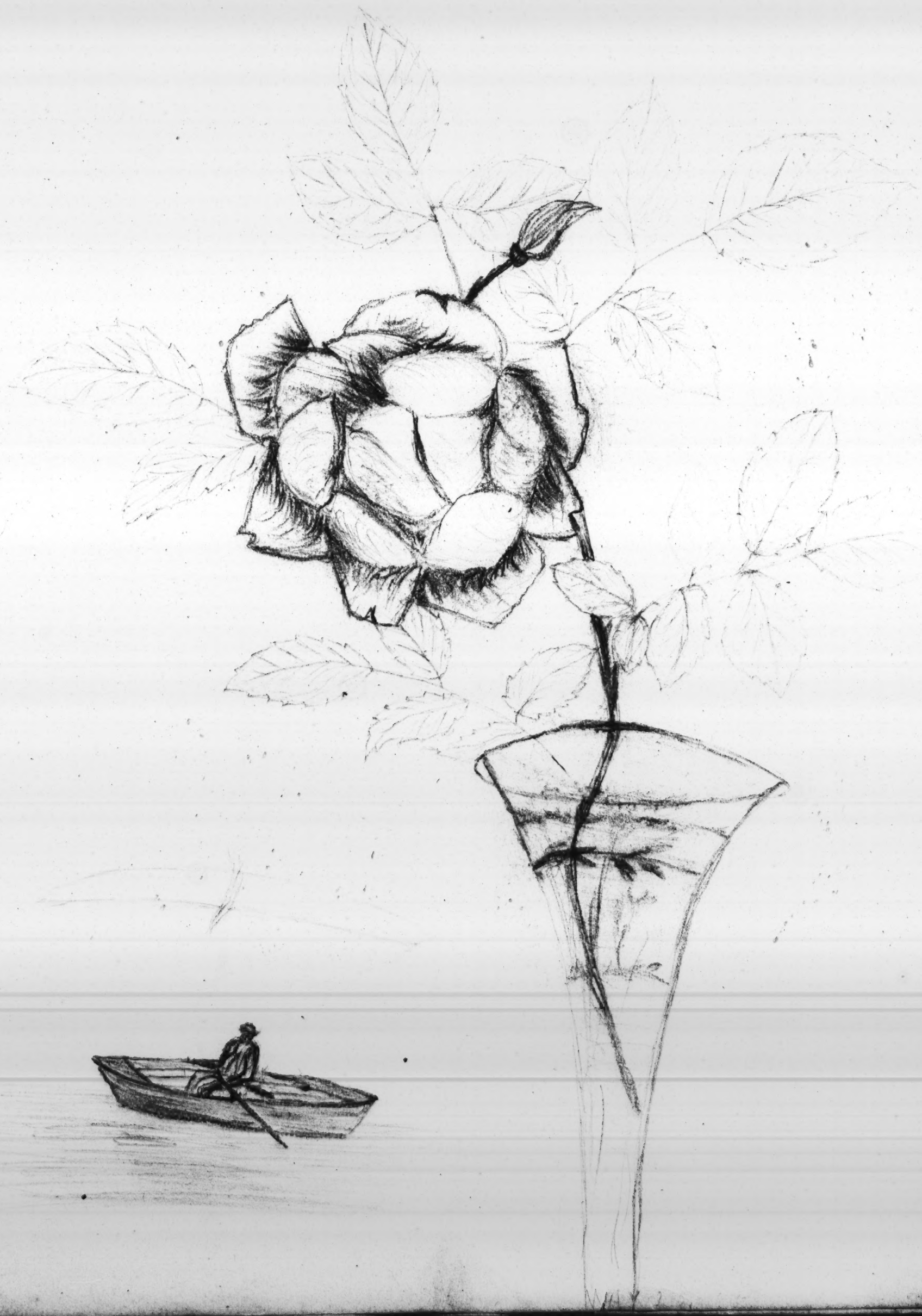
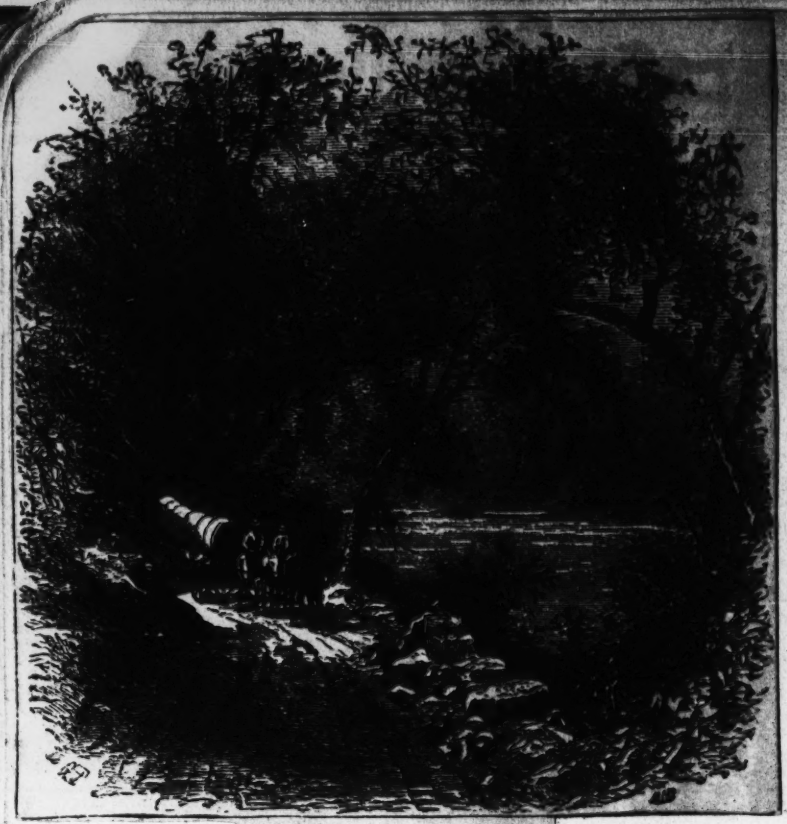
s for the univer- meeting a few days or J. N. Powers of d not elect a suc- ut arranged to fred Stone, to act ... just ... Mr. ge of the Univer- He has brought around 500 to 800 tic spirit among ... to be





Along the French Broad River.

(Continued o

In The Past..

25 Years Ago
Jandary 24, 1918

When a can of tomatoes was opened on Saturday by the cook at Mrs. Robert Somerville's home, ground glass was found in the tomatoes. Mrs. Somerville has "home canned" a lot of vegetables last summer but the supply having been about exhausted the cook opened the first can of a case put up by a large Baltimore factory and purchased from a local grocer.

Mrs. Somerville had cautioned the cook to look at the vegetables before serving them and she did finding the glass. Mrs. Somerville saw it herself and called in a neighbor who also saw it. Another can was opened and glass was found in it. Mr. Sid Evans had a similar experience last week. This is a serious matter and should receive the attention from grocers and health officers.

Red Cross workers wi
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50 Years Ago
Greenville Time
June 17, 1893

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(Continued on page 8)

In The Past...

25 Years Ago
January 27, 1918

Fair and colder tomorrow night and Thursday; much colder Thursday in south portion.

Mr. Ralph B. Claggett left today for Columbus, Ohio, for the school of aeronautics of the United States army. Mr. Claggett looked every inch the soldier in his uniform when he left this morning. He is a graduate of V. M. I., and hence has much general military training.

The work of the surgical dressings in charge of Miss Louise Berry, Miss Lucy Somerville, Miss Lucy Alexander and Mrs. C. P. Williams, who have recently qualified as instructors will continue at the residence of Mrs. Le-Roy Percy, from 10 a. m., to 5 p. m., daily and also Friday night.

Mr. Will A. Percy left New York a few days ago for "somewhere in France" to enter the active service of the United States army on the battle front.

Master Howard Hood, the bright little son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hood is ill with the measles, but is getting better.

Mamie Link left a few days ago to visit in Henderson, Ky., and to go from there to New York on a business trip.

Mrs. Roger B. Johnson is a patient in the Sanitarium. She is from Cleveland but has many friends here in Greenville.

In The Past.

25 Years Ago
January 21, 1918

Mrs. Charles Williams, Misses Lucy Somerville and Louise Berry and Lucy Alexander are in Jackson as delegates from Greenville to attend the surgical dressing instructions.

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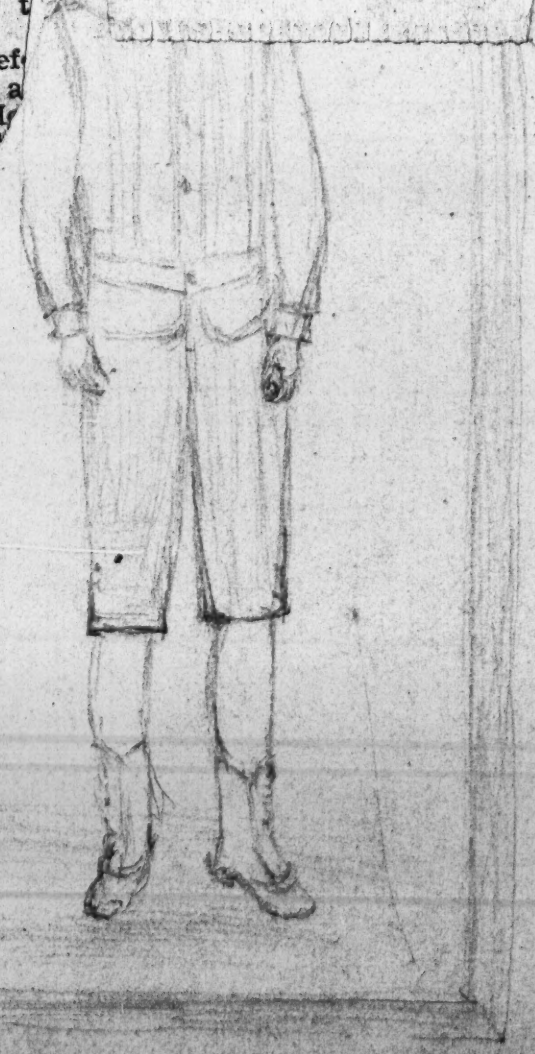

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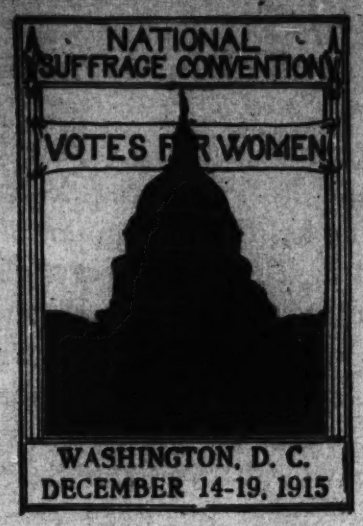

CALL TO THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

THE National American Woman Suffrage Association issues the Call to all members and friends for its Forty-seventh Annual Convention, to be held in Washington, D. C., at the New Willard Hotel. December 14-19, 1915.

In the long years of work for equal suffrage no year has been so crowded with self-sacrificing labors for the cause as this, and no year so significant of the early ultimate triumph of woman suffrage. As we issue this Call four great campaigns for equal suffrage are in progress in four Eastern states. Thousands of women are working indefatigably with voice and pen, and tens of thousands contributing in time and money to win political freedom for women in these states. Other states are rapidly preparing for active campaigns in 1916. At the same time the National Association is putting forth the strongest efforts to win nation-wide equal suffrage through the passage of its historic National Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

We shall come together at this, our Forty-seventh Annual Convention, larger in numbers, more united in spirit and effort, and more assured of early success for nation-wide suffrage than ever before. We urge our affiliated Associations to send full delegations to the Convention, that we may learn from each other's experiences, be inspired by the courage, the sympathy and counsel of fellow workers, and that our future plans and work may be guided by conclusions reached in full and free conferences as to their wisdom and efficiency.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association is a democratic body, governed by the votes of the representatives of all of its affiliated

Associations. At its Annual Convention the work of the past year will be fully reported, the plans and policies for the coming year agreed upon, and the leaders of the National Association chosen for the coming year.

We shall gather in convention this year with renewed zeal and inspiration, rejoicing that the long struggle for the new freedom for women is nearing an end. Public opinion for equal suffrage has increased a hundredfold in this fateful year. It seems borne in upon the most conservative that it is only a matter of time when nation-wide political freedom will be granted to women as an inevitable outcome of our democracy, and the last step in the great experiment of self-government.

The most terrible war in history is holding us all in the grip of its horrors, and emphasizes anew the need of women in the world's councils. Never have such multitudes of women been so stirred to new energy and effort for equal suffrage as now, when they realize their helplessness, without political power, to help prevent the waste and the fratricidal horrors of war. With one accord representatives of the women of all nations assembled at The Hague in a Peace Congress, and for future war prevention declared:

> "This International Congress of Women declares it to be essential, both nationally and internationally, to put into practice the principle that women should share all civil and political rights and responsibilities on the same terms as men."

From the vantage ground of a year of unprecedented advance toward equal suffrage and of marvelously growing public sentiment for its enactment into law, the 1915 Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association assembles to gather new wisdom and inspiration for the final drive in overcoming the obstacles still blocking the way to the triumph of equal suffrage in the foremost nation of the world.

ANNA HOWARD SHAW,
KATHARINE DEXTER MCCORMICK,
NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE,
KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS,
EMMA WINNER ROGERS,
NELLIE SAWYER CLARK,
SUSAN WALKER FITZGERALD,
HELEN GUTHRIE MILLER,
RUTH MCCORMICK,

General Officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Plan Now to Attend the Convention Without Fail

NATIONAL COLLEGE EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE

MEETING OF ANNUAL COUNCIL

December 18. Morning session, 10:30 A. M. to 12:30 A. M.; afternoon session, 3:30 P. M. to 5:30 P. M. The New Willard Hotel.

LUNCHEON OF NATIONAL COLLEGE EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE, 1 to 3 P.M.

Continuous speaking. President M. Carey Thomas, presiding.

All college women invited. Tickets, $1.00. The New Willard Hotel.

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> "This International Congress of Women declares it to be essential, both nationally and internationally, to put into practice the principle that women should share all civil and political rights and responsibilities on the same terms as men."

From the vantage ground of a year of unprecedented advance toward equal suffrage and of marvelously growing public sentiment for its enactment into law, the 1915 Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association assembles to gather new wisdom and inspiration for the final drive in overcoming the obstacles still blocking the way to the triumph of equal suffrage in the foremost nation of the world.

ANNA HOWARD SHAW,
KATHARINE DEXTER MCCORMICK,
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KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS,
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SUSAN WALKER FITZGERALD,
HELEN GUTHRIE MILLER,
RUTH MCCORMICK,

General Officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Plan Now to Attend the Convention Without Fail

INFORMATION FOR DELEGATES

The headquarters of the National Convention will be at the New Willard Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, F and Fourteenth Streets, Washington, D. C. Car lines run from the Union Station. The College Equal Suffrage League of Washington will maintain a bureau of information at the Union Station two days previous to the Convention.

HOTELS

All the hotels in the following list are within one block of one of the two car lines passing by the New Willard. Streets are numbered and lettered, so distance from headquarters hotel may easily be determined.

The New Willard, Pennsylvania Avenue, F and 14th Streets.
E, Single room without bath, $2.50 up; with bath, $3.50 up.
Double room without bath, $4.00 up; with bath, $5.00 up.
Double room with two single beds and bath, $5.50 up.

New Ebbitt, secondary headquarters, 14th and F Streets, opposite New Willard.
A, Special rate, $3.00, two or more in room. Has reserved room for 200 delegates.

Bellevue, 15th and I Streets.
E, $1.50; A, $4.00.

Buckingham, 920 15th Street, McPherson Square.
A, $2.50.

Hamilton, 14th and K Streets.
E, $1.00; A, $2.50.

Donald, 1012 13th Street, between K and L.

Dewey, 1330 L Street.

Logan, Iowa Circle, 13th and P Streets.
E, $1.00; A, $2.50.

Powhatan, 18th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
E, $1.50.

St. James, 6th and Pennsylvania Avenue.
E, $1.00.

National, 6th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
E, $1.00; A, $2.50.

Winston, 116 B Street, near Capitol.
E, $1.00.

Driscoll, 1st and B Streets, near Capitol.
E, $1.50.

Capitol Park, North Capitol Street, opposite Union Station
E, $1.50.

Continental, next to Capitol Park.

(E, European plan; A, American plan.)

BOARDING HOUSES—ALL NORTHWEST

A uniform price of $1.00 per day for room without board.

Mrs. Kern, 1912 G Street.
Mrs. Saylor, 1202 18th Street.
Mrs. Conway, 1105 K Street.
Mrs. Goener, 1307 Clifton Street.
Miss Townsend, 1343 Girard Street.
Miss Martha O'Brien, 1702 P Street.
Mrs. Hayes, The Le Clede, 1223 Vermont Avenue.
Miss Gilbert, 1327 Girard Street.
Miss Fox, The Le Clede, 1223 Vermont Avenue.

HOSPITALITY

A few delegates will be entertained by Washington suffragists. This entertainment to include lodging and breakfast. For further information address Mrs. Raymond B. Morgan, Vice-Chairman Local Committee, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

In view of the fact that Congress will be in session at the time of the Convention and the winter season in full swing, it is very necessary that the delegates should engage their rooms as far in advance as possible, in order not to be disappointed.

CONVENTION MEETINGS

The Executive Council Pre-Convention Meeting will be December 14, at 9 A. M.

Convention called to order, 11 A. M.

The Executive Council Post-Convention Meeting will be held Saturday, December 18, 9 A. M.

Business sessions will be held in the New Willard ballroom daily, mornings and afternoons.

A small ballroom and other rooms are available for conferences and committees.

There will be evening conferences on Press and Publicity, Campaign Methods and Congressional Work.

There will be a mass meeting December 19 at the Poli Theatre, 3 P. M.

The Publishing Company will have representatives there with literature on exhibition and sale.

Details concerning the Convention will be published in the Headquarters News Letter for November and December.

There will be a Bureau of Information at the New Willard during the Convention.

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Who Takes Care of Mississippi Women?

Opposition to woman suffrage in the south seems to be based upon the theory that men are the real burden bearers, that women are a highly privileged supported class, and because of special and peculiar exemptions from work they should be willing to leave the government in the hands of men.

To what extent is this theory correct?

The census of 1910 gives the number of white females ten years and over in Mississippi 275,329

The same engaged in gainful occupations 54,430

The term "gainful occupation" means a wage earning occupation. It is therefore shown that nearly one fifth of Mississippi women are actually working for wages.

This item does not include women who do their own household and family work.

WOMAN WITH THE HOE.

The largest single class of wage earning white women in Mississippi is composed of those engaged in the various agricultural pursuits 37,043

The next largest class is public school teachers 4,812

The latest Mississippi School Directory issued by the department of education shows the number of white women teachers 4,924

This does not include teachers in private schools which would add materially.

Other classes are dressmakers 2,302
Saleswomen and mercantile 2,019
Stenographers and clerical 1,363

INCREASING.

The proportion of women wage earners is increasing. The census report gives the number of white trained nurses in Mississippi 239

Miss Mary H. Trigg, proprietor of the Greenville Sanitarium and secretary and treasurer of the state examining board, says there are registered nurses in Mississippi 333

She has now on her desk fifty additional applications. Adding to these the practical nurses not holding diplomas and pupil nurses in training, there are certainly at least one thousand white women in this state earning their living in the profession of nursing.

SPECIAL INQUIRY.

At my request a canvass of several Mississippi towns was made with results as follows:

Greenville by Mrs Arthur Hider—

Teachers 20, trained nurses 30, stenographers 25, saleswomen 60, telephone 21, librarian 2, dressmaking 6.

Natchez by Mrs. Ernest E. Brown—

Nurses, pupil and graduate 52, matrons or housekeepers 8, stenographers 50 to 60, clerks and cashiers 130, dressmakers and millinery 35, telephone 18, librarian 2, florists 2.

Columbus by Miss Edna Johnston—

Private teachers 6, saleswomen 48, telephone and telegraph 11, nurses 5, stenographers and bookkeepers 28, dressmakers and millinery 20, matrons and assistants 8, hotel and boarding house 9, cotton mill 24, grocery 5 cashier 4, doctor 1, woman's exchange 1.

Carrollton by Mrs. V. R. Price—

Teachers 10, telephone 1, dressmaking 3, saleswomen and clerical 20.

All of these inquiries are reported as being certainly less than the actual list of all women wage earners.

SIDE LIGHTS.

Four orphan's homes, Masonic at Meridian, Presbyterian at Columbus, Baptist and Methodist at Jackson report a total of 356 girls. Each one reports more girls than boys.

The Normal College at Hattiesburg had last session 367 young women students all of whom says President Joe Cook, "expect to support themselves by teaching."

Hundreds of girls attending the I. I. & C., are preparing to work for their living.

SOME COMP RISONS.

Kansas has had municipal suffrage for years and now has full suffrage, yet Kansas has a smaller proportion of wage earning white women than Mississippi, this means that Kansas has a larger proportion of strictly homekeeping women than Mississippi. The figures for Kansas are, total ..600,319
Wage earning white women 64,348

Census reports classify by parentage as native, part foreign, part native, foreign. Of the first class, strictly native white, South Carolina has a larger proportion of wage earning women than any state in the union.

Comparing five southern states with five full suffrage states the per cent of native white women wage earners is as follows:

South Carolina	27.3	Wyoming	14.5
North Carolina	24.2	Idaho	12.5
Georgia	20.3	Kansas	12.4
Alabama	23.4	California	18.4
Mississippi	19.9	Colorado	16.0

Each of these five southern states has a larger per cent of native white women wage earners than any full suffrage state. Thus it is evident that women voters are good home keepers.

SOME DISABILITIES.

In Mississippi there are 709 stenographers, yet not one of them can add to her salary by acting as notary public, though any man can do so.

The 4924 women teachers have no vote to influence the selection of the men who fix their salaries and decide the regulations under which they must work.

The 2019 saleswomen have no vote to influence selection of the men who make laws concerning hours of labor, sanitary and other regulations.

Mississippi has a ten hour law under which these women work ten hours but there is no law requiring seats to be provided for them.

Mississippi wives own their property, but Mississippi mothers do not own their children.

Kentucky is the only southern state which has written upon its statute books a law protecting "mothers' rights," as follows. "The father and mother shall have the joint custody, nurture and education of their infant child or children and in the event of the death of either of the parents—the survivor shall have the custody, nurture and education and may by will appoint a guardian."

It appears that nearly one-fifth of Mississippi women are actual wage earners, outside of their homes. Another large class are doing just as regular hard work within their homes—cooking, sewing and general housework. Any woman who does her duty as wife and mother carries a full share of duties and responsibilities.

Mississippi women are doing their full share of work let them therefore have the ballot.

NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE,
Chairman Legislative Committee,
Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association.

August 1915.

Published by the Greenville, Mississippi Civic Improvement Club.

DR. ANNA H. SHAW

HONORARY PRESIDENT

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION,

WILL SPEAK AT THE

GRAND THEATER

GREENVILLE, MISS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14

AT 8:30 P. M.

ADMISSION FREE.

Under the Auspices of the Civic Improvement Club

PILOT MEMBERS HEAR READING OF HISTORICAL PAPER

MISS STOCKWELL, MISS TRIGG ARE ON PROGRAM OF MEETING

TWO PAPERS READ

Miss Amanda Worthington, Chairman of the Program for the Day, Pays Tribute to the County Historical Society—Two Papers Are Read.

With almost a full attendance and a number of guests present, the Pilot Club's first meeting of the year, held Monday evening, was a most enjoyable one.

The Pilot Club welcomed as a new member, Mrs. Edith B. Harris, who was present for the first time.

The program for the evening, which was in the hands of Miss Amanda Worthington, club secretary, consisted of interesting historical papers, selected from material now being compiled and indexed under an ERA project. The direction of this work has been placed in the capable hands of Miss Eunice Stockwell, who read the main paper last evening. This was followed by a brief and entertaining account by Miss Susie Trigg of "The Burial of the Carpet Bag."

A display of relics on one of the tables added to the interest of the program. Among these were an old map of Mississippi, the original map of Greenville, a section of one of the court house pillars from the old county seat at Princeton, a piece of wood salvaged from one of the only two houses left when the federal troops burned old Greenville, and a confederate flag. In introducing the principal speaker of the evening, Miss Worthington said:

"Before we begin our brief program this evening I wish to pay a tribute to a little group of intellectual and patriotic men and women who, about a quarter of a century ago, organized the Washington County Historical Society, the first meeting being held in the home of Mrs. Somerville.

"Under the leadership of Mr. Henry T. Ireys and Captain W. W. Stone, who wrote many of its most valuable papers, the society remained active for about two years. During that time, this group of far-seeing citizens of our county wrote their recollections of early times and events, thus preserving for us the very atmosphere of those far-off days "before the war." Most of these fine old people have passed away, but the inspiration of their work remains.

"I was one of the few younger members of the organization, and for the past sixteen years I have been trying to interest people in continuing the work so well begun. About five years ago I discussed the matter with my friend, Miss Stockwell and she and I together made our plans for going on with the work as soon as it could be financed.

"Under the ERA this became possible. The plans submitted through Mrs. Rachel Paxton and Mr. John Hanway were approved. The only stipulation I made in agreeing that the Library would furnish stationery and supplies was that Eunice Stockwell was to be made director of the project. Miss Willia Johnson and two typists were appointed to assist her.

"Miss Stockwell is very modest about her talents and she has stipulated that I am not to throw her any bouquets, but this much I am going to say before she can stop me: She has the flair for research work, the passion for accuracy, the sense of proportion, the knolwedge and love for her community that must enter into the make-up of a good historian."

Miss Stockwell's Paper

Miss Stockwell's paper follows:

When Mississippi was admitted to the Union in 1817, it composed only about a third of the area of the present State, and was composed chiefly of what was known as the Natchez country. All the rest belonged to the Choctaws and the Chickasaws, but even then white settlers greedy for land were crowding over the Indian boundary line. In 1820 General Andrew Jackson and General Thomas Hinds (whose son lies buried in the cemetery across from Court School) were appointed U. S. Commissioners to negotiate with the Choctaws for more land. By the Treaty of Doak's Stand, signed in October of that year, a vast area comprising the present Hinds, Washington, and other counties was acquired. The following year this territory was organized under the name of Hinds county (the present counties of Copiah, Rankins, and Washington were included in Hinds). Later Yazoo county was created, taking in the present Washington county, and in 1827 Washington county was created, but was then much larger than the county known by that name today.

New Mexico First County Seat

The first county seat of the new Washington county was New Mexico, about 5 miles below the present boundary line and 9 miles below Princeton, which was located near what later became Leota. An incorrect description of the territory of Washington county led to the error in locating a county seat at New Mexico, so a change became necessary and Princeton was selected.

In and about Princeton lived families who were not only socially prominent, but were people of wealth and culture and large land owners. For 5 years the town grew, the country back of it being rapidly developed. The wealthy planters of the Lake Washington and Deer Creek sections desired easy and rapid access to the Mississippi River, for freight and for travel, so in 1836 the Lake Washington-Deer Creek Railroad and Banking Company was chartered. If the railroad were not built in two years the charter was to be forfeited and void. As we all know, the railroad was never built, and nearly half a century elapsed before the sound of the locomotive was heard through forest and canbrake and over fertile fields.

I wonder how many of us realize that the Greenville of today is the third town of the same name in this state. The first town of that name was in Jefferson county on the Natchez Trace, a flourishing community about 1800. In that neighborhood stood and is still standing today in all its massive dignity, "Springfield," the house in which Andrew Jackson and his beloved Rachel were married. In that little town Jefferson Davis attended school, and there, too, Sargeant Prentiss was a tutor before he rose to fame as one of America's greatest orators.

The first Greenville in Washington county, usually called Old Greenville, was named for General Nathaniel Green, devoted friend of General George Washington. Just when this little town had its beginning I have been unable to ascertain definitely, but it was between 1830 and 1840.

Let us hear of the little town as described by Mr. Henry T. Ireys when as a boy of 15 he visited it in 1852:

"It was like landing in the wilderness. Timber was standing, the streets were muddy and not well defined, and planks placed lengthwise served for sidewalks. We were greeted by some citizens of the place and the proprietor asked us to the hotel. It was about dinner time and we sat down to the table—no bill of fare, but our eyes saw at a glance bear meat, venison, and spare ribs, sweet potatoes, corn bread, milk and coffee. If the hotel had a name at that time I have forgotten it, but I do not forget the streams of cold air that came through the unbattened cracks—it was winter time and cold."

The inhabitants of Old Greenville in 1852 were Mr. Willis Rubards, clerk of the court; Mr. Jack Caughey, circuit clerk; Dr. Philip A. Schuyler, nephew of General Schuyler; Dr. John L. Finlay and his wife, the lovely Mrs. Ann Finlay, whom many of us remember so well; Mr. J. S. Penrice and wife (grandparents of Mrs. J. C. Greenley); Mr. Bell, hotel proprietor; Mr. Small, father of Mrs. Strum, who kept a bowling alley and livery stable; Mr. Hudson, blacksmith; Mr. Caughey, school teacher; Colonel Charles Robards, land speculator; Mr. Abram Smith, lawyer, and his wife, the well known and benevolent Mrs. Myra Smith (grandparents of Mrs. N. Somerville); Morris Ashe, merchant and later banker; and Charley Roth, merchant.

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT-TIMES, GREENVILLE, MISS., TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1935

After the village grew to a town of about 500 inhabitants there were one or two churches, a few stores, and most of the homes were very simple, but Mrs. Ann Finlay and Mrs. Myra Smith had really nice and commodious homes.

The little town was destroyed by the shelling of Union gunboats, in retaliation, the Federals claimed, for the firing of its citizens into their portholes. Only one or two houses escaped the conflagration.

As the river bank was caving, it was decided not to rebuild on the same site, but to move a mile or two up the river to a spot of high land which seemed to be more protected from the river's current, as Island 83, more familiarly known as Sutton's Island, approximately 1,000 acres in extent, separated the site from the main river channel.

The land selected was a part of "Blantonia" plantation, owned by Mrs. H. B. Theobold, who has frequently been called "the Mother of Greenville."

In the fall of 1865 a beginning was made. Mr. Caffall and Mr. Meisner built houses for business to which were connected family living quarters. The first residence built was that of Mrs. Ann Finlay on Washington Avenue near Poplar, the corner long known as Brill's corner. This house, slightly changed, stands today at 706 Central Avenue.

We are all familiar with the horseshoe lakes formed by the Mississippi River, most of them before the white man ever saw the great Delta. There is one lake of more recent date in whose forming man had a part. There are several accounts of this event of the 50's, one by Colonel A. J. Paxton, another by Captain W. W. Stone, and a third by Mr. Sam Worthington. In the main they agree, but they vary enough to make them interesting. It seems that Marcus Johnson owned a plantation in Arkansas, located on a point extending into the River and subject to overflow and to caving. He conceived the idea of a cut-off, which he hoped would protect his land from flood and stop its loss by caving. He and neighboring planters to the north took their negroes and spades and dug a ditch across 300 yards which formed the neck of the point.

His exasperated neighbors to the south came with their guns, negroes, and spades, and filled up the ditch, and thus the conflict raged between the two factions until 1858, when Old Man River once and for all settled the matter in favor of Johnson by cutting a channel wide enough for steamboats to pass through.

As late as 1878 boats passed through Lake Lee, which was still open to traffic, just as the river front of Greenville is open, although a large part of the current is passing through the cut-off. Miss Mary Worthington, daughter of Samuel Worthington (later Mrs. James Stone), named the lake in honor of the South's great chieftain, Robert E. Lee.

In the early days that part of the river which later became Lake Lee was properly called American Bend, but the roustabouts had another name for it, growing out of conditions in the early days of the steamboat.

The boats used wood for fuel and cord-wood was in demand along the bank. Keen rivalry arose among the sellers of wood, and regardless of the hour of a boat's arrival they rushed aboard to make a sale. In their haste little though was given to personal appearance, so the negroes dubbed the bend "Shirt-tail Bend."

Facing this bend lay Wayside with its wide and fertile acres. Let us hear a little of what one of the sons of its war-time owners recounts in his reminiscences, given many years later:

"The first real war I saw was in March, 1863. I waked up one morning and looking out of the upstairs windows at Wayside, saw thirty gunboats and transports anchored in front of the Wayside house; the levee bristled with cannons and armed Yankees, both infantry and cavalry swarmed everywhere. This alarming state of things had been brought about by the fact that the Confederate government had stored twenty thousand bales of cotton a few miles back of Wayside; my father also had several thousand bales, and some other planters had a considerable lot stored in the same place. It was a rich find for the Yankees, and they immediately started with one hundred wagons and six hundred mules taken from my father and others, to haul this cotton; they were a month to the day getting it all hauled, the roads being in a usual fearful February and March condition; there must have been at least ten thousand men on this expedition, for their camps were scattered all over my father's Wayside, Redleaf, and Mosswod plantations; they wrought fearful havoc during this month; they carried off all the mules and horses and ate a thousand head of cattle and a thousand head of hogs and fed away and destroyed at least ten thousand bushels of corn for my father.

"This cotton, some twenty-six thousand bales, was taken to Memphis, Tennessee, and auctioned off at fifty cents a pound."

In passing, it is interesting to note that Washington county voted against secession, but when it became an accomplished fact, scores of her sons went forth to fight for the Confederacy.

During the years of the great conflict many southern court houses were burned by the Federals, among them the one in Old Greenville, but the county records were saved by a negro slave owned by Mr. Andrew Carson, Sheriff of Washington county.

The records were packed in tin boxes, placed in a covered wagon, and put in sole charge of Martin Marble, who took them to the canebrake and hid them there until all danger had passed. He told my mother that one time Union soldiers passed so near his hiding place that he could hear their voices.

Only Uncle Martin and Mr. Carson knew the whereabout of these valuable records, but sealed directions for locating them were placed in Finlay's Drug Store in Old Greenville. The store was burned when the town was destroyed, but Mr. Carson and Uncle Martin both returned safe and sound from the army.

Some of you remember this remarkable negro, and it is with pleasure that I pay him tribute tonight for his unfailing loyalty to his white friends.

The people of Greenville and Washington county have experienced fire, flood, pestilence, war, and reconstruction, all of which they have met with unsurpassed courage. Of all their experiences, perhaps that which tried their souls most severely was the period of reconstruction, so aptly styled by Claude G. Bowers, "The Tragic Era." As all things human, both good and evil, must end, so in the 70's this terrible period was over and once again the Southern white man was master of his own political destiny. We can scarcely realize the relief and the joy this regained freedom brought. I will ask Miss Sue Pelham Trigg to tell us something of her personal recollections of those days.

Miss Trigg's Paper

Miss Stockwell's paper was followed by Miss Eusie Trigg's account of

Burial of the 'Carpet Bag"

After the long, dangerous, but finally successful struggle to overthrow the rule of the "Carpet Bag" regime, with its appointees and laws made by the famous "Black and Tan" Convention of 1871, the reaction was at times of a most humorous nature.

These men, the cream of our land who had been living under the pressure of the heel of the "Scallawag," the "Carpetbagger," and the ignorant (and sometimes vicious) negro, were able to indulge in actual frivolity o glee and relief.

At no time nor place was a more elaborate display of this state of mind evidenced than in Greenville, on a rainy November day, when the dripping rain drops and falling leaves gave a natural background of grief for the great funeral—that of the "Carpe Bag"!

I remember well standing on our front gallery on Davis Street and watching the procession march solemn ly through the deep mud of Walnut Street, with many drums beating a dirge and men's voices singing funera hymns. There was a scant half dozen houses between our home and the Court House on Nelson Street, so we not only heard but could almost see the funeral. In the procession there came first a number of men with crepe banded sleeves, who acted as pall bearers, then a "guard of honor" on either side o a farm wagon with its sides leveled to the bed. On this rested a huge coffin covered with black cloth which hung in folds. This was followed by every Washington Countian who could get to town that day, for the obsequies had been heralded by a county-wide distri bution of "funeral notices." It was then a common custom in case of a death to send a printed notice of the time and place of funerals—there being no daily papers nor telephones to make such matters public.

The wails of grief, songs of woe, and roll of the drums were kept up until the company reached the Court House, and here within an enormous grave in the southwestern corner of the yard was lowered this great coffin containing a carpet bag

Immediately the drummers and voices struck up theinspiring strains of Dixie, which was followed by the "Rebel Yell." So far as I know, this was the last time that mighty yell was ever given in our county.

The grave was filled and the mourners stayed to listen to the orations delivered by many speakers in few or many words as the personal urge was felt. These were concluded by the speeches of the day made by Colonel Percy and Judge Trigg.

These eloquent men had spent near two months in the saddle by day and speaking by night to small crowds in the scattered neighborhoods until every man had been reached. Their homes in Greenville were guarded at night by the young men of the town, as it was feared that harm might come to their loved ones while they were out on their dangerous circuit of patriotic duty.

Of course, every county in the state had staged a spectacular fight to overthrow the hateful rule of the foreigner with his tradition of treachery and his withh is tradition of treachery and his badly misused power.

This was a dangerous game they had played but the stake was high and very precious, life, liberty and ease of mind

VOTER, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1923.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF WOMAN'S ORGANIZATIONS IN MISS.

Editor's Note:
(We are very glad indeed to publish this article from Mrs. Henderson. Our editorial, "A Legislative Council" referred to by her was not intended as any disparagement on the splendid work already done by the women of our state, but as a suggestive plan for even greater accomplishments in the days before us.)

To The WOMAN VOTER:-

In your issue of March 30th, you have an article, "A Legislative Council", so full of misinformation, that I think it would not be fair to you or to the womenwhohave for many years been working unitedly for certain legislation for the benefit of women and children, and who in that time have secured the following: Raising the age of consent from 12 to 18 years, establishing the office of Factory Inspector establishing the Industrial and Training School, and the Colony for the Feeble-minded, and securing the passage of the Abatement and Injunction Law, and others which I will not take the space to enumerate, for me not to send this correction. The Central Committee of Woman's Organizations in Mississippi was the pioneer in uniting all organizations of women in any state work for the benefit of women and children; and when Mrs. Pennybacker was President of the General Federation Women's Clubs she was in our state at the State Federation annual meeting and was so struck with the method employed by the women of Mississippi that she wrote to the chairman of the Central Committee asking for full information as to the formation of the committee, its construction, method of work, membership etc., and recommended in the official organ of the General Federation that the other states establish such a medium for co-operation, in their work. After the establishing of the Legislative Council by the General Federation, Mrs. White, its chairman was in Jackson and at her request the Chairman of the Central Committee explained to her the committee's plan of work, what it had accomplished and what it was then trying to do, and she stated that Mississippi did not need a Legislative Council, as the Central Committee was doing just the work the council was created for. Personally I have always believed that the work of the Central Committee was the inspiration of the establishing of the Legislative Council, though I have never seen that it was, from an authoritative source.

This Central Committee is composed of 2 members from each of the following organizations:

Miss. Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss. W. C. T. U., Miss. Society D. A. R., Miss. Division U. D. C., Miss. Kings Daughters, Miss. P. T. A. and Mothers Congress, Miss. Teachers Association, Miss. League of Women Voters, (taking the place of the Miss. Suffrage Association), and the Anumni Association of M. S. C. W. The committee is regularly organized with a subcommittee on Legislation, who has always lived in Jackson. The first being Mrs. H. C. Alexander who held the place until she left the state two years ago. Mrs. Crisler of Jackson, was then appointed to the place and had the very hard and almost hopeless task of getting the legislature to do a thing (establish a place for the care and rehabilitation and detention of the professional prostitute) which it had already refused to do, at the last previous session. And voting of an appropriation of $3500.00 for a professional survey of the higher educational institutions of the state, with a view to putting them on a millage basis as to appropriations, and making the Board non-partisan, by a legislature already under severe criticism for its appropriations made the previous session, and with a very general howl for retrenchment.

The first failed of passage when the chairman of the Central Committee and its sub-chairman were in Jackson, the first going there for several days' stay at each of six different times during the session, and one day of the session the heads of most organizations represented on the committee came to Jackson and did what they could for the bills. So that it could not have been for the lack of work, and the right kind too, for Mrs Alexander the chairman of legislation was in Jackson all the time and directed the work, and she had had much experience to guide her, and she did all this which you think a secretary should do. The Central Committee is also responsible for Mississippi having any kind of compulsory education, and means to keep at it until we have an up-to-date law with regard to it.

I think we should keep for Mississippi the credit for all she has done, for though her workers have not had paid secretaries nor official organs they have done a fine work, one which the women at least should look into before they belittle their work and methods. I am sure that you do want to be fair to Mississippi women so I ask that you publish this correction.

(Signed) Lizzie George Henderson.
(Until Recently chairman of the Central Committee.)

A a	ah	O o	koo
L b	bay	R r	err
L c	tsay	S s	ess
L d	day	T t	tay
E e	fey	U u	oo
F f	eff	V v	fow
G g	gay	W w	way
H h	hah	X x	
J j	yot	Y y	
K k	kah	Z z	
L l	ell		
M m	emm		
N n	enn		
O o	o		
P p	pay		

Arndt Buerger Campe Luther
Engel Fichte Goethe Herder
Irving Jacobs Kant Lessing
Menzel Neander Opitz Pfeffel
Quandt Richter Schiller Tück
Uhland Wieland Ximenes

Und Zschokken Ae Oe Ue

Die Freiheit ist des Menschen höchstes Glück

Singen
psilanti Ich singe
Du singst
Er singt

Arbeiten
Ich arbeite
Du arbeitest
Er arbeitet

Spielen to play
I wait Kaufen to buy
Trinken to drink
Er wartet

Haben have
Singen sing
Müssen must
Sagen say
Hören hear

Why are you breaking the bread? Are you reading the book? Is the butcher buying the sheep or the lamb? He is buying neither the sheep nor the lamb. He is buying the calf. Does the merchant drink either coffee or tea? What is the cook buying? He is buying none of either. Mustard and sugar. Then does the enemy fear the brave? Why does the mistress buy bread? Do you understand what the teacher says? He sells coffee, tea and sugar. Why does the hunter laugh? The child eats the paper. It thunders.

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Notebook on religion, women, motherhood, 1899-1906.

Volume 9

Nellie N. Somerville

Jan. 1899

E7
35

Radcliffe College Library
Woman's Archives

A-50
v.9

WHOLE VOLUME

FADED TEXT

Some nervous weak short there here.
Power of hell. The surrounding comes thro springs.
What has been [illegible] also be [illegible] readers also, are not always the sowers.
Time dulls the keen edge of suffering
If the way of life be narrow and narrow surely the pathway of power in the service of Christ must be the very straitest and narrowest part of that way.
"Tears" "swept"
Tears of sympathy are no sign of weakness. The heart ~~that~~ is full of divine grace is laying, reaches to the sorrows of others.
Power for achievement means capacity for suffering.

"My word shall not return unto me void"
It spoken or written in advocacy of
any form of truth is barren of results

Oppression of the poor, legal or commercial
is an indication of national corruption
which forbodes the wrath of God

Bible lessons

Isa. 1.

Your hands are full of blood.
Thy princes are rebellious and companions
of thieves, every one loveth gifts and follow-
eth after rewards. They judge not the fatherless
neither doth the cause of the widow
come unto them. Sodom like the
Philistines. Ellen and God is our
Christ. Idols. They worship the work of
their own hands. They have
eyes but they see not. Women vain, intoxi-
cated. Rebellion against God. Chief men accept
bribes. The poor and widows are oppressed.
All worship idols. They are doth cover
like the Philistines. The women are
haughty & wanton.

Follow Me

Romans 3

"For even Christ pleased not himself.
John 5. The son can do nothing of himself.
I can of mine own self do nothing
6. For I came down from heaven not to do
+ mine own will but the will of him that
sent me — As the living Father hath sent
me and I live by the Father
7. My doctrine is not mine but his that
sent me. If any man will do his
will he shall know of the doctrine
8 - And he that sent me is with me the
Father hath not left me alone, for I do
always those things that I please him
And I seek not mine own glory
9 - I must work the works of him that
sent me while it is day
10 - This commandment have I received
of my Father — 11. Father. I thank
thee that thou hast heard me
12 Now is my soul troubled, and what
shall I say? Father save me from

this hour, but for this cause came
I into the world. For I have not spoken
of myself but the Father which sent me +
He gave me a commandment what I
should do and what I should say and
what I should speak: And I know that
his commandment is life everlasting
whatsoever I speak therefore even as the
Father said unto me so I speak.
13- For I have given you an example
that ye should do as I have done to +
you. 14- The words that I speak unto
you I speak not of myself but the
Father that dwelleth in me He doeth
the works- He that loveth me not
keepeth not my sayings and the word
which ye hear is not mine but
the Fathers which sent me. But that
the world may know that I love the
Father and as the Father gave me
commandment, even so I do

+
10 If ye keep my commandments ye
shall abide in my love even as I
have kept my Fathers commandments
and abide in His love. The cup which
my Father hath given me shall I
not drink it. 12 - But go to my
brethren and say unto them "I ascend
unto my Father and your Father & to
my God & your God - As my Father hath
+
sent me even so send I you

Bible Course

Prophecies of Isa - 3-25 - war 4=1, 5-26-30 -
Assyrian invasion 6=11-13, - 1-18-23, 5=8-23
3 = 1-4, 6=1-24, 7=18-25, 8=?
28-1-29 - Destruction of Samaria. Utter
desolation of the land, fall of the proud

Messianic prophecies
Isa-6=13, 2=2-4, 2=14, 20, 21 -, 4=2-6
6=13, 7=14 (the child) 9=1-7
A remnant, a truth, to be saved, a day
of peace and prosperity - 2=14, 9=1-7 -
His name shall be called wonderful

When the conflict between duty & inclination grows sharp and the faithful soul is tempted to rebel against a life on constant self denial, may the Comforter whisper this thought. "The servant is not above his Lord for even Christ pleased not himself."

Power is not an arbitrary gift it is the inevitable result of honest well directed work.

Appreciation of others is the key note of successful pastoral leadership.
Jesus & Nathanael

Luke 18-8 "When the Son of Man cometh shall he find faith on the earth" - The sad note in Jesus life - Frances Willard "I will be a woman.

whom the Lord can direct" 28 - 1848
5-1

At the time of my 78th birthday, as in answer to questions asked me, I thought over & put down the names of ten or twelve men who either personally or by their books had most influenced me. I felt compelled to add the name of one woman - Mary Lyon -

I fear only one thing in the world, that I should fail of knowing my duty, or knowing, should fail to do it" - Mary Lyon.

"The Ministry of Intercession" grew out of conferences held in the Free State Transvaal, Natal & Cape Colony - Went to Wellington in 1872
Pres. So. African General Mission
Member of the Mission Committee of Dutch Reformed Church

The Sermon on the Mount" Matt 5:6-7.
Luke 6 - "He went out into a mountain to pray & continued all night in prayer to God - And when it was day he called unto him his disciples and of them he chose twelve whom also he named Apostles"

Appreciation

If you would be ~~inspire~~ helpful be sympathetic, be appreciative. There is no such inspiration as genuine appreciation it is the secrete of successful leadership. Some who are active in christian work fail at this point. The pastor who stimulates his people to enterprising work is that one who truly appreciates every effort put forth. Superficial defects sometimes cause us to overlook real worth but it was not so with our Lord. Nathanael came doubting yet Jesus said of him "Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile". Appreciation and encouragement will develop gifts & graces in natives which have dwindled & shrunk under adverse influence

Only those who have truly put aside self are fitted for such heavenly ministry.
As self decreases appreciation of others will increase.

Montrose Sep 17-99

"There is a sympathy between those who are to be blessed & those who are to be the means of blessing, & very much by this sympathy" under God souls are taken Spurgeon [Soul winning explained]

"Let integrity & uprightness preserve me" "At this first glance these words might seem to suggest self righteousness on first reading but it is not so - consciousness of integrity is not ~~self~~ righteousness any more than a proper self confidence is vanity. Indeed vain people have

not merely that reasonable self confidence which is one of the ~~foundation stones~~ prerequisites for effective work. Few people face their lives without having at some time their integrity called in question in some form or degree. Such experiences will teach the meaning of the Psalmist's words. Pursued by enemies who hated him with bitter hatred, the temples of his heart were enlarged but was desolate and afflicted — and under such conditions he used these words. It was no vain glorious exultation in his own righteousness, but rather in the spirit indicated by the words of St. Paul — "and having done all

stand" — confessing his weakness and lifting up his soul to God in earnest prayer reviewing the situation in which he is placed, he is comforted as the remembrance of his own integrity is brought to his mind & here he stands, he can go to another man — with a conscience void of offence in the sight of God, standing firmly upon this rock of personal integrity & uprightness he shall not be moved (not even by the slings and arrows of the most outrageous fortune) for he waits on God.

Nov. 1899.

Never discourage any aspiring soul if you can not be sympathetic at least be silent. if you can

can inspire hope at least do not subdue it -
It is a sad sad thing that any soul should ever be made to feel high ideals a reproach -

Intellectual conviction deepens into heart experience under the chastening of sorrow - Then the deep things of God become part of the world's life the words of Christ take on new meaning; belief is changed into knowledge

The Signs of the Times

learn to not discern the signs of the times? God always gives a sign plain enough to those minds & hearts are open to the reception of truth. There is always a heavenly vision for those whose eyes are watching for it. But those who asked for a sign were those who believed not Christ, as Christ himself told them, who had substituted for the plain law of obedience a multitude of observance which no man could endure. What were the signs of the times. Civil - political - social, religious conditions all showed that the time was ripe for the Messiah's coming. When John sent to ask "Art thou he that should come or do we

and that the life met the requirements of prophecy look for another? The answer was in effect this — Read the sign of the times, see where the prophets are they not fulfilled in me — And this answer, showing Jesus the word witness for him, must have been to John more than anything, a word certain assurance than if he had merely said "Yes" — We never realize how totally & fully the Scriptures testify of Christ until we notice how he read them as his witness —

The P. & S. did not read the sign of the times because they did not want to read them — Jesus could see?

Satan has prophets and they are under the inspiration of the evil

Christ read "the signs of the time"
Such was Miss Frances Willard
looking over the whole world
she saw the direction of the
reform current and in her
annual address to the W.C.T.U.
she pointed accurately the trend
of the temperance & social
reforms, and of the opposition
to them —
"The prayers of God's devoted servants
are the shadows of coming
events" — Andrew Murray —
It may be surmised that the
prayers of South Africa's
distinguished citizen, Mr. A.
M. will greatly influence
the ~~fore~~ outcome of the
present war —
What now are the signs

of the times? In every age the great question has been the same; the conflict between the wills of God and the powers of evil, the battle against the hearts of all mankind. But in every age this conflict has varied according to the degree of civilization and the stage of the revelation of God's Purposes.

If we read the times aright we must remember that the conflict is not ended and never will be until the second coming of our Lord and we must ask the question, What form have the conflict assumed?

If we find the answer study all the conditions of life, political

social, intellectual, religious and observe the forces by which unbelief shows itself.

So far has the battle progressed that the practical advantages of Christianity, that is, the advantages of Christian civilization are universally admitted among nations. The great powers of earth are Christian nations and none can be admitted to the "family of nations" without complying with the requirements of Christian governments. For during the days when the church ruled the state men were forced to accept religious belief. That day is past.

Narrow, the subject to our own land

With an age of intellectual activity & great educational advantages we have religious freedom. Religion is respected, benevolence is even fashionable, institutions for charity & christian education are endowed by worldly worthies. It would seem that opposition is dead, that Christ is Lord of all. This is the surface of things — but stop, not the least, yet deceived. The conflict is here. Practical benevolence as the outcome of the doctrine of voluntary love is to plan an argument to be resisted. The Evil One in his wisdom has therefore chosen to contract that and the conflict now has assumed

a more acceptable form.

There is now no objection or opposition to a form of religion; fashionable society builds fine churches, pays preachers & musicians and goes to church on Sunday in dress parade but there is great objection & vehement opposition to vital godliness and the danger is that we may mistake the shadow for the substance and accept the form of religion without its power. Hence Christianity has been accepted by the civilized world but that very fact, unless God's children are watchful, may be the forerunner of a great apostacy. Pure & undefiled religion must never more distinctly on

give liberally, only do not be extreme

brisk than it is now. our army
Heathen nations are awakening
to see whether the practice of
christianity corresponds with
the theory. Narrow the subject to our
country - The world tempts the church
to a compromise - It says, we are
religious, we will fill your churches.
Our church have become a great
ecclesiastical corporation, rich
& powerful but conference reports
last year showed lessening
in number of conversions,
few accessions & something
actual loss
Our conference last year
reported the number of conver-
sions & accessions smaller
than for years.
This should set us to thinking
humanity need is as great as

over & the Lord's arm is not shortened that he can not save. If our church is not increasing in number & in power what is the reason?

Some churches may have the form of godliness without the power & increase in number this the Methodist church will not do. The written laws of our church are too strict to be attractive to those who seek an easy formal religion. People who desire to flee from the wrath to come in a comfortable easy going way will never come into our church.

The Methodist church was raised up to protest against such a religion, to teach the witness of the Spirit in

the conversion of sinners & the sanctification of believers, separation from the world, holy living -
If our church is losing power if conversions are fewer, let us not be blind to that fact nor seek to console ourselves or condone the fault - Let us face the situation honestly ask our Lord to show us the cause & to remove it speedily -
Now to women, let it not be said our church is losing power at a time when women's work is more prominent than ever before

What is the church doing?
How is the time of preachers spent
Prof Evans address - edification
of believers instead of evangelization -

Is it not true?
Suppose the Apostle Paul should
come amongst us - would not
his soul be stirred to see so
many unsaved around us?

The original church on Pentecost
of Pentecost 120 - now how
many & what small results

"When the Son of man
cometh shall he find faith
on the earth"?

Fewer conversions means loss of power. Let us not seek to conceal the fact, let us not condone the fault.

On the day of Pentecost there were 120 persons endued with power commissioned to evangelize the world.
Now in the North Miss. least there are - preachers, church members

Liberation England force the opium trade on China & this her army has taught a lesson in immorality which has shocked heathen India. How shall China be saved from Romish superstition when the U.S. troops assist in desecrating the Sabbath.

The knowledge of good & evil is not of man but of God. The power to recognize sin wherever it appears, to "see the harm" is the gift of the Holy Ghost.

The spiritual eye, the eye of the soul touched by the Holy Spirit, sees that which must ever remain invisible to the natural eye.

For he that is spiritual judgeth all things.

The possession of this divine gift is a leave test of homogeneity to Christ

"Ministry of Intercession" Page 107
"We shall no longer try to work for God and ask Him to follow it with His blessing --- we shall first get from God then turn to men to give what He gave us. As with Christ we shall make our chief work, we shall count no time or trouble too great to receive from the Father; giving to men will then be in power" -
Page 123 - Kneel down and simply believe that the Lord Christ who baptizeth with the Holy Spirit, does now in response to your faith, begin in you the blessed life of a full experience of the power of the indwelling Spirit

Opinions reflect character is an amazing asterisk

S. S. Address — Notes 1900

It is the unnecessary work that accomplishes this result

Duty in general does not appeal strongly to one but a particular duty clearly defined does

The greatest work, the need of the home church

The letter of the law killeth, to do only what is specified, in other words, to do as little as possible. The spirit maketh alive, willingness to do all, to give all good measure, pressed down, running over.

Organizers 3, Miss Redford, Allen
Mrs Kendall besides Miss Bennett
Mrs Blevins just begun - Aug's 64 not
including Miss Bennett North Ala.
Mrs Neville 36 new societies
"Our Home" 2919, increase 356

Week of Prayer $1,977.
Expenses not over 600
Increasing demand for Leaflets
Educational work
Sue Bennett Memorial London Ky
4th year, music, good work, giving encouragement
285 - Income from fees $3,300,
total expense $6,980-76, Aug new cottage
Mrs J. M. Grimes of Ford Ky.
member of Mrs. church. Special
donation of $400 for Mr D. L. Knott
of Lebanon Ky - Enlarged boarding
facilities needed - 7 small cottages -
Lucinda B. Helm Dormitory. A neglected field

which the northern churches have been cultivating for us.

Cuban Schools, Key West, Ybor City, West Tampa. Pupils 442 - teachers 10 assistants 4 - Total expense $6,379-26 - fees helped materially. All report successful work -

Plans for Key West Industrial ~~School & Home~~ Home & School Greenville Tenn, Holston Conf 8 schools Cared for, Value $1,000 Health 4,003.19 - Supplies $577 -

Chinese & Japanese Schools at Los Angeles & San Francisco Total cost 1101-30 - 6 schools in & around San Francisco - Schools are maintained at San Jose, Salinas, Oakland, Los Angeles, Alameda

Los Angeles reports total number taught since March 1 - 1499 - 2,867 - Sunday services by Chinese leader in Chinese, Bible teaching half hour every evening

All day meeting 1st Monday in every month, day meetings in English night meetings in Lithuanian, one hour street meetings. Workers safe, no disorder. Request for prayer 1st Monday in each month for Lithuanian. Represented by Mrs C. Price Brown

Supplies

Mrs J. H. Yarbrough Supt reported the best year's work ever accomplished. Total no of boxes sent 184 value $5,587-
Holston Conference, St. Louis & Tennessee the largest contributors. The dept. supplies a real need.

Baby Roll

Mrs J. L. Grigsby Supt. B. R. reported 3,459 names, an increase of 1,566-

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Plans for Key West Industrial ~~School & Home~~ Home & School Value $1,000 Greenville Sem., Holston Conf. 83 children cared for. Cost 4,003.19 - Supplies $577 -

Chinese & Japanese Schools at Los Angeles & San Francisco Total cost 1101-30 - 6 schools in & around San Francisco - Schools are maintained at San Jose, Salinas, Oakland, Los Angeles, Alameda.

Los Angeles reports total number taught since March 1 - 1499 - 2,967 - Sunday services by Chinese leader in Chinese, Bible teaching half hour every evening

All day meeting 1st Monday in every month, day meetings in English night meetings in Lehmann, one hour short meetings. Workers safe, no discouragement. Request for prayer 1st Monday in each month for Lehmann. Represented by Mrs C. Price Brown

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Systematic + Proportionate Giving
Supt reported great progress
The demand for literature, mission work + stewardship books
on increase Supt absent, report presented by Mrs Alexander -
Endowed 1000 by Supt. for expenses
2,364 pledged - Name of dept. changed to tithing -
Enforced absence of Mrs Supt -
greatly regretted Mrs M. W. Ratcliff

City Missions
Nashville Atlanta, Augusta
New Orleans, Kansas City, Nashville
St Louis, Birmingham, Dallas
San Antonio.
Industrial schools + classes, Kinder garten, Rescue Homes, relieved needy, prayer meetings, Bibles distributed

12 cities have Rds Missions 11 -
city missionaries employed -
Day nursery, Sewing school,
Newsboys club
Property bought in Mobile &
New Orleans during year
Industrial School at Birmingham
Ala, finely arranged, sewing
& cooking taught, 2 yrs old
175 pupils, 14 teachers,

A. B. C. Home value $10,000
Rescue Home Mrs Johnson $50 yr
needed to complete the Establish-
ment of the A. B. C.
San Antonio, Mrs Cunningham
child of providence, good work
poorly supported, no appropriation
from Bd - to obtain door girls
at work all work done by inmates
work at center - Rescue Home

Appropriations for coming year

Parsonages Mrs. G. A. Lyons
Aided by Gen. Bd. 28 $3643 donate
" " Conf. Secs 27 55 $4818 loans
Work projected
behind traffic in girls, our Gen-
Sec. correspond with Sec. of Bds
of other protestant churches
to petition Congress & Pres of
U. S.
Appropriations $14,763-22 parsonages $5055.00
Pledges 2,930 by 13 leaps
Already raised for 20th cent. $7000
Mrs Chacon continued as agent
for A. B. C. Home, Miss Mary
Moore as matron
Local ass'ts com. on 20th cent
to Pres. Sec. & Treas. shall make
written report at monthly
business meeting

Dept. of Literature & Press created
Small appropriations to Nashville
Kansas City & Atlanta City
Missions

Allowance 1000 for organization
work

Friends bring home in litigation

Policy of this Board is to make
all institutions self supporting
Sue Bennett Memorial has only
1/2 of the appropriation of last
year

Key West last year 2600 ± free
this year 1800

Appropriations 1900

Sue Bennett Mem.	16-00
Key West	14 00
West Tampa	5-63
Ybor City	4 00
Jap & Chinese on Pac. Coast	15-00
Hallas	3,900
Organizer	1 000
General Expenses	1 000
Contingent	1 000
Printing	800
Hole	

Mrs Neville Worth. Ala 12 new auxe.

		Members
Nat'l adult societies	1 299 -	20,278
" Juvenile	143 -	3,012
" added		6,417

Board of Missions in 12 cities

Our Homes
on a safe financial basis
in appropriations for it
Supts 5-919 - increase 35-6

Total receipts $33,473-88
Increase $6,000

Bishop Keener

Big-Gen. Bringle Salvation Army
Mrs L. A. Brown Pres. of Chicago
Deaconess Aid Society -

Local women, Mrs Rice, leave
Lyons, Mrs

Dr Brown of Vanderbilt
Sunday Sermons

Picayune & Times Democrat

Barrel #84-00
Mr Philip Werlein on Angel Band - by his sister
Mrs Jennie Henderson's name on Angel Band by the conference

Negro question

Report of Meeting of Woman's Board of Home Missions in New Orleans for Nashville Advocate

The Temptation

Hebrews 1-1-2 - "Hath in these last days spoken to me by his Son".
Hebrews 4-15 - "in all points tempted like as we are yet without sin".
God has spoken to me by his son. The Lord himself said "whither I go ye know and the way ye know".
Jesus speaks to me not only thro his sermons and direct injunctions but thro all the recorded experiences of his life. How many of us have learned a personal lesson from the temptation of our Lord? Have we not regarded it as an experience peculiar to Him and without significance to me beyond the bare fact that we was tempted. Think of it in a practical way. The account of this experience must have been given by the Lord himself and must have been publicly known

since three of the gospels record it. Would it have been told or recorded if it did not contain a lesson for His followers in years to come

And "Jesus full of the Holy Spirit" — Just after His baptism when the miraculous testimony to His sonship had been given He retired to the wilderness being full of the Holy Ghost. There He spent forty days. What is your idea of His occupation during those days? We are told that He fasted, need we be told that He prayed also? In baptism His public work began. He accepted the work which His Father had given Him to do and now His active campaign must begin. Was it not appropriate, was it not necessary that He, like Moses, should spend forty days in fasting and prayer before God in order to get the light of the Holy Spirit upon the work before Him?

does it not seem reasonable to suppose that during those forty days many things that were to come were revealed to Him, that there His plans were made for the first weeks or months of His active ministry?

Have you ever waited before God in prayer when you felt commissioned for some special work? And as you waited and prayed has not light come and how your heart mind and soul have been uplifted - Judge then of the experience of our Lord as the Father's will was revealed to Him.

Thus the forty day - And then the tempter came - To bring these temptations into every day experience what were they - 1st The temptation to use His miraculous power for His own benefit, a selfish use of it we may say - 2nd needless A display of miraculous power. 3rd The

temptation to ally himself with the powers of evil in order to establish his rulership over the world.
~~The description is very graphic yet we~~ may elaborate it. Without correcting the Scripture we may suppose that more passed than is recorded. The Prince of Evil was far too wise to make a direct unconcealed attack, that is the method of honest character, we may suppose the attack was gradual and that many things

What lesson is here for us?
When you go about your daily work either private affairs or special work for God are you never tempted to take a short cut by doing something questionable - learn to see in such things the temptation to rely on the help of the world instead of our divine power

"But the reality, the genuineness, the depth & fervor of self surrender which Jehoiak expects, is met by equal fulness of acknowledgment on His part, alike in heaven & on earth" - Edersheim's Messiah Vol. I Page 652

"It is thus also that many of us whose thoughts have been sorely tossed and whose foundations terribly assailed, may have found our first resting place in the assured unassailable spiritual experience of the past" - Vol II. Page 36

"For confession of the mouth must ever be the outcome of heart belief, and the acclamations of an excited Jewish crowd were as incongruous to the real character of Jehoiak and as prohibitive to the progress of His Kingdom, as if the outward homage of a world which has not heart belief in His power

nor heart experience of His ability and willingness to cleanse the leper and to open the eyes of the blind.

Vol 2. Page 501

On the Resurrection

"With what body shall we rise? Like or unlike the past? Assuredly, most like our bodies will then be this, for the soul will body itself forth according to its past history - not only impress itself as now on the features, but express itself. So that a man may be known by what he is and as what he is. Thus in this respect also have the Resurrection a moral aspect, and is the completion of the history of mankind and of each man.

Edersheim, Messiah

Vol 2 - Page 637 -

Kings Daughters Convention 1901

In the beginning only one thing was preached, Jesus Christ & Him crucified but in process of time what a change has come to pass! Christendom has been divided into many parts each division teaching various doctrines until many times Christ & Him crucified is not preached at all or preached only incidentally. But the tendency of the times is practical. People will longer listen to fine spun theories long drawn out, hair splitting controversial arguments will be hurled at empty benches while the practice of the religion of Christ will draw & hold adherents as it has ever done - and Christians are ready to know theoretical differences in practical work for Christ. The

success of the Kings Daughters is one of the many evidences of this fact

("In my name"
"Abide in me")

Men think of industrial questions women of moral
Mr Burrie fabricated a hero
In spite of all human barriers another influence the age
Satisfied woman divides her time between the card party & the milliner

And our friends are more formidable judges of our character than our enemies. These are they who see us in our moments of weariness, of relaxation, when we are off our guard.

The wise pastor no longer looks upon his church as his field but his force

Bishop Hendrix in U-O-Adv

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"Mother's Influence."

A New York preacher said recently "women are the custodians of men's morals."

Mr Hoe "the mother's influence is stronger than the father's".

It would be interesting to trace the history of the sentiment about "Mother's Influence" Perhaps it began with the birth of Christ. Perhaps the idealization of motherhood began in veneration for the Virgin Mary.

But for the N. Y. man the Ed. of the Adv. might be permitted to express his opinions in peace.

These two expressions show the begining and the end of the theory of woman's influence. If the end were not such an outrage upon justice the begining might be appreciated. Most of the expressions on this subject emanate from men. + it is doubtful whether these gentlemen

have ever sought to learn the views of women, yet, if a woman's influence is so stupendous her opinions should have some weight.
In any relations of life character will tell, if any two people be placed together in any situation, whether they be two men, two women, or one man & one woman, the stronger will carry the greater influence. This is true in family life as elsewhere. The parent who has the stronger character will exert the greater influence. Further, a woman's influence upon her children depends largely upon the treatment she receives from her husband. A man who at all times jealously guards & maintains his position as the <u>head</u> of the family - the man who denies his wife's right to decide any question of domestic policy, will in process of time lead

his children to regard their mothers a kind of upper servant. They may love her in a patronizing way but they will not respect her nor can she influence them. But even when a man accords to his wife the respect which is her due other circumstances tend to destroy a mother's influence upon her sons. When the boys becomes a youth ~~he~~ grows among men he soon imbibes the idea that a woman is not competent to lead & instruct a man, his conclusion is that to be a man he must at once show that his mother can teach him, that, in short, he is not "tied to his mother's apron strings" This is the crucial time for the mother She must now be able to make her son feel that, in spite of all he may hear of the weakness of women, she is wise & strong to teach & direct him & further in spite of all he may hear of ~~the~~ his

moral obligations - or lack of them - purity of life is obligatory upon him. It is the mother against the street, for no youth can be constantly under his mother's eye. In such a struggle only exceptional women will ~~come~~ be victorious. But in spite of the fact that men alone have their political power can alter these outside conditions which ~~destroy youth's~~ neutralize & destroy the mother's influence that sentimental theory serves as a soothing draught to those whose active exertions in worldly affairs could, to a great extent, ~~destroy~~ prevent the temptations which beset young men.

In this critical time the father's example counts largely with his son. If the young man is apt to do what father does rather than what mother says. Divested of prejudice & sentiment the truth

most probably is that the stronger of the two parents will have the greater influence upon the children, that, as a rule, the father will influence sons while the mother will influence daughters.

The opinion that women are the custodians of men's morals will not bear examination. ~~So far~~ From the beginning of history men have constituted themselves the custodians of women's morals. Any reputable man will defend with his life the moral character of the women of his family while he rarely expects those women to inquire into his moral character

Duties of Conference President -
The president is the executive head
It is an anomalous situation to
make the Board of Cor. Secy -
But for this there would be
confusion but the position of the
Cor. Sec. as a member of the Board
gives her an importance which
seems to make here the chief office
This is not the case
(By-law)

The Temptation of Jesus

1st Temptations which come thro physical needs.

2- Temptations to a misuse of faculties powers, talents given to use. A ready tongue - how easily it runs into sin - Or if not misused, thro indolence the talent may be buried. But here is especially a subtle appeal to vanity - show your strength - display your intellectual ability, God gave it you why not use it.

3- To accomplish right ends by wrong means. We may reasonably infer that there was not here a bare invitation to Jesus to worship the Evil One, but an offer of assistance, an invitation to an alliance, to accomplish his sovereignty over the world thro the power of Satan - lehrick came to be made ruler of all the nations of the

earth, doubtless in this forty days of waiting before God the future had been spread out before Him & He knew what was to come — Now comes the temptation to avoid all the suffering & toil, to give up the life of utter dependence upon the Father, to accomplish at once His mission thro' the Evil One.
Temptation to sin in any form does not come in ~~all its~~ barenes & hideousness, ~~[illegible]~~ that would be spreading the net in the sight of the bird — but concealed under an appearance of good and of all the temptations that beset us, not one is more universal than this, to depart from a simple and perfect dependence upon the Father for the accomplishment of all the purposes of life.
The Lords reply to the tempter in each

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instance was an expression of obedience to the will of the Father. It was the Fathers will that he should live in the Spirit not subject to ~~the~~ needs of his body — Thus and thus alone, could He ~~have~~ be able to say "I have meat to eat that ye know not of — my meat is to do the will of him that sent me & to finish his work" —

It was His Fathers will that no vain or needless display should be made of miraculous power. As could he say "I am meek & lowly in heart" —

He was ~~tempted~~ in all points tempted as we are and the one object of all temptation is to separate us from the Father, to win us from entire dependence and complete obedience to His will.

Our protection must be thus living as He lived in the Spirit — ~~they~~ that faith of the

Son of God who loved us and gave himself for us, then will He not suffer us to be tempted above that we are able to bear. but will with every temptation make a way of escape.

"Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh".
Opinions betray character -

A man's expressed opinions are the windows thro which we may look into his soul -

"I am the way" -
The best thing we can do is to show others the way - Christ continued not here, we can not continue. He showed the way. He was in His, in His earthly life the way - If we have in view any good work remember it show above the way, that the work

may continue when we are gone

The Deaconess at Home & Abroad:

We are in the habit of considering our own land the source of the most progressive movements of all kinds, it may be a surprise to many to learn that in such a great movement as Deaconess work we are far behind Europe. Many persons have the idea that American women are too forward too fond of coming to the front in politics, religion &c perhaps the suggestion of a deaconess work in our own church will seem to many a new departure in church work & ~~an~~ unheard of grasping after ecclesiastical promotion on the part of women. The fact is at the present time the institution and work of the deaconess exists in Switzerland France, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden Russia, Austria England & Germany In addition, Spain, Italy, Greece

Turkey, the country of Northern Africa + of Asia Minor as well as isolated mission stations throughout the entire world are now served by deaconesses. Many calls come which can not be supplied because there are no deaconesses to send. Several persons had thought + hoped + attempted something like the founding of a society of deaconesses but the successful revival of the institution in modern times is due to Theodor Fliedner a pastor of the evangelical Prussian church at the village of Kaiserswerth.

A providential work does not come into being full grown. At first only a thought in the heart of some child of God then earnest desire. Then prayer. When the work is begun it must be in faith and success + progress depend upon

the continued faithfulness of that one to whom the work has been committed After having put into operation ~~several~~ a philanthropic institution ~~for a the~~ as a refuge for discharged women convicts the need of trained christian workers to care for them as well as to engage in other work of charity became greatly impressed upon his mind. It was the beginning of a divine unrest that did not cease until plans were made for training school for christian women thro an association called the Rhenish Westphalian Deaconess Society - 1836 -

Like every other humble child of God who is called to do a great work Fliedner little thought of the great future before him. His desire was to see the work begun and he expected and sought to put it in the hands of some other who, in his eyes, was worthier - But where God had laid the

burden upon the heart, there also were the capable hands - The first endowment necessary for the accomplishment of any great work is heart enthusiasm - So Fliedner began with an earnest enthusiastic belief in the necessity for the work and faith that God would direct it. Begun thus with the assistance of a few friends and no property, the work now includes school reformatories, orphanages, lunatic asylums servant girls training schools with affiliated homes throughout Europe, an income of $1,000,000 and the patronage of many persons of rank. In all of their institutions the deaconesses are employed & so are trained in all kinds of service -

The Kaiserswerth deaconesses are not under the control of any church - They take no vows but after passing

a time of probation of receiving their training they agree to serve for at least five years and at the end of that term the engagement is renewed. They may leave at any time for good reasons, giving three months notice. They receive merely their support but are cared for in sickness or old age. The sisters of each house meet together to vote for the admission of new deaconesses & for the election of superintendents. In every mother-house of the Kaisers werth Asch the administrating head is twofold, consisting of a gentleman, who is usually a clergyman, & a lady who is a deaconess. The two are jointly responsible for the acceptance & dismissal of probationers & for the assignment to work.
In 1844 the number of sisters was 7,129. If the number has increased since that

time as before there should now be more than twelve thousand -
The only deaconess institution in Europe that has the formal authority of an ecclesiastical body behind it is the Deaconess Institution of T.S. at Edinburgh which is under the official care of the National Church of Scotland.
The deaconess work in the Church of England has the personal endorsement of many of the dignitaries of that Church

The first deaconess work in America was begun in 1849. Thro Rev. W. A. Passavant of Pittsburgh Pa. Fliedner came to this country bringing with him 4 deaconesses who began work in a hospital in that city
The work as a part of the Kaiserswerth

system did not develop in this country but doubtless the development of deaconess work in other forms is due to that influence.

The Protestant Episcopal church has a training school for deaconesses in New York, one in Philad. This church also has deaconess institutions in Alabama and Kentucky.
In this church the deaconesses are ordained by the Bishop of the diocese in which she has been trained. She must be vouched for by her clergymen. The deaconesses take no vows of celibacy or seclusion as the Protestant sisters do. The work was authorized by the General Convention of this church in 1849 by the adoption

of a canon covering the subject
Perhaps it will be more interesting
to southern methodists to know what
our sister church (who however
prefers to be called our mother church)
is doing in this work

Christian Womanhood Page 200
class leader similar to deaconess

"That We May Be Able to Comfort Them
Which Are in Any Trouble"
No good and perfect gift is bestowed
upon us for mere selfish enjoyment.
This is especially true of spiritual blessings.
God comforts us in all our tribulations
not that we may enjoy rest, peace, joy
but that we may be able to comfort
others with the comfort wherewith we
ourselves are comforted. Christ manifests
himself to us not for our enjoyment
or for our honor but that thereby
God may be manifested & his name
glorified. The things to our minds
affirm the truth that in spiritual
matters effective teaching can not go ahead of
the experience of the teacher. In secular
life theoretical teaching may pass
but in spiritual life the teacher must
know not only the theory but he
must have the personal experience

an unregenerate man may preach regeneration but is doubtful that any will be regenerated under such preaching. and unholy man may preach holiness but none will obtain holiness under such preaching.
In the Christian life no message can be borne by one who can not testify out of his own experience.
Do we know how to comfort others? If we have been comforted by the God of all comfort we do know.
Do we know how to explain to others what is that repentance to salvation not to be repented of? Only by personal experience can we know. Can we tell how the Spirit bears witness to the forgiveness of sins? Only if we know by personal experience in our own spirit.
If then we feel incompetent to comfort

to instruct to warn those who need comfort instruction, warning let us examine ourselves to see that our own experience is all it should be No one need attempt to go anywhere to do anything in the

Oct 6 - 1911

name of Christ unless he is conscious of possessing within his own soul a divine message which demands utterance. When the message is given expression will be easy, when no message is given enticing words of man's wisdom may be spoken but no convicting, converting or comforting power of the Holy Spirit will go with them.

"Thanks be unto God for His unspeakable gift".

"What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits to me"?

The spirit of thankfulness and the spirit of giving are very closely connected. Sincere ~~thankfulness, true~~ gratitude will seek expression not only in words of thankfulness but in some good gift or kindly deed to others, and this not by commandment but thro sincerity of love. This spirit dwells only in the hearts of those who have first given their own selves to the Lord.

How tactful is the ~~argument~~ address of the Apostle Paul to the Corinthian Christians on the subject of giving.

X X

He appeals first to their love, that their sincerity may be proven reminding them that the Lord Jesus, tho he was rich yet for their sakes became poor.
Taking care here to assure them of an honest administration of all things committed to him, he touches their pride, that neither they nor himself may be ashamed of his boasting of their liberality.
Then in mingled warning and encouragement he says, "he which soweth sparingly shall reap sparingly and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully — for but for the second time. He tells them not to give as of necessity — ~~for~~ as their hearts are inclined "for God loveth a cheerful giver" — He tells them that God is able to make all grace abound toward them

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that they, having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work and prays that they may be blessed in everything to all bountifulness.
And then, after this appeal, this instruction to these christians so faulty and inexperienced, after using all the reasoning which his knowledge of human nature ~~and the~~ suggested and trying to impart to them the divine light which shined so brightly in his own mind, after this weary work of trying to lift poor fallering christians to his own level — it seems as if he paused — ~~from~~ his mind turned from all the cares which pressed upon him to the care of the churches. He saw Christ — of God, he looked at the unseen, the eternal. Then in whom his inward man was renewed his soul was refreshed his spirit renewed day by day and he wrote "thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift. The gift of God is eternal life thro Jesus Christ. How small is all that men can give to

God compared with eternal life.
He that believeth on me hath everlasting life. A present possession not something to be enjoyed only after the valley of the shadow has been passed

(× What a fine blending of exhortation, instruction, warning and encouragement)

from human giving his mind turns to divine giving

× The calmness of eternity came into his soul his spirit was refreshed renewed and he exclaimed ×
When he begins again he says "I beseech you by the meekness and gentleness of Christ" - No one can reverently dwell upon

thoughts of Christ without receiving in his own heart the spirit of gentleness.

The christians who serve God in a thankless half hearted spirit limit the development of their own spiritual natures they make the christian life a burden God a taskmaster, they miss the great object of a religious life, the development of the nature for companionship with divine beings and they fail to glorify God

Summary of October studies

1- Creation & fall & promises of redemption were known to all the nations of the earth - One period -

2- The flood, tower of Babel, confusion of tongues & dispersion were known to all - Another period - In this period Shem is chosen but we do not know how fully this selection was understood

It seems that up to this time one thing should have been learned - that God will endure for a season but afterwards utterly cast out & destroy sinners -

4- A period of development - population increases cities are built - No record of any special worship (What revelations had people then?)

3- To Abraham 11 generations -
Beginning of organization for bringing the

world to the true worship

4- Israel in Egypt -
Development of a nation.

5- Departure from Egypt + entrance into Palestine -
Law given, order of priests, prophets
The nation to be separate, holy
They were to be Gods people, ruled by him + to be apart from all the surrounding nations
Aarons family chosen as priests the other Levites for their services.

Lessons for November
"And he shall walk before mine anointed for ever" –
What does this mean? The king not yet anointed, is it a prophecy to be fulfilled soon?

Hannah's song – especially 2 – 10 – 34-84

The kingdom divided –
Jeroboam was too hasty in trying to take the kingdom in Solomon's reign – A prophet –

The Ideal King
Ps 110
1 Shall rule his enemies –
2 Shall be a priest for ever
3 Shall judge
4 The Lord shall fight for him
5 – Zion his capital

Ps 24 – The King of glory –

Ps 2 – Shall rule absolutely

Ps 72 Shall judge righteously, save the need, destroy the oppressor 2

There shall be peace, the righteous shall flourish, refreshing the earth 3
His enemies fall

All kings shall serve him 4

Gold given to him prayer & & praises 5

His name shall endure forever 6
All nations shall call him blessed

Let the whole earth be filled
his glory –

The Kingdom divided
Israel — Judah
Jeroboam — Rehoboam, Abijam
Nadab — Asa
Baasha — Jehoshaphat 1 Kings 15–24
Elah
Zimri
Omri — Tibni
Ahab 38 years of Asa's reign
The record numbered by Kings of Judah
The kingdom weak — declining

Samuel & Elijah —
Samuel a priest as well as prophet & judge — a lawgiver — A former
Elijah a reformer —
Samuel authority recognized more readily than Elijah's — The king had become greater

1

Elisha - Healed the waters 2 Kings 2 -
2 Prophesied defeat of Moab -
3 The miracle of oil for the Shunamite
4 Restored her son - 5 Healed Naaman -
6 Made Gehazi leprous - 7 Miracle of finding the axe -
7 Revealed plans of King of Syria
8 His servant sees the armies of God chariots + horses 2 Kings 6 - 17-18 -
9 Syrian prisoners smitten with blindness
10 Foretold relief from siege 2 Kings 7 -
11 Foretold famine -
12 Foretold Hazael's career
13 Foretold Joash's career 2 Kings 13 -
Miracle, man restored to life from touching Elisha's bones 2 Kings 13-21

March 14 1902.

"And ye are complete in Him" Col. 2-10
"Stone walls do not a prison make"
The world has seen many instance of the power of mind over matter of the spirit of a man lifting above bodily affliction.
The Apostle Paul in prison was ~~still~~ a free man. He stands out from the pages of history the great, heroic figure of apostolic times and in bonds he was still the spiritual teacher the inspiring leader, the wise organizer of the apostolic church. He was the leader, the chief, because his very existence was bound up in the fidelity of the church.
As he wrote to the Phil. – "for now we live if ye stand fast in the Lord".
Of James, Peter & John we remember that they wrote but of Paul we remember that he wrote to some one and his writings are full of the spirit of an intense personal interest, sympathy & love for his brethren in the Lord.

doubtless he wrote many letters of which we have no record and it is reasonable to suppose that while he was in prison he sent letters and messages to all the churches and received in return reports from them.

The epistles have much in common. The same essentials of doctrine and personal directions but in each one there is some one central thought which distinguishes it from the others. Gal. is a masterly argument for salvation by faith. 1 Thess. speaks of the second coming of Christ and in Colossians it seems to me that the great truth emphasized is <u>Christ all sufficient for wisdom</u>.

"In him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily and in him are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge.

Deaconess Past Present & Future

July 11 - 1902 - Moneagle.

Frances Willard said "Remember the paralyzed woman at the foot of the hill"

The paralyzed woman is the woman who is still under the curse of real subjection, slavery to men. Can free women fail to sympathize?

Even pagan women have felt the impulse of self sacrifice and have devoted their lives to their gods as vestal virgins.

In other countries deaconess work is established no doubt its future will be only a fuller development of present work but in the south only a beginning have been made

The Deaconess movement will lead to practical christianity, institutions, hospitals, orphan asylums &c. These things are the source of much of

The strength of the Roman Catholic Church

Past - takes us back to apostolic times
Present - The day of great inventions gigantic business combinations - Is the church to fall behind - . .
Future - Opens before us the vision of all that women may be and do in the future, Think of the women of India emancipated, of China christianized. -

Oct 1904 -
The greatest thing in life is truth - To know the truth, to live it, is the one thing to be desired above all others - For this cause our Lord came, to bear witness of the truth -

July 13-1902. Hebrews 6-1

The principles of the doctrine of Christ Repentance from dead works, faith toward God, baptisms, laying on of hands, resurrection of the dead and eternal judgment.

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The principles of the doctrine of Christ
Repentance from dead works, faith toward
God, baptisms, laying on of hands, resurrection
of the dead and eternal judgment.

Much Serving

The Rebuke to Martha

Much serving - unnecessary work too elaborate preparation.

The one thing needful - to desire the knowledge of Christ. The love and sympathy of His followers. Not that any domestic duty should be neglected but Christ was upon the earth to set up his kingdom in the hearts of his followers and His most intense desire was to be understood by them

By the side of the words to Martha place that sad question to Philip. Have I been so long time with you and yet hast thou not known me Philip"

No lack of appreciation of Martha's hospitality but here, as everywhere, to show what his mission

August 1904 Genesis

3-16 – The curse upon woman – so called –
The pain of child bearing is one of the moral
bulwarks of humanity –
The mark of Cain – 4-15 – No special
mark but his character revealed in his
face should repel – The clearer the spiritual
vision the more evident such character
is.
Peter – "In truth – I perceive" – God spoke
to Peter.

1st John 4 - 1-3

"Believe not every spirit"
The letters of the apostles were written to christians, to explain doctrine, to build up, strengthen, comfort them.
In this letter St John tells how they are are to distinguish the spirit of God from other spirits -
In all of this no reference is intended to spirit as meaning departed souls - christianity is a spiritual religion -
The Lord himself said God is a Spirit and those that worship Him must worship Him in Spirit & in truth - He also told of the Holy Spirit
The spirit in man is that which is eternal, it is the image of God in us - & it is to the spirit in us that God speaks thro His Spirit.
It is plainly taught that there is a spirit of evil as well as a supreme Spirit of truth - How

then shall the christians discern the Spirit of truth from the spirit of evil?

This is what the apostle explains Every spirit that confesseth that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is of God & every spirit that confesseth not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is not of God. How is this to be made confession Are we to understand from this that a spirit will confess or deny Christ in so many words - Not so - The spirit speaks it in three impressions or suggestions more or less distinct - How are we to know when these suggestions are of the Holy Spirit & how will the denial of Christ be made? I understand this to done as follows - When a suggestion comes to us of some plan purpose even a train of thought is true & right the christians faith is

strengthened as he entertains the purpose or as he meditates — But if the source of suggestions be evil as we think & plan there comes of a doubt of Christ, soon a feeling of separation — then at once we warn & know that a wrong spirit is at work — We may be deceived, we may mistake evil for good, even the elect may be honestly mistaken but mark this — the infallible test of any line of thought or of conduct is its effect upon yourself — Are you growing in grace? is your view of holy things clearer & more comforting? then know that the Spirit of God leads you But if you feel & know that you are not growing in grace, if you are in any way separated from God, if you feel farther away

& if your spirit is not calm & quiet then watch closely, try the spirits that are influencing you for all of this is the beginning of a denial. Do not expect that any spirit of evil will suggest to you directly & plainly that you deny Christ - The prince of evil is far too wise & too subtle for that but if you listen to his voice then will these doubts come by imperceptible degrees -

Beware of all that separates you from Christ -

1904

A mental dead weight & a temperamental wet blanket -

A victim of circumstances always instead of controlling circumstances whatever is in people will come out sooner or later, the question is what is in them.

Mismatches - but if all great men married the great women what would the progeny of the mediocre go to -

Don't be such a heathen as to ~~wish~~ be sorry your child was a girl ~~your child would be a boy~~ is

A woman's home is the perfected expression of her temperament - unless it is the perverted expression -

Moral equality & (gentleman playing poker) social equality -

When people are too smart they ought to be suppressed -

I believe I will write a book - at any

rate I will amuse myself
Wouldnt it be delightful to eat an
indigestible meal -
"The catholic church is really the
church united to the masses" [illegible]
healthiciism undermines character -
A person who does not need to be
managed in order to get a contribution
church societies have educated women
for suffrage -
Paying political debts
A few jews do no harm but
a considerable proportion of jews
in a community lower its moral
tone - How? They stand for desecra-
tion of the Sabbath day and
also for intemperance.
A man's ambition is a pretty good
index to his ability
Men must be allowed to do something
mildly wrong to prevent their doing

something worse – On the same principle parents bring up children with no moral backbone
After a visit to that woman I wanted to breathe out & to change my clothes. The mental & moral atmosphere she made about us seemed a tangible thing. I felt contaminated.
Do you believe the story of Jonah & the whale? When I know that a child is formed in the body of its mother & at the appointed time the mother body opens for the child to be born I can easily believe that a great fish might be prepared to receive the body of a man & preserve him alive for three days!
A sense of humor, what is it? In all of life's experiences there is no one thing so good, that so uplifts &

strengthen, gives courage for the present & hope for the future, as one bone appreciative love. A love that understands us —
You can't depend on a man simply because he is a man. Reliableness is a matter of character not of sex.
Conservative — Balance wheel of humanity clog upon the wheel of progress — Half an idea at a dose like a convalescent getting back to solid diet.
Gossip, lower lip projecting like a remaining bird's bill, eager for, ~~consequent~~ its proper diet.
I used to think preachers & doctors were infallible. What the preacher said & what the dr. said could not be disputed —
Vanity & self confidence. Self confidence is an inspiration, vanity a load, an incubus.

A vain man spends so much time enjoying his own self that he has no time to study & keep up with the progress of life around him.
Great indeed is the man who will admit that his wife's judgment equals his own.
Reading the Bible in an awe struck voice. The less he understood it the more he reverenced it
He wanted his faults to be respected.
One can respect virtues but not faults
A accent is not all of life.
What does it matter what a man wears when he is a real man
When the man is nothing his clothes become important.
Habit - Some people live in ruts & move in grooves - It is their nature - If you try to make them

originate anything you will get only original foolishness -
Even a fool is accounted wise when he hold his tongue. Proverbs
Try to understand a woman? -
Yes, a man doesn't have to do that. Every man has certain ideas as to what a woman is & if she isn't that she ought to be you know ~~as~~ if she isn't it is her fault not his.
Women are supposed to be like a lot of bullets, all cast in the same mould.
Seldom partake of refreshments at entertainments, never unless invited, never much —
What is fabrication? Tight?
An episcopal clergyman, has religion, will get over it, don't object to it

Never do an unworthy thing.

Development - eye hath not seen nor ear heard neither ~~hath~~ have entered into the heart of man the things ~~that~~ which God hath prepared for them that love him

Awkwardness with some people is only skin deep but with him it went to the bone

A man who drinks tea & takes snuff

A sociable, pleasant neighborhood in which the women called to each other across from house from house & rounded up the children from ~~the~~ front galleries so that we all knew whose children were out of place & their domestic affairs

Neighborhood improvements

Stupidity & deliberate malice travel by different routes to the same end.

The back fence had blown down & the amity of the neighborhood was at stake. Mrs Terrell's chickens & small boys promptly invaded my premises while my hens with equal promptness tested the flavor of her morning glory vines & growing corn. O for a carpenter, and one who would do the work promptly & reasonably. ~~I confided my trouble~~ my trouble was confided to Uncle Tom the wood sawyer. Uncle Tom rose to the situation ~~in true style~~ at once. "I kin sen you somebody right away" said he "I wish you would Uncle Tom who can you send" (I did not say whom & will not pretend that I did)

"Ole man Wood, Jerre Wood, he was right dare at home when I come ~~away~~ down here".

Old man Jerre Ford immediately appeared to me in the light of a ~~[illegible]~~ deliverer & I watched eagerly for his appearance. Two days passed and no Jerre ~~came~~. Uncle Tom took a second message. The third afternoon ~~Jerre~~ he came, a portly venerable negro with an ante bellum air. A bargain was made & he promised to ~~come the next day to do the work~~ return the next day. "If the Lord spares me" he said.

Alas for my hopes & Mrs I's corn. The next day ~~brought~~ a heavy shower ~~[illegible]~~ afforded ample ~~[illegible]~~ excuse for delay ~~Jerre did not come~~.

The next day he came. From the back gallery I watched him preparing for work. He took off his hat & bared his bald head with a white

handkerchief, unfolded his carpenter's apron, put it on, looked at the pile of lumber, walked around & looked at it all with a slow dignity that boded ill for quick work. Furthermore I ~~saw~~ he was not going to want any interference ~~from me so~~ I must ~~needs be~~ careful. I went out & made some suggestions with due care. "Yes ma'am yes ma'am" said he several times ~~but I saw~~ he was growing impatient. My next venture brought the suggestions reply "Yes ma'am you'll be pleased when I finish" I thought I probably ~~should~~, but not in the sense he ~~intende~~ meant.

~~A~~ Half an hour later ~~I saw the~~ it became evident ~~trouble~~ ~~fence~~ that ~~would need~~ a good deal of attention, if ~~I did not~~ would he ~~necessary~~ needed

to fleek where it belonged

~~want~~ that fence to ~~look like a~~ ~~crazy quilt (I do know how~~ ~~to make a fence~~ but I do not ~~know~~ ~~not~~ that I ~~know anything~~ how ~~about~~ ~~to make a crazy quilt~~ ~~for I don't~~) Screwing my courage ~~again~~ ~~some necessary directions were~~ ~~given~~ to the sticking point I made another venture ~~made~~ Jerre took out his white handkerchief, wiped his head & said in a tone of mingled patience & exasperation & remonstrance, "Dis you wants to make me think you know more bout makin dis fence an I do" - A "before the war" darky knows a lady when he sees her. Here now my reputation crumbled & no goodberger wants to be reminded of it in the balance I knew that of one of those darkies - here now before the war negro thought I might not to know anything about making a fence.

leasing about ~~in my mind~~ for a ~~suitable~~ defence I thought to fall back on ~~my~~ pedigree "Well Uncle" I said "my father was one of the ~~fore~~ best lawyer in the state & he was a good carpenter & I think I am like him" ~~Jeve appeared~~ The argument had weight & was willing to accept what was his name "~~Father~~ I respectfully, lest I - of - why I know him he was my ~~old~~ master" ~~Ass~~ I knew now my reputation was saved - Jeve became ~~interested~~ & Mars Tom Bullard was partner "Yes" I said "that was my grandfather -

~~Uncle Jeve was much interested now~~. "An Miss S. B. Shaw was my mistress I was her carriages driver. She

my reputation was delivered

was a good writer is me-
The rest of the fence was
smooth sailing ~~now that~~
~~Uncle Jesse knew I belonged~~
~~to "the family~~.
When he came in for his
pay ~~I said~~ ~~he~~ was told ~~him~~
~~to come~~ the next day for some
~~further~~ work. His reply was
indistinct, something about
not working tomorrow-
~~who I asked what he had~~
~~said~~ Being asked to repeat he said
"I cant work to morrow, I has
to meet my class". ~~He was~~
~~class leader it seemed~~.
The next ~~day~~ (Saturday) ~~I was~~
~~down town~~ among the ~~strong~~
~~the street my eyes fell upon~~
~~a pretty darky seated~~
~~a box, a picture of ease + independent~~
~~in front of a sports store~~

Interested deliverance
my reputation
enjoyment

Alas, alas, was my class leader to

~~I thought, is he made here loafing~~
around a saloon when I had
~~found him engaged in pious~~
~~meditation preparing to meet~~
~~his class - No, not that was for~~
~~the signboard swinging over~~
~~his head was the the innocent~~
harmless announcement "Ike Samuels, Dry
Goods", the saloon was farther
~~on - For so much I was thankful~~
~~When Monday comes I shall~~
~~know whether religious duties~~
~~prevented kept him from~~
~~working on Saturday or~~
whether ~~his relations made~~
~~undue interference was too~~
~~much for his dignity~~
~~The On Monday the question~~
~~will be as~~

This was paralyzing even to one brought up among negroes. Here was a man giving up an opportunity to make money in order to devote ~~the~~ a day to the prosaic duty of meeting his class. Truly here was a lesson of rebuke a reproof

Every - Was Uncle Jerrie's objection to working on Saturday due to his religious ~~[illegible]~~ engagements or was feeling interference more than his dignity could brook ?

Methidy H. M. S. Aug. 1914 -
2 meeting - 1 - 4 present, supply work undertaken -
2 - 6 present - president says cant have meeting -

Select for president a hopeful woman one who thinks things can be done do not select one of the rich women of your society for treas. even if she is liberal. Somehow poorer women rather resent being asked for money by a rich woman.
The president must give every officer time to report never let any officer or chairman of a com feel that her part in the meeting is unimportant. The president should never read written communications, she should have the sec. do that.

If the pres. wishes to read any paper or make any report she should call some one to the chair while she does so., otherwise the president occupies the floor & there is no presiding officer. The pres. can not occupy the chair & the floor at the same time.
Never ask a woman if she will take an office

Prologue to John's gospel.

(Writers purpose). Why did John write. Did he write, consciously, for you & me? No, he wrote for his own time & his immediate successors. In his mind was no thought that his record of his Master would ~~stand~~ & be read thro' all time. Any such thought might have marred his perfect naturalness.

He goes at once to the very heart of the controversy. The thing for which Christ had been crucified was the claim of equality with God the Father. So John's first thought was this the divinity of his Master. He was in the beginning with God & all things were made by. This reminds us of the first chapter of Hebrews, in the 1 verse it is said, "by whom also He made the worlds" & in the 10 verse, "& thou Lord in the beginning hast laid the foundations of the earth

& the heavens are the works of thine hands.
First then the work of Christ in creation, next what He had been, was & ever would be, to man, life & light.
How had men received that light?
The light shineth in darkness & the darkness comprehended it not.
See how the words of the Lord are in John's mind as he writes. They had become a part of him. They were living, burning, realities — no longer mere doctrine hard to understand.
For you know the disciples did not fully understand until after the crucifixion & ascension of their Lord.
Christ had said, as John records in chap 3. that light is come into the world & men loved darkness rather than light because their deeds were evil.

Apr. 31, 1905.

Gen. 15, 1-6. & Gal. 3 = 1-7.
(Do we believe in the Lord as Abraham believed? Do we live our belief as Abraham lived his?) Hymn 383. Two verses of 394.

Gen. 32 = 24-31.
Acts 4 = 23-31
(Answer to prayer, wrestling in prayer)
Exodus 5 = 19-23, Ex 6 = 1-9
The Bible records God's dealings with men; It also records men's dealings with God. Men ever doubting, God ever faithful. When we begin to falter or doubt let us return unto the Lord, as Moses did, with our doubts and fears. The Lord will reassure us that with a strong hand he will support us and overcome all our difficulties.

1906

Books & how to read them

Read rapidly, mark passages read again, read to your children tell them. Fiction is mental candy stops thought.

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June 13 1905.

The End of the Chapter -

How momentous is the end of a definite period in the life of an individual - Much more at the close of an epoch in the history of a nation. Sad indeed when the range of a whole people is found wanting "and the sentence of divine justice goes into execution. Thus the northern kingdom Israel - Amos 3-12. "Hear the word of the Lord" 2-7-9-10-11

chosen of God, given the opportunity to be the light of the world, here lies Israel stupefied by worldliness, love of ease blinded by riches, lost to a sense of justice, oppressing the poor -

Hosea said to them "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge because thou hast rejected knowledge I will also reject thee" --

"For they have sown the wind &

They shall reap the whirlwind -
The cause of their troubles, the deep lying root, of which the sins laid bare by Amos + Hosea were as ~~mere material~~ outgrowth, was this, they misunderstood God carelessly + wilfully misunderstood God. Hosea 4-1/36

~~Upon the death of Solomon the nation, tired sent to Egypt for Jeroboam, son of Nebat, who became the first king of the northern kingdom, Israel, the ten tribes.~~
~~Instead of worshipping God in God's appointed way Jeroboam at once set up a system of his own.~~
Jeroboam, first king of Israel set up a religious system of his own invention. The kingdom lasted 253 years ~~After wandering in Egypt~~ - When Hosea spoke the end was near. Was it strange that there was no knowledge of God in the land

after over two centuries of following their own wicked inclinations? Israel had nineteen kings, not one of them a godly man. Several names stand out prominently. ~~Ahab, 976 B.C. all Bible readers remember.~~

Ahab, Jehu, Omri & Hoshea are mentioned in Assyrian inscriptions. In the midst of Israel's wicked career the prophet Elijah was sent to them. So God left not himself without witness. "I have left me 7000 in Israel all the knees which have not bowed to Baal" (1 Kings 19, 18).

~~In 721 or -7 Israel went into captivity After a siege of 3 years, Shalman of Assyria.~~

The strange thing was that these people still thought themselves God's people. No man, nor woman are God's people except as long as they obey him.

God's people are those who obey his word.
~~Understand~~ This resting complacently in the belief that they were God's chosen people Israel indulged in all manner of vice until the whole nation became morally degenerate (as shown by Amos & Hosea)

Oct, 1935.

After the sin of Adam it was evident that the race as a whole could not be trusted by their divine father. God then chose one man, Abraham, because of his faith, that thru his family all the earth should be taught the will of God. To that family God revealed himself especially. He placed them in a land of their own, gave them a code of laws, taught them the principles of righteousness & holy living & told them they were to be unlike all other nations, peculiar, holy, God's witnesses to all the earth.

The Old Testament is the history of that nation. In the course of their history that nation came in contact with many other nations so their history includes glimpses at the history of the entire ancient world.

Remember that Adam had no Bible Abraham had no Bible Moses had no Bible. The book was yet to be written

Moses was a constructive statesman. He transformed the Hebrews from a tribe into a nation. Naturally he began to make some written record

in order to teach them their history, to inspire them & them to teach God's laws to them

Why is it hard to understand the Bible?
2 reasons 1, Lack of intelligent knowledge of the Bible as a whole & of the separate books -
2 - Because it is written in unfamiliar style, lack of explanatory expressions, concise, few adjectives, bare statement of facts -
Lack of quotation marks, arbitrary division into chapters & verses. ~~Lack of parentheses~~
When any other book is taken up the scope & aim ~~of the book~~ are known. The title, index, introduction or preface give a sufficient fore knowledge. The Bible has no such introduction. Does the church furnish the requisite knowledge? It does not. It therefore follows that few christians attain to as satisfactory knowledge of the Old Testament without attending

Kings & Chronicles the record of Judah
1 Kings 21-45. 1 Chron. 10-19
2 Kings 17 - Fall of Israel - 10 verses -
1 Chron. 5-26 + 9 - cause of fall rest of chapter with after
history of Israel as Samaria
Hosea 4, 5.
Hezekiah, 2 Kings 18 - 1972. 2 Chron. 29-27 +
29, 30, 31, 32 - Isa. 36, 37, 38, 39
Seven chapters
Ps 137 Babylon
Jer 37, 38, 39, 40, fall of Jerusalem
Refer to 2 Kings 24-28 + 2 Chron. last
Ezra 1 Ezra 5-27 Nehemiah letter to Ezra
36 & 37

lectures or taking a special course of study.
Let us speak of the Old Test.
Written by Hebrews for Hebrews. The people who make history do not usually write it. The history of a nation is the history of its great men. Poets, statesmen, orators, prophets.

The great object of the Hebrew scripture was to show the moral purpose underlying their history.
How God dealt with them and why

"Thus saith the Lord" Amos Feb. 16 - 1916
is it easy? prophet in the Northern Kingdom.
Tekoah - a wise woman from - David. Wilderness
2 Chron. 20 - What is a prophet? A preacher of
righteousness, not merely a teller. In the
reign of Jeroboam (Israel) & Uzziah (Judah) - ever. 45 years wicked
but a great ruler, recovered Damascus & Hamath
Uzziah 52 yrs. God helped him (Zechariah) "He sought
God". His name spread even to Egypt. Built towers
in the desert. Army 300,000 + 7500.
Temporal prosperity in both kingdoms
The people - lazy life, civilization, the temptations
of wealth, "A well fed & sanguine patriotism" -
but "indifference is social sin & vice".
Religious zeal and liberality coupled with all
the proud misunderstanding of God; an
optimist faith without moral insight or sympathy
A commercial people - Form of worship but not
the reality - did not know God (Hosea).
Tekoa, home of the prophet. Wilderness
shepherd, pincher of sycamore.
Every great work begins with one person
on whom God lays His hand; the conscience

and the product of an individual" - wherefore do not think your product of no value, perhaps God has laid His hand on you.

Jerusalem 12 miles from Tekoa, Samaria 20 miles

Amos made trips to the markets of Israel - Fairs, meeting place of men of different tribes.

Facts. A preacher of theory is always safe from criticism, He hurts no one, gives no one. But the man who cites facts, conditions, & reads a lesson from them - he it is who moves men to anger & to repentance. Dare to see as God sees dare to speak as God speaks - "The truth about the moral situation of the present". "To see the truth - & tell it, to be accurate & brave about the moral facts of our day - to this extent the vision & the voices are possible for every one of us" - to see the facts as they are & to tell the truth about them - this also is prophecy - 47

108 → 113 prayer ≡ Prophecies to foreign nations" - 123

Speaks - them, silenced, writes - 123

Was it easier to be a prophet 700 yrs B.C. than it is now? Was it easy for John Baptist to preach repentance to a generation of vipers, was it easy for Savonarola call proud Florence to self abasement, was it easy for Martin Luther to plant himself like a rock against the whole religious current of his time! None of those things were easy. What then enabled these men to do their work? It was conviction, soul stirring, heart-breaking conviction. It is said men lack the courage of their convictions but what they lack is not courage but convictions. Opinions are self complacent things but conviction is the dynamite that ~~throws~~ breaks ~~a man~~ strikes a man with heart breaking force and throws him into the midst of conflict.

Thus the prophet Amos. He said the Lord took me as I followed the flocks & the Lord said unto me, Go, prophesy unto my people Israel

luxury, horses, wonder + slumber - Modern
luxury, divorce. 149-151 152 153 Child labor, liquor traffic
legalized vice. 157. That which concerns
us is the condition of the church. What
effect + influence has the church upon
public affairs? Compare with national
History + notice 159 - 175 Pe. 139
Prophecy against 6 states bordering upon
Israel, Aram, Philistia, Tyre, Edom,
Ammon, Moab. Reasons given for judgment
Not sins against Israel, perhaps no personal
feeling therefore in the prophets condemnation
In such a study 3 divisions suggest
themselves - The prophet - the people to whom
he spoke - the country + times
Courage of conviction. Health gives fictitious
importance - the King's court must be
spared from reproof.
Impurity -
+ In all the history of the world the greatest
motive power whatever came into the heart
of Heaven has been the power of divine conviction

Courage of conviction. Health gives fictitious importance. Napoleon's ambitions are little

For Mothers Meeting May 1904

Despite all the sentimentality on the subject of mothers and motherhood how little is done to prepare women for safe, happy, successful motherhood. Pres. Roosevelt has had much to say on this subject, I wonder if, in preparation for his daughters marriage he included instruction on this subject!

Mistaken sentimentality & false modesty have combined to keep women in ignorance of the most vital things in life & have filled the land with health broken, heart broken mothers. Sometimes those who lay the heaviest burdens upon women are the least willing to fit her for bearing them. Some editor wrote women need no training for motherhood, they should have the instinct to lead them & he had no use for a woman who

needed more -
Natural instinct puts into a woman's heart love for her children & the desire to protect & care for them, it cannot do more.
Instinct can not teach a knowledge of disease of the laws of health. Physiology, hygiene prevention of diseases, these all mothers need.
But above all the mother needs to know that the child's character is formed by the training he receives.
Children are not born with correct principles they must be taught.
They are not born with good manners, they must be taught.
They are not born with a knowledge of hygiene, it must be taught.
Hear a mother say "I am not afraid of my Johnnie telling a lie" - The chances are that Johnnie is an accomplished liar

& the knowledge that he can deceive his mother helped to make him so.
The safe plan is never to accuse your child of wrong but to watch, feeling they may do anything until you have trained them & proved them.
Remember that little things are great to a child, its character is shaped by little things.
Never laugh at a child's faults, treat them seriously. A young mother, devoted to an only child said to a little friend, Tom does - - "I want you to laugh at him about it, he does not like to be laughed at -
What a mistake to trifle with the sensitive nature of a child in that way. Talk to the little one seriously about a fault. Tell him why it is wrong appeal to his self respect, make him ashamed to act unworthily - Punish it

severe whipping
necessary but never in a way to wound the child's self respect.
Never scold in public, always correct in private.
Let the good of your child be first
Unwelcome visitors, how to get rid of them. Keep them in sight. As long as you hear them romping & talking you may feel safe but if several children are in your ~~room~~ & after a time are out of sight & sound, better go & see what they are doing.
Each child must be dealt with separately. Observe each child, his peculiar nature & teach him to correct his faults.
You have the key. You know your own faults & your husbands — when you see those faults in the child correct them — let the child be an improvement on his parents.
Sometimes a man will say I did so

& ~~as~~ my son is no better than I was - playing with negroes - a wrong idea.
Children should share the labors & duties of parents, no their faults & defects
Mistaken indulgence for pleasure.
shooting, sick child -
Duty first, pleasure afterward.
Pray with them
Purity for boys

Before the child's birth.
After birth the first care is the child's physical well being. For that the mother needs to know much of disease and remedies
Phrenology.
Soon comes the question of discipline, teach obedience.
Children should be taught to respect each other's rights - let their individuality develope.
Never let one child - take or use the personal belongings of another without permission

Long visits, spending the day or night, John Wesley never stay longer than one hour.

guests enjoyment are entertainment becomes merely an occasion for displaying household goods and edibles – Refreshments – guests not asked but push in as if famished –

Observation First –

A wedding card –

2 – Mrs Andrew Sterling

3 – Mrs Sterling developes –

The forgotten marriage, burned court house

Bugle call across the river

Lost on the river V.V. + A.K.

Bank failure gone to Mexico, widow

My first + my second.

Widow - first husband's presents.

× Transition of thought from one brain to another (×)

"Science of suggestion

The lady much at home with her relations

A man who rises in life

Politics in a school board

{A school teacher loses her (a deafness) place
A political reformer (Joe Folk)}

× The church (K.S.V.) the key to social position

The hall mark of apostolic succession

A ladies dinner with wine + cigarettes

dispute at card party

Politics in the south - Only one party
& contention for principles, merely a
section of patronage, the ins & the outs -
Patriotism dwindling -

Religion
Trend of young people to a church
with lax rules.
Social recognition of all church
members -
Preachers follow, not often lead -

Society
Lowering standard, refinement not
considered - Self assertion takes the
place of elegance - Rush for refreshments
Instead of gracious welcome & care for

1 Temples
2 Nurses & children
3 Nursing the Sick
4 Arranging flowers
5 Idols
6 giving & receiving presents

A political woman
A negro moralist (Mrs Jones Abney) (negro father)
A food reformer - hygienic starvation
Women societies
Honest boats on the river (E. Tr.)
Jewish high life
Bank cashier buys cotton futures (Tomchek)
Stammering man talks while you want to run for a car
A christian scientist (eyes & teeth by faith)
College boy (what fraternity?)
The hotel bar
Politics on the river front (Mr Lemonier)
The river saloon, whiskey boat
behold - when people are blind can they see thro the backs of their heads?
A case of mistaken identity (the human chameleon)
"It may & then again it may not" -
The haunted man

A political woman
A negro moralist (Mrs Jones Abney) (negro father)
A food reformer - hygienic starvation
Women societies
Horses boats on the river (E. St.)
Jewish high life
Bank cashier buys cotton futures (Stormdrift)
Stammering man talks while you want to run for a car
A christian scientist (eyes & teeth by faith)
College boy (what fraternity?)
The hotel bar
Politics on the river front (Mr Lemmon)
The river saloon, whiskey boat behind - when people are blind can they see thro the backs of their heads?
A case of mistaken identity (the human chameleon)
"It may & then again it may not" - The haunted man

1. Temples
2. Nurses & children
3. Nursing the Sick
4. Arranging flowers
5. Idols
6. Giving & Receiving Presents

44 1

Jr. H. - Jenkins
Hillsboro Penn

Chas. Williams
Hillsboro Penn

A. M. - Meeks, Stone cutter
Montague

safe & successful are carefully suppressed by the very class who so loudly proclaim the glory of motherhood -

Some years ago an editor, I wish I had preserved his name said, in effect that it was a shame for a mother to have to learn how to perform her duties - Nature he said should teach her! & a woman who

[illegible] the great Bible scholar said [illegible] a people came at the same time [illegible] had not prayed [illegible] prayer [illegible] God [illegible] a man would speak from the vantage ground of a divine right to inebriate women but ~~on a level with you~~

In no subject is there more superficial thinking than on this subject of motherhood. Shallow sentimentality & false modesty have combined to make motherhood, to a great extent, unsafe & unsuccessful & those things that would make it both

G. A. S. prophet – sympathy + experience –
Superficial thinking, shallow sentimentality, false modesty.
Unsafe + unsuccessful.
The glory of motherhood – the tragedy of motherhood.
We have been taught that pain is woman's curse + heritage, endurance + submission her highest virtues. Unquestioning submission
It is not so. If in Adam all died so in Christ are all made alive. The suffering of women is due to the sins of civilization. Woman in an aboriginal condition finds motherhood so brief, scarcely an inconvenience.
In many countries women do all the heaviest work.

Civilized women need instruction
The key to successful motherhood
is knowledge.

Several years ago - Congress
of mothers - editor - instinct
nature. -
Instinct can not give a
woman knowledge

Not wrong to desire greatness -
Pilate - what is truth? -
Every human heart a field of battle - Truth - light, darkness falsehood - "A liar & the father of it" Doctrines of christianity permeat the world

Shall lose what he has - The man who sits down idly to contemplate his wealth will find it slipping away

marriage - That used to be the ideal woman.

It may gratify a man's vanity to have a helpless dependent wife but it will hamper him in his life work if it does not send him to the lunatic asylum

The mother's influence begins before the child is born, but how few young mothers know it.

& mental degeneration
& asked "why"—

The result is, that out
of the work of such
leaders there has
spread a knowledge of
better ways of living
of the causes of disease
literature for mothers.
In fact it is not too
much to say that
the whole movement for
safe & successful
motherhood is due to
the leadership of chris-
tian women.
Frances Willard was
a true prophet, for as the

Geo A. Smith, the great Bible scholar says "To see facts as they are & to tell the truth about them - this also is prophecy" -

Sometimes ago I called at a house where was a young daughter in law who expected soon to be a mother. I spoke of the book Tokology + referred to prenatal influence! The young woman left the room! Afterwards I learned there had been trouble in the family on account

knowledge is power. That young woman was the daughter of a physician. How much better if her father had instructed her. What false modesty was herself is to be feared that the child of such a mother will have a tendency toward deception & untruth. A century ago the typical ~~word~~ heroine of polite fiction was Lady Arabella Featherbrain who fainted 17 times between the church door & the altar.

~~It may gratify a man's vanity to have a helpless wife but it must be wearisome~~ sometimes give him nervous prostration

How many expectant mothers know the power of prenatal influence

At such a time women are often irritable, capricious feeling that they have the right to indulge whims & fancies. ~~At all times~~ This is the time of all others that a woman should exercise self-control, patience, judgment, if what she wishes her child to be. For the child will be largely what the mother is during pregnancy—

When a child is born the first care is health

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Address book, 1913.

Volume 10

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Address book, 1913.

Volume 10

ADDRESSES

Who hath not owned,
with rapture-smitten frame,
The power of grace,
the magic of a name.
Campbell

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
Mrs Frances F. Brown (U.Q. 1913)	
230 Pine St	
Chattanooga	
Mrs C. J. Baxter (civic)	
Kirksville Mo.	
Arrow Film Corp	
New York	
Ziegfeld Photoplay Co	
4137 Cottage Grove Ave Chicago	

ADDRESSES	TEL. No.

ADDRESSES TEL. NO.

Mrs H. J. Benson Chicago
427 N. Gen. Park Blvd.

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
Mrs Geo E Cunningham	
2401 State St - Little Rock	
Long-term - National St. S.A.	
Washington - Munsey Bldg	
Mrs Mary P. Crane (Belzoni)	
Summer address 1915 -	
Plainfield N.J. care Mr Harold S. Brown	
Mrs Dora S. Chase	
90 Harrison St Manchester N.H. New Hampshire	

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
Mrs. E. E. Elliott, Aug 19 1917	
Melvale Sta Baltimore	
Edison Film Mfg Co	
2826 Decatur Ave, Bedford Park	
New York	

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
Mrs Carrie Fox (N.O. 1915)	
Lexington Miss	
Mrs E. S. Faber, Columbus Ga	
744 Broad St (Faber	
Miss Ida B. Falls	
1019 East Beach Biloxi	
Mrs S. J. Fuller (Rutherford)	
Magazine Ark	
Dec. 1920. Farman - Lucille. D.	
La. Grange, Georgia	
Murphy ave., c/o Good Shepherd Rectory	

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
Clubs	
Mrs Evelyn B. Gordon	
1615 - 24th Ave	
Meridian	
Mrs Arthur E. Cranberry	
1211 K. West. Jackson Miss	
Mrs Jane Bruce Livingston	
Columbia S. C.	

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
Mrs Agnes Haviland 710 Kansas Ave Topeka	
Mrs Fannie Humphrey, Woman's Club Valley Falls Kans	
Humphreys The Burlington	
Chas T. Hallinan (Publicity 505 Fifth Ave New York.	

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
Mrs Edwin H. Jacobs Ala. H.S.T. Birmingham Alamont Pa.	

o.	ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
Mrs Geo. C. Kendall	
1905 – 23 Ave Meridian	

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
Mr James Lee Laidlaw 26 Broadway 6-East 66 St	

ADDRESSES	TEL. No.
Boy 172 R.M.H.G	
Lucy R. S.	2412
Emrich-Lee Rivoli	
Yale	
Lucy Trunk Key	CS 707
"Security"	

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
Mrs J. W. Morrison	
719 Rush St Chicago	

No.	ADDRESSES	Tel. No.
	Mrs C. E. McCall	
	Meredith 4A – 23 Ave	

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
Catherine W. McCulloch Chicago	
1104 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg	

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
Mrs Medill McCormick 1505 - City Hall Sqr Bld Chicago	
Mrs Perry McCann 54 Fr. 123 N.Y. (Aug. 1915)	

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
Metropolitan Visiting Nurses, Miss Hall	
Maison Blanche Bldg N.-O.	

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
New York Agent 1915 48 - East 34th St.	
C. J. Urgent 462 S. First St Louisville	
National Mail Order Brokerage Exchange 520 Globe Bldg Minneapolis	

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
Mrs J. H. Price, Magnolia Bros. Sept. 1910.	

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
Mrs L. C. Perkins	
Meridian	
Dispatch	
J. E. Peebles (candidate leg. 1914)	
Philadelphia	
Nechoya & Leaflet	
Mrs W. W. Payne	
Indianola	
Mrs Lillian C. Perkins	
607 Healy Bldg - 61 N. Hoover St	
Atlanta	
Star Atlanta Indian Atlanta	

ADDRESSES	TEL. No.	

ADDRESSES	TEL. No.
F. Randon Cleaner 213 Bourbon St N.O.	

ADDRESSES TEL. NO.

Miss Leola Steele 406 Changed.
~~3006 Union St~~ Orleans
Natchez

Southern Comp for Ed & Industrial Bldg
A. P. Bourland Sy. Sec 509 McLachlen
Washington

A. H. Shands
517 Walnut St. N.O.

Mrs E. A. Stacy
1733 Poplar Ave. Memphis

Miss Lora H. Stearns
37 East 38th St N.Y.

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
312 McCullough Ave San Antonio	
Miss Ruth Stockett (Nat. Head)	
503 Fifth Ave N. Y.	
Mrs Homer F. Sloan (N.O 1913)	
Inyanoke Ark	
Mr H. M. Stewart (Scribner Bldg 1916)	
Pelhamwood Park	
N. Y.	
Mrs Le G. Schulken	
Auditor 15-52 Monroe Ave Memphis	
Mr H. M. Stewart	
59 - W - 46 - N. Y.	
Louis Franco Sec I Greek 82 N.Y	

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
L.R.S. July 1919	
Box 276 - Fernald Hall	Edway 2941
Lucy, Aug. 1919 office 360 Madison	
151 Great 76 Kent ~~c/Mrs Fisher~~ Abergambie - Fitch	
147 " "	Bldg

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
Dec. 1920.	
Steele – Leola,	
La Grange, Georgia	
Murphy Ave., c/o Good Shepherd Rectory.	

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
Telegraph Ser of America East 15th & Locust Sts Brooklyn	Mr Jeff

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
Filagraph Co of America East 15th & Locust Sts Brooklyn	Mr Jeffs

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
Ophra E. Northington 628 Lincoln Ave W. H. Cunningham	

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.	O.
World Film Corp. 826 Common St. N.O.		
H. H. Weir Meridian Asst Fed Director Serv Empy		

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
W. E. Young Lessinth-Mier Lewlee Clothing Co. St. Louis	

ADDRESSES	TEL. NO.
Your Girls a Mine, Isabel Ostlander R. A. Burgher 476 Lemon St M.A.	

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Notebook and scrapbook, 1932-1936. American Legion Auxiliary, DAR, Child Labor Ammendment; also re: Lucy Somerville Howorth

Volume 11

A-50

v. 11

Mrs Nellie N. Somerville

Oct D. A. R.

Meeting of chapter discussed plans. Allowed five dollars + 25 special in addition called com after meeting. Med Stamp + Pillman asked to propose subject for essay contest.

Wrote Mrs Avis —
Oct 17 Wrote Mrs Lambdin American National Republic to college + school.

Wrote Mrs Bondurant - Prompt reply

D. A. R.

On the sixteenth anniversary of the organization of the Madame Hodnette Chapter of the D. A. R., Mrs. R. B. Johnson, with Mesdames Sutherland, Hill, Harrington and Pittman, was hostess of the first meeting of the chapter year. Guests from Boyle, Merigold, Pace, Delta State College, and Cleveland were seated at small tables, which were decorated with low bowls of autumn flowers. A delicious luncheon consisting of several courses was served those present. Preceding the dessert course, a large birth-day cake iced in white and daintily decorated in patriotic colors and designs was placed before the regent, Mrs. Dell Mohlenhoff, who was given the honor of lighting the sixteen candles on the cake. To Mrs. Keith Somerville, past State Regent, went the distinction of cutting the cake. At the close of the luncheon, Mrs. Mohlenhoff presided over a short business session. Miss Ruth Newman was given a rising vote of thanks for her donation of the attractive year books.

Through the Chairman of National Defense, Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, Madame Hodnette Chapter will award several prizes to the History Departments of Delta State College and the Cleveland High School. A year's subscription to the magazine "National Defense" has been given each of these institutions by Mrs. Somerville. Mrs. R. S. Johnson, one of the chapter's charter members, charmingly presented the chapter with a gavel made in Mississippi, of one of the state's many varieties of hardwood. Miss Ashton Somerville delighted her listeners with two well executed piano solos, playing Rachmaninoff's Prelude in G Minor and Paderewski's Minuet.

include cars.

PEACE GROUP TO JOIN INTERNATIONAL BODY

Miss Wellborn Speaks Before Local Organization

Affiliation of the local group of peace advocates with the Women's International League for Peace has been assured following an address Friday by Miss Mary Moss Wellborn of Starkville, Miss., organizer for the league. Miss Wellborn addressed an audience at the Peabody.

Mrs. Giles Bond said last night that the local peace league would be fully organized and officers elected at a meeting soon. A tentative organization was perfected several months ago when another worker for the league spoke here.

Miss Wellborn stressed the importance of citizens urging their crogressmen to push the munitions investigation and to block additional armament appropriations. She left last night for Washington to aid the peace campaign there with the new Congress.

UNITY CENTER SERVICES

West Point D. A. R.

WEST POINT—(Special)— The Horse Shoe Robertson Chapter of the D. A. R. held their December meeting in the home of Mrs. D. N. Garner with good attendance of the members and several visitors. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. J. P. Unger, regent. The afternoon's program was given by Mrs. Kyle Chandler, Miss Maggie Crizzle, Miss Dora Dale, Mrs. William Walker and Miss Dardis Cottrell. During the social hour the hostess assisted by Mrs. A. B. Cottrell and Mrs. Jim Carter, served refreshments.

Among the guests present were: Mrs. H. L. Quinn, Mrs. Walter Brame and Mrs. Q. D. Dinsmore.

Button-Pushing Days

BY ARTHUR BRISBANE

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Congress will give President Roosevelt a lump sum, a considerable lump of $4,000,000,000, to let him change from the system of doles and imitation jobs "picking up leaves and pieces of paper" to real jobs and useful work.

We have no monopoly of the handing out money system in America. The British government assumes responsibility for the care and maintenance of every able-bodied wage worker, insured or not insuted, whose wages, when he works, are less than $25 a week.

Seventeen million British wage earners will get enough pay from the government, in cash, to bring their incomes up to "a living standard" and idle workers will receive from the government cash on which to live, as a matter of right and decency, with no "charity stigma."

The American system undergoes a considerable change. Once the little boy was encouraged to stoop down, pick up a pin, get a job from the great business man, marry the daughter, own the firm, pile up millions of his own.

Now, if he does that he is "overprivileged," and must expect to have his money taken away from him. Instead of picking up pins, he is encouraged to wait until he can pick up an easy job on the theory that the world owes him a living, and he doesn't owe anybody anything.

That may develop a better race of Americans, and it may not develop a better race. The days of "pin-picker-up" today, head of the firm next year, are ended.

A day is coming when no man will do any work harder than pressing a button, and science, incidentally, will make crime obsolete.

For instance, the Joliet, Ill., jailer sent a fat "trusty" outdoors for a cigar, and the automatic "electric eye" at the gate saw him, flashed a light and the innocent fat "trusty" was searched. A small metal shoehorn was found in his big loose shoe.

The electric eye mlashes when anybody passing the gate has any sort of metal in his possession. No prisoner's friend hereafter can take in a pistol, file or steel saw.

After prayers, lights went out. Margaret and Jessie had learned, after one brief struggle, that they must go quietly to sleep alone in the dark. Father and mother bore my heartbroken sobbing for some time and then acknowledged themselves defeated. I was sung to and cuddled, and the others benefited by my wickedness, for it gave us the most enchanting memory of our childhood—father, sitting by the nursery fire singing Sweet and Low, Watchman, Tell Us of the Night and a lullaby I have never heard since:

I had four brothers over the sea,
Peri Meri Dictum Domini.
They each sent a present unto me,
Partum Quartum Peri Meri Centum
Peri Meri Dictum Domini.

The first brought a cherry without any stones,
Chorus—
The second brought a chicken without any bones,
Chorus—
The third brought a blanket without any thread,
Chorus—
The fourth brought a book that couldn't be read.
Chorus—
When a cherry's in blossom it hasn't any stones,
Chorus—
When a chicken's in the egg, it hasn't any bones,
Chorus—
When a blanket's in the loom, it hasn't any threac
Chorus—
When a book's in the press, it cannot be read.
Chorus—
Partum Quartum Peri Meri Centum
Peri Meri Dictum Domini.

His voice grew softer and softer, farther and farth away, and we slept.

oughly air-minded.

After investigating aviation activities, especially construction, in Italy, France, Russia, Germany and Britain, Mr. Manning is alarmed over America's relative unpreparedness.

"European countries are building thousands of military airships where we are building only hundreds," he emphasizes. "Whereas we have less than 1,000 military planes, leading European nations have 8,000 to 9,000, and they are training personnel accordingly. America should wake up and forthwith appropriate enough money—a billion dollars, if need be—to attain leadership in the air, now that international boundaries have been practically wiped out. Three-quarters of all expenditures would go to labor."

President Roosevelt has intimated to various parties that he is fully aware of the urgency of developing America's defensive forces on sea and in the air.

Okolona Pleads For TVA Power; Line Near City

KNOXVILLE, Jan. 8—The Tennessee Valley Authority, today gave consideration to a petition signed by 410 school children of Okolona, Miss., requesting prompt action on the city's application for TVA electricity. It was the second such petition made to the TVA.

The petition was sent with a letter signed by Charles Williams, senior class president.

"It will be the nicest New Year's gift possible to us and will serve as an inspiration to us throughout 1035," the petition said.

A TVA line runs a quarter of a mile east of Okolona.

AL APPEAL, MEMPHIS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVE

COUNCIL FOR PEACE WILL BE ORGANIZED

Mrs. Bond Says Group To Work Through Education

The Memphis Council for Peace probably will be organized here by Jan. 1, Mrs. Giles B. Bond, said yesterday.

Mrs. Bond was appointed chairman after an anti-war lecture here several weeks ago by Mrs. Sherman Barnes of the Woman's International League of Peace and Freedom.

"The Memphis Council for Peace is only a tentative name we have selected," Mrs. Bond said. "Our first and principal objective will be to further peace through education. We see no reason why the Youth Movement for Peace should be discouraged and we believe that youth is entitled to have a voice in the matter, after all, they would be the ones called upon to fight our next war."

Methodists To Meet

FLORENCE, Ala., Nov. 29.—The district stewards, preachers and laymen's conference of the Florence district of the Methodist Church, will be held at First Church here Dec. 4. Dr. J. E. Elder, presiding elder, and Dr. E. P. Anderson, presiding elder of the Nashville, Tenn., district, will address the conference. Luncheon will be served by the women of the church.

Jan 12 - 1935

starting in the profession.

* * *

In the Literary Digest Poll a majority of the student bodies at Millsaps College and the University of Mississippi voted against Reserve Officer Training Corps at Federal land grant colleges, which was only natural inasmuch as students at Millsaps and Ole Miss know nothing whatever about the R. O. T. C. organization. When you are ignorant on any subject it is easy to be against it.

Jan 12 1935

OKOLONA SCHOOL PUPILS PETITION FOR TVA POWER

AUTHORITY NOW CONSIDERS PETITION OF THE STUDENTS

410 SIGN PETITION

Petition Is Sent With Letter Signed Senior Class President—TVA Line Runs a Quarter of a Mile From Okolona and Students Ask for Power

[By The Associated Press]

Knoxville, Jan. 8.—The Tennessee Valley Authority today gave consideration to a petition signed by 410 school children of Okolona, Mississippi, requesting prompt action on the city's application for TVA electricity.

The petition was sent with a letter signed by Charles Williams, senior class president. A TVA line runs a quarter mile east of Okolona

1935

NAVY STUDIES PLANS TO INCREASE BUILDING

Will Wait for Japan to Reject Treaty

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—(AP)—Administration officials today were studying plans for speeding up the navy's shipbuilding program in the next fiscal year if treaty negotiations follow their present course into a final collapse.

Japan has served notice she intends to denounce the naval limitations on or about Dec. 20. The treaties will remain in force until Dec. 31, 1936, but the United States is so far below treaty limits now that her present construction plans could be advanced 50 per cent.

Because of that situation, officials have held up army and navy budget estimates for the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1935. Today navy men were drafting alternative programs to that which calls for the construction of only 24 new ships next fiscal year.

IAL APPEAL, MEMPHIS, T

PASTORS JOIN LABOR IN SEDITION PROTEST

Little Can Be Done Now, McAlister Answers

NASHVILLE, April 4.—A group of Nashville religious leaders and a representative of the city trades and labor council today protested to Governor McAlister the recently enacted law prohibiting the recognition of political parties which advocate the overthrow of government "by force or violence" or which carry on "a program of sedition or of treason by radio, speech or press."

The group asked reconsideration of the law, signed by the governor on Feb. 21. Albert E. Barnett, professor at Scarritt College For Christion Workers, reported the governor informed them there was little he could do about the matter now.

The statement denounced the law as an "essential denial of Democracy" in asking that it be repealed.

Signers included Dr. John F. Baggett, pastor of East End Methodist Church, known as a state prohibition leader; Dr. T. Grady Timmons, pastor of McKendree Methodist Church; Rabbi Julius Mark, and J. O. Nevil of the Trades and Labor Council.

Bolivar Commercial Mar 1 1935

A Complete Abstract

A story is going the rounds of the press of a Mississippi farmer who filed an application for a loan from the Federal Farm bank at New Orleans. The abstract he forwarded with the application did not suit the government attorney, who asked for further facts concerning prior ownership of the property.

The indignant farmer wrote:

"There are no records or archives available which concern the title to the above described land any further back than the United States government.

"However, I believe from a historical standpoint, I can enlighten you as to the title in such a way that the objections you have pointed out will be waived.

"This land was acquired by the United States Government in 1803 by purchase from France under what we now refer to as the Louisiana purchase.

"France acquired possession of the land by conquest as the result of a successful war with Spain.

"Spain acquired possession of the land by virtue of the fact that a young man in her service by the name of Christopher Columbus on the 12th day of October, 1492, discovered it and claimed it for Spain.

"Columbus got his authority for making the aforesaid voyage and discovery from Ferdinand and Isabella, the King and Queen of Spain.

"Ferdinand and Isabella got their authority for sponsoring the voyage from the Pope of Rome.

"The Pope of Rome got his authority by virtue of the fact that he said he was the Vicar of Christ on Earth. Christ got his authority by the fact He was the Son of God and God created the earth." — Choctaw Plaindealer.

BIG EDUCATORS FIGHT NARROW NATIONALISM

'Oath of Loyalty' Given As Instance; Put Black Mark On Pitt University

By United Press

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—The American Association of University Professors today voted unanimously to oust University of Pittsburgh from its eligible list because of discharge of professors for alleged "irreligious teachings."

The action was based on the dismissal of four professors on grounds of alleged "irreligious teachings," and findings of an investigating committee that the city of Pittsburgh presented "ruthless materialism and a symbiotic relation" betwen wealth and the church.

Coupled with the committee's recommendation which brought about the ouster was a stinging rebuke to the action of 22 states which require teachers' oaths of loyalty to the Constitution.

"Loyalty is something one lives, not something one professes, in spite of views to the contrary held by misguided patriots and owners of low-class newspapers," the report asserted. "The tyranny of public opinion in a democracy may become as dangerous as the absolutism of the despot."

The report demanded to know why teachers should be singled out, asserting "the educator cannot be denied the rights of citizenship which others enjoy under the first amendment of the federal Constitution."

Acute Nationalism

"Waves of hysteria," it said, "are as natural in economic crises as the madness of war. A depression gives some people the intellectual 'jitters,' and intense nationalism—the aftermath of war has never been favorable to intellectual liberty."

"Intellectual honesty can only be dangerous to demagogues, and the biggest noise is not always the biggest patriot. Teachers' oath laws may be the entering wedge for a goose-stepping totalitarian state, and in an atmosphere of intimidation, espionage, fear and hypocrisy, learning cannot thrive.

"Whether we like it or not, real freedom of speech means freedom for the ideas we loathe, as well as for those we approve. The whole question of academic freedom is merely a part of the larger concept of freedom of speech in America. If we do not believe in the latter, it is useless to discuss the former."

Institutions already on the A. A. U. P.'s ineligible list are the United States Naval Academy, Rollins College, Harris Teachers College, Brenau College and De Pauw University.

Bull —
Bullard —
Leake —
Leallett —

LORDS WILL ANNOUNCE REIGN OF NEW KING

Parliament Must Swear Allegiance

LONDON, Jan. 20.—(AP) — The demise of the crown is an event which requires the privy council and both houses of Parliament to meet at once. It is the duty of the lords of the privy council to assemble in order to approve the proclamation announcing the new king. It may be assumed that this duty will be discharged immediately.

The death of the king is the only occasion in which Parliament is required by statute to meet at once without the usual summons. All ordinary business in both houses is now suspended until the members have taken the oath of allegiance to the new king. All members must first be sworn in again just as they were when they initially took their seats. Resolutions of condolence and congratulation will then be brought forward in both houses; and not until then will Parliament regain its voice.

Proclaiming the new king is a great state occasion initiated by the lords of his late majesty's privy council. The signatories are representative of all parties of the state. A member of the royal family, the archbishop of Canterbury and the lord chancellor usually head the list of signatories to the proclamation which customarily begins:

"We, the lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being assisted with these of his late majesty's privy council, with numbers of other gentlemen of quality, with the lord mayor and aldermen and citizens of London, do now hereby with one voice and consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim, etc."

Callon —
Carter —
Chadwick
Clark —
Clayton —
Coats
Day —
Douglas —
Draughn
Eakle
Early —
Eldridge —
Evans — Jones
Felix —
Floyd
Fry —
Gore —
Greenough —
Grider —
Harris —
Henley —

Hickman —
Hollomon —
Hopkins —
Houston —
Hull —
Jaggers —
Jarvis —
Large —
Lee —
Lee —
Leggett
Little —
Livingston
Long —
Lopez —
Loring —
Lumkin —
Mary Simpson
Mary — Tallahatchie
McCoy —
McGovern
McGrath
McIlwain —
McKay —

ALABAMA ACTS AGAIN

An Alabama Legislature has again turned its back on the misnamed child labor amendment, more properly designated as the youth control amendment, to the Federal Constitution.

Again was pressure directed, seemingly from Washington, to induce a legislative body to reconsider its repeated action and to ratify the proposal. An earnest, vigorous address was actually made before the legislative body in which the stock argument and specious appeals that had been embodied in propaganda that has saturated the country for several years were again heard; but the public mind has become so well informed in regard to a proposal that is as revolutionary as it is unnecessary that the adverse sentiment was so pronounced that the Senate Rules Committee gave the bill short shrift, announcing that they would let it die in committee.

It is a strange procedure that it is permissible for states which have opposed ratification to reconsider their action, while once a legislative body has ratified the amendment reconsideration is not permitted. As a matter of fact, within one year after the amendment was first proposed, over ten years ago, the legislative bodies—one or both— in three-fourths of the states, enough to have killed it for all time, had declared against the amendment.

The debates in Congress over the measure were then fresh in the public mind. Every material fact and circumstance bearing upon it had been thoroughly ventilated.

It had been at once seen that the bill did not contemplate what it superficially claimed—the prevention of "child labor"; but that its terms were so broad that it gave Congress practically unlimited power to control the activities, physical and mental, of the many millions of the youth of the land whether engaged in factory, on farm, or even in the home.

This vast power, it was at once seen, was essentially dangerous, and embodied a form of centralization of authority that was not only capable of invasion of popular rights, but actually invited it.

The activity of officials in Washington, and of those operating in close accord with them in endeavoring to influence the action of legislative bodies which has been systematically attempted throughout the country last year and this is not in good taste, to put the situation mildly.

Such a campaign made after a decade of thorough discussion of the subject in the press, in magazines, and by speakers, carries with it an inevitable and distasteful reflection upon the intelligence and independence of legislative bodies.

It is high time that the Legislatures of the states, in an even more emphatic manner than heretofore, reassert their ability to treat this subject with justice and sound judgment. Visiting bureaucrats, however highly commissioned, are scarcely in as good a position to render disinterested or informed advice to the representatives of the people of a state as are its own leaders and civic bodies, in touch with the opinions and sentiments of the people themselves.

The action of Alabama is to be commended.

Aye

McNeer —
Mitchell —
— Mogan
Monk —
Montgomery —
— Morgan
Morrison —
— Morrow
— Murphy
Nabors —
Owen —
Owens — Harvato
Perry —
Phillips —
Prine —
— Reed
Roberson —
Robinson —
Sanders —
Sandlin —
Saul —

Nay

Schelben —
Sessions —
Sharron —
— Smith — Stevens
Spencer —
Strait —
— Sullivan
Sivangr —
Talbot —
Taylor — Marshall
— " Wooten
— Tyrone
Wichurch —
Wade — Wheeler
— Walker
Wallis —
Welch —
— Williams — Grenada
" Pike
Wolfe —
Woolfolk —
Wright —
" —

Bryan —

Bockrell —
Bogan —
Book —
Corley —
Cowden —
Davis —
" —
Johnson —
Kelly —
" —
Kurz —
Ladner —
Lamar —
Navarre —
Newman absent
Owen —
Owens —
Perry —
Phillips —
Prine —

No, the fundamental question is not whether Reds, for reasons of their own, favor Mr. Roosevelt's re-election, although such a fact can hardly be without significance. Nor is the underlying question whether his policies have retarded recovery. What the voter must finally decide in his own mind is whether the essential spirit and direction of the New Deal regime has been American or not.

It cannot be successfully denied that whatever the merits of New Deal policies, they have, as a whole, caused an appreciable drift away from individual responsibility and self-reliance. They have brought about an excessive, utterly fallacious and dangerous reliance upon government as a substitute for private endeavor and obligation. Worst of all, they have been based upon the juvenile assumption that social betterment does not need to be grown from the roots of character and moral suasion, but can be imposed from the head downwards at a single happy-go-lucky stroke, by compulsory legislation or by administrative decree.

These, in sober fact, are among the very essentials of New Deal policy, and no voter can escape the serious responsibility of deciding whether American institutions really fit into such a pattern.

Saturday Eve. Post

November 7, 1936

the Third International—was organized in 1919. Its background is this: In 1864 Karl Marx, Frederick Engels and their followers formed in London the International Workingmen's Association, which held its first congress at Geneva in 1866 and its last in Philadelphia in 1874; it is now remembered as the First International. In 1889 a similar organization was created in Paris. Popularly called the Second International, its official title is the Labor and Socialist International; it operated until 1914 and was revived in 1918 as a strictly Socialist organization, Bolsheviks being excluded. The Communists organized the Third International in Moscow in March, 1919. As distinguished from the second, which is pacifist, the Comintern does not expect capitalism to fall without the use of force. At its last convention in Moscow a year ago it subordinated the revolutionary theory to the doctrine that all democrats, liberals, Socialists and Communists should form popular fronts to combat fascism.

The Soviet View

The Soviet contends that the Comintern is solely a party organization, a separate entity from the government of the U. S. S. R. Germany and Japan acted on the theory that there was little difference between the two. All other nations were notified of the new German-Japanese accord and were invited to join, but Moscow was ignored.

Reaction provoked by the setting to-

Cleveland Woman's Club Has Brilliant Program.

The Cleveland Woman's Club, the larguest social organization of the town, opened up its activities for the season at the Club House on Tuesday afternoon October the eleventh. Never did the club house look more attractive than it did on this occasion, being radiantly beautiful with its decorations of splendid roses largely the result of the culture promoted by the Garden department of the club. The attendance was especially gratifying and the large number of cultured women present indicated that the year's work would increase in interest and effectiveness. The new year books were delivered; new committees and the outlines of work made known. The new president, Mrs. Winston, announced that hers would be an economy administration and that all measures would be used to save money and to make money for the retirement of the club house debt. Mrs. B. E. McDearman, the efficient new secretary, read measures recommended by the executive committee. These were presented by the president and passed by the assembly as follows: that the initation fee be eliminated and new members be received upon payment of dues of five dollars for regular members and two dollars for associate members; that the chairman and treasurer be diligent in collecting all dues; that dues from associate members be turned into the general fund for the retirement of the debt; that the fee of five dollars be charged to all individuals and organizations using the club house except for distinctly club functions; that, as an economy measure, the club withdraw from the state federation for a season until it sees fit to affiliate again; and that the club continue to give its support to the fifth district scholarship known as the "McClurg Scholarship" and maintained at Delta State College for a worthy delta girl.

After the business meeting, the chairman of the Committee on Citizenship, Mrs. P. B. Woollard presented a splendid program on "Loyalty and Citizenship". The chairman herself opened the program with a lovely talk on loyalty to club and responsibilities to duties assumed. Mrs. Dickey, who has recently opened a studio for the teaching of vocal music in Cleveland, charmed the audience with two brilliant numbers. She was followed by Mrs. Parker West, who with charts and graphs very ably showed the Cleveland club women how they might be good citizens by being loyal to and by supporting all good things organized for the welfare of the town. Miss Mary Margaret Fugler, teacher of vocal English at Delta State, gave a stimulating reading entitled "My Home Town". As a climax to the program, the chairman presented Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, an outstanding citizen and public woman of the state, who delivered an inspiring and uplifting address on 'The Necessity of Patriotic Citizenship.'

The social hostesses for the afternoon, Mrs. W. A. Carpenter, Mrs. E. T. Clark, Mrs. Edgar Brown, Mrs. J. T. Smith, Miss Laurie Doolittle, and Mrs. J. C. Roberts, presided at a well appointed tea table and served delicious salads and coffee. Mrs. Clark and Miss Doolittle, who poured coffee from handsome silver services as the guests gathered around in good fellowship, formed the center of a picture symbolical of splendid womanhood banded together for uplifting work in an harmonious social atmosphere.

The club welcomes new members and former members ready to resume their membership.

any event, the question is for the states and not for the Federal Government.

It is the duty of the Government to prevent unemployment by freeing the way to private employment. It has been demonstrated that extensive governmental spending to relieve unemployment, either directly through doles or indirectly through public works, only increases unemployment through decreasing private employment. Such is the European record; such is the American record. It is, therefore, the plain duty of the Federal Government as soon as possible entirely to step out of the unemployment picture, which it has only muddled, and to pass the burden over to the states and give its attention to curing unemployment at the source—that is, by lowering taxes as fast as possible, scrapping the useless bureaucracy, and freeing the way for private initiative to act.

The Government, by its well-meant efforts through both the Hoover and the Roosevelt administrations, has gradually erected unemployment into an institution, and it is as fatal to destroy the initiative of the worker as it is to destroy the initiative of the employer.

Unemployment as a local matter can be met by every community. If unemployment is conceived as something continuously to be dealt with and not as the result of a basic error of management in the American system, that is a reason for scrapping the American system. One emergency method of getting rid of a part of the unemployed would be at once to deport aliens holding jobs that might be filled by American citizens.

Finally, we should not enter, either directly or indirectly, into any associations of nations. We should reorganize and rebuild our national defenses on the sea, on the land and in the air, to a point where we need fear no aggressor, taking care that in our efforts to take the profit out of war we do not also take the victory out of war. And thus poised we can resolutely mind our own business and start attending to it.

APRIL 3, 1936

Amusing, at Least, To Mrs. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, April 2.—(AP)—The Princeton boys who organized the Veterans of Future Wars can count Mrs. Roosevelt in under the caption, "appreciative audience."

Asked today what she thought of that new organization, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"I think it's just as funny as it can be, and—taken lightly as it should be—a grand pricking of lots of bubbles."

She added, however: "If carried to extremes and taken seriously, it might hurt some feelings."

She thought, for instance, it had been a mistake to use the term "gold star mothers" as its auxiliary since "some things can not be made fun of"—but she termed a mere ladies' auxiliary "most amusing."

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2.—(AP)—College of Charleston students have organized the first chapter of "The International Order of Diplomats, Creators of Future Wars."

A leader of the organization said it demanded no bonus as payment for wars unfought, but that its purpose was "to make the next war as devastating as possible."

the woes of mankind does anything to alleviate those woes. We can only have as much abundance as we create, and, if we give more attention to distribution than to creation, we may achieve an equality, but we shall not achieve abundance. It helps not at all, as is now so much the fashion, to import the nomenclature of England and talk about liberals, conservatives, tories, forward-looking, progressive, social-mindedness, and a host of other words and phrases. These may mean something, but when those who use them are asked to define what they mean, one gets only a dust of words.

Youth movements are usually both misleading and futile. Those with a political slant often turn out to be gatherings of humorless young people afflicted with infantile Communism. Normal American boys and girls no more want to be considered as a group apart than do women. Indeed, we have reached the end of the tether in designing political appeals to fit groups. And also we need have no patience with the plea that, unless this or that act be passed, we shall have a revolution. If the acts constitute violations of the American system and one believes in that system, they will only weaken it and, therefore, intensify and not cure the disease that was supposed to bring on revolution. Ignoble compromises do not prevent revolutions. They only make them certain. But this country has never been anywhere near a revolution.

Old-Age Pensions

All Government publicity bureaus should be abolished. This is an evil that has grown steadily through several administrations, until now we have the Government selling its policies to the taxpayers with their own money. Publicity is the present method by which despotic governments perpetuate themselves, and it has no part in the American system. Through controlling the avenues of information, it creates a censorship in fact, although not in name.

Old-age pensions can be paid by industry in a moderate amount as a charge on production in the same way that depreciation is a charge on production, but any wholesale pension or general-welfare plan cannot intelligently be made up without the full facts on the national income and its distribution. In any event, such security plans are only a taking away from present spending to conserve for future spending. If the amount now deducted be large, a lower standard of living must be accepted for the present, in order to provide for the future, and in the absence of the full facts a haphazard deduction from the present income for future security may operate to kill the chances for either present or future security.

1924 Nat. Legion Aux.

American Legion Auxiliary Essay Contest

A cash prize of ten dollars is offered for the best essay on the subject: "Have the Wars of the United States Been Caused by Preparedness?"

The conditions are as follows:

The contest is limited to the American Legion Auxiliary Department of Mississippi.

Essays to be not less than twelve hundred words but may be as long as the writer wishes. Contestants to be members of the American Legion Auxiliary. Essays must be read at local Unit meetings and published if practicable. In deciding, facts and arguments will be considered above literary style. The prize will be awarded February 22nd. Essays should be sent to State Chairman National Defense by Unit Secretary on or before February 10, 1935, without names of writers.

Nellie N. Somerville,
State Chairman National Defense.

Jan 28 | 35
Write
Mrs Ike, for Veteran
Barnes N.D
"Sorry no essay
to send out bulletin
on Naval Print Plate

Dec 1904

Wrote Mrs Bryan Great Pt to be on N.H. com.

Wrote Mrs Dike, editor, notice essay contest
" J.M.H. for Jackson paper " "
saw Greenville ed. " "
Wrote Mrs Perkins Belzoni

Jackson Daily News Nov or Dec 1934

OUR PILGRIM FATHERS

For the first time in thirty years the editor of the Daily News didn't write a Thanksgiving editorial paying tribute to the Pilgrim Fathers who landed at Plymouth Rock in 1621.

There was a reason.

In recent months the editor of the Daily News has been reading a lot of "inside stuff" on the Pilgrim Fathers and definitely reached this conclusion:

They were a bunch of bums who left England for England's good.

When they landed at Plymouth Rock, they fell on their knees and prayed. Then they fell on the aborigines.

Please don't send in any literature trying to defend the Pilgrim Fathers.

We are thoroughly fed up on that subject.

If you are trying to trace your ancestry in that general direction—forget about it. Turn over and go to sleep.

Never in this world was there a generation more cruel and heartless than the Pilgrim Fathers.

Peter McIyneaux, editor of The Texas Weekly, say[illegible] compulsory cotton reduction law would be [illegible] the point

* * *

Some sociology professors surely do give us the weebie-jeebies. Dr. Harold Meyer, University of North Carolina, now lecturing before WPA recreation workers assembled in Jackson, says that within the next ten years there will be need in this nation for 85,000 trained recreational workers—men and women engaged in the business of teaching people how to play and get rid of their spare time. The best comment on that is to express the hope it won't happen. When folks become so confounded onery that they must be taught how to play they are too useless to live. If our hard-handed ancestors who carved a civilization out of a wilderness knew that people were galivanting about the land today teaching others time-wasting tricks they would rise up in righteous wrath from their graves.

* * *

* * *

Pale-faced pacifists have no place within the ranks of the D. A. R. The state society, at its meeting here during the past week, adopted a resolution denouncing in no uncertain terms the mollycoddles who preach against military training. The fighting blood of those men who battled all the way from Bunker Hill to Yorktown still runs warm in the veins of their descendants.

* * *

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

[Sixty-eighth Congress, first session, H. J. Res. 184]

JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution:

ARTICLE ——

SECTION 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

SEC. 2. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

F. H. GILLETT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ALBERT B. CUMMINS,
President pro tempore of the Senate.

I certify that this joint resolution originated in the House of Representatives.

WM. TYLER PAGE, *Clerk.*

[NOTE.—This resolution was passed in the House April 26, 1924, and in the Senate June 2, 1924, and signed by the Speaker of the House on June 3, 1924, and by the President pro tempore of the Senate on June 3, 1924.]

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WELFARE WORKER PLANS DELTA TOUR

CLARKSDALE — (Special) — Dr. Sherwood Eddy, internationally-known philanthropist, special worker and a former president of the Y. M. C. A. is expected to visit Hillhouse Sunday, where he will inspect the 2100-acre co-operating farming experiment started there recently under his supervision.

According to Sam Franklin, who is now in charge of the project at Hillhouse, Dr. Eddy will reach Memphis Sunday moning and will arrive at Hillhouse in the afternoon.

Mr. Franklin stated that efforts at the present time were directed toward getting the land cleared and temporary housing quarters erected.

Twenty-four families are now living on the co-operative farm and if the experiment is a success, the number will probably be increased.

Mr. Franklin stated that the problem of schooling for the children of the families had not yet been solved. Two white children are now attending school at Gunnison and the colored children attend the negro school in the community. Efforts are being made to obtain money through the Rosenwald Foundation in order that a school may be established for the negro children which will operate more than a few months.

APRIL 1936

THE CO

The Amendment's Ancestry

In considering either men or measures it is frequently fairly illuminating to trace their ancestry. That is certainly true in the case of the so-called Child Labor Amendment which is being brought up for possible ratification at the hands of a number of state Legislatures.

The amendment was drafted in 1923 by Mrs. Florence Kelley Wischnewetzky in collaboration with Misses Julia Lathrop, Grace Abbott and Anna Louise Strong. This was substantially the same group that lobbied before Congress from 1905 to 1912 for the creation of the Federal Children's Bureau in the Department of Labor.

All these estimable ladies were residents of the Hull House Settlement in Chicago and naturally had their views as to the needs of the children of the United States as a whole colored by what they saw and knew in the slum sections in which they worked. It may be said with emphasis that they were all able, and sincere in their beliefs. It may be said with equal emphasis that their views were not and are not those of the American people.

Mrs. Wischnewetzky, or Mrs. Kelley, as she preferred to be called after she divorced her Russian husband, was the most intelligent and energetic apostle of Marxian Socialism who ever worked for that cause in this country. She was the friend, associate and translator of Friederich Engels, who in his turn was the patron of Karl Marx and finished and published Marx's works. Mrs. Wischnewetzky was at one time editor of a Socialist newspaper in Berlin, and it was at that time that she married the Russian. She came back to the United States in 1898 and from that time until her death in 1932 was a tireless organizer and lobbyist for frankly socialistic legislation.

Miss Strong has for many years been an unabashed Communist. With the creation of the Federal Children's Bureau, Miss Strong became the bureau's propagandist in charge of "Child Welfare Exhibits" under Miss Lathrop and Miss Abbott. In general it is accurate to say that the group desired national control of education, labor, welfare, maternity, nursing and everything else that had to do with the nation's children. Miss Strong has worked with the Soviet in Russia in creating nationalized children's colonies. She is now in Russia as editor of the Moscow News in Moscow.

When an amendment to our Constitution is proposed of such sweep and scope that it would give Congress practically unlimited power to regulate, control and color the activities of the 45,000,000 persons under 18 years of age, it is pertinent that the people to whom the proposal is made shall have an unbiased picture of the people who do the proposing.

* * *

The position of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, one of Mississippi's foremost women leaders, relative to the Federal Child labor amendment, has been generally misunderstood. Mrs. Somerville is opposed to ratification of the amendment in its present form by the Mississippi legislature. Mrs. Somerville has labored long and earnestly for the protection of women and children in Mississippi, but is unwilling to turn the childhood of the state over to the Federal government.

* * *

Sullers
Chadwick
B O - Bell
Gerald Chatham
Dr Evans
Jack McGrath
Owens
Reed
Robertson
Shepard
Tyrone

CHILD LABORITES ON RUN AGAIN

For the fifth time in as many assemblies of the state legislature, Vermont recently again plowed under the Child Labor amendment. The opinion is that it will go down to defeat fifty times more if it comes up there. In Massachusetts the senate voted the amendment down again by a vote of 34 to 0 and the house, 218 to 5. This looks as if the sentiment is pretty nigh unanimous in Massachusetts against the red bill. So far in 1935 the child warders have been defeated in ten states out of fourteen voting on the issue this year. To date twenty-three states have rejected or nearly twice as many as needed to defeat the proposed amendment to the Constitution to make it impossible for a child to work. These are equally divided between agricultural states, in which the farmer's boy, under it, could not throw feed down to the horses or hoe the beans and the daughter could not milk the cow or bug the potatoes, and manufacturing states, where the boy could not work his way through school, sell papers or deliver messages; in fact, under which law a child up to eighteen years of age could do nothing but run the streets. States that have rejected are Louisiana, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kansas, Texas, Delaware, South Dakota, Connecticut, New Mexico, Massachusetts, Vermont, Tennessee, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Florida, Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island. One state, Alabama, has never voted on same because it is so stolidly against it

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

that it felt the action useless. In other words, the so-called "Child Labor Bill" advocates are having tough sledding, for they must obtain ratification by thirty-six states before it becomes a part of the Constitution and the legislatures of the various states are about to adjourn *sine die*.

The Child Labor Amendment.—Nineteen states have voted this past winter on the proposed Child Labor amendment to the constitution of the United States. The results as tabulated by the Louisville "Courier-Journal" are as follows:

Rejections.

Texas (for the fifth time), January 29.
New York (for the second time), January 29.
Tennessee (for the second time), January 30.
New Mexico (for the third time), February 4.
Kansas (for the fifth time), February 7.
Nevada (for the second time), February 15.
Vermont (for the second time), February 19.
Massachusetts (for the third time), February 20.
Maryland (for the fourth time), March 1.
South Dakota (for the third time), March 2.
Missouri (for the third time), March 7.
Nebraska (for the second time), March 9.
Georgia (for the second time), March 15.
Delaware (for the second time), March 19.
North Carolina (for the second time), March 19.

Ratifications.

Wyoming—January 29.
Utah—January 31.
Idaho—February 2.
Indiana—February 8.
Total rejections since January 1, 1935—15.
Total ratifications since January 1, 1935—4.

The fifteen states which since the first of January have rejected the amendment have now rejected it from two to five times. A state which rejects the amendment may change to ratification at any subsequent time, while a state which accepts the amendment can never change to rejection. In this way, says the "Courier-Journal," the proposed amendment may be kept alive forever.

The Republican Observer April 3 - 1935.

The American Legion Auxiliary News

Official Publication of American Legion Auxiliary, Department of Mississippi

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Mrs. Earl Brickwell, Yazoo City ..... Poppy Chairman

LEGISLATURE IS SCORED

Censured For Failure To Ratify Child Labor Amendment

HATTIESBURG, Miss., March 5.—Censuring the Mississippi Legislature for failing to ratify the child labor amendment to the Constitution, Truman Lewis, associate professor of sociology, Mississippi State Teachers College, pointed out that 25 per cent of the children betwen the ages of 10 and 15 are now employed in Mississippi.

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MER

TENN., TUESDAY MOR

CHILD EMPLOYMENT CHARGE IS REFUTED BY GOVERNOR WHITE

Denies Accusation Filed by Eastern Industrial, Labor Councils

BRANDED AS 'PROPAGANDA'

State's Official Claims Areas "Alarmed" at Growth

KNOWS NO CHILD LABOR

Advocate of "Balance Agriculture With Industry," Strong in Defense of South for Location of Industries

BY KENNETH TOLER

JACKSON, Miss., May 4. — Charges that child labor is being employed in textile plants locating in the south and Mississippi were branded today by Governor White as "propaganda from areas alarmed over the south's industrial development."

"There is absolutely no truth in the statements," the governor said with reference to charges filed in the east by representatives of the National Child Labor Committee and the New York Industrial Council. "I don't know of a single textile mill in Mississippi working anyone under 18 years of age.

Development Alarming

"There isn't any doubt that the south's industrial development is alarming some sections of the country and they are putting out a lot of propaganda in an effort to thwart this development," Governor White said.

The major plank in Governor White's platform for election last summer was "balancing agriculture with industry." He has been instrumental in bringing to Mississippi many textile plants during the past years. Another party devoting time to this movement is Dave Cottrell, industrial department manager of the Mississippi Power Co.

Governor White took occasion to commend the editorial in The Commercial Appeal of Sunday under the caption "South Should Be Ready For Industry's Invasion."

"That editorial was a masterpiece," he said. "It was sound advice to the southern states in an effort for them to get their houses in order from a standpoint of interesting outside capital. Here in Mississippi, our laws have been changed from antagonism toward outside capital to friendly statutes.

"Our laws give a five-year exemption period, in addition to securing local funds to secure plants which tie in the community with the new citizens and industries," he said.

Governor White's program for the balancing of agriculture with industry is to be unfolded June [illegible] fore the annual convention.

Reynolds
Hardy
Johnson
Taylor
Franklin
Sells
Divine

Meadowlo

Feb 13
Wrote Mrs Simms report
" Mrs Hardy p c

Replied to Meadville letter
" " " . p c

April 3 Sent copies of essay to all places which sent essay.
Papers were sent to Cleveland Enterprise which published the winning essay

Almanac

June 27, 1932: By the Democratic Party platform: "A sound currency to be preserved at all hazards."

November 4, 1932: By Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic Party candidate for President, speaking in Brooklyn: "Far up in the Northwest at Butte I repeated the pledge of the platform, saying, 'Sound currency must be maintained at all hazards.' In Seattle I reaffirmed my attitude on this question. The thing has been said, therefore, in plain English three times in my speeches. It is stated without qualification in the platform, and I have announced my unqualified acceptance of that platform."

March 9, 1933: By proclamation of the President all citizens are required to give up their gold, on pain of fine and imprisonment, and it is made a crime for a citizen to possess gold.

May 12, 1933: By the Congress the President is authorized in his own discretion to devalue the dollar as much as one-half and to issue fiat paper money.

May 27, 1933: By the United States Treasury it is announced that the country definitely is off the gold standard.

June 5, 1933: By resolution of the Congress the customary gold-standard redemption clause in all private and public obligations is annulled, and it is forbidden that any obligation upon which money is borrowed shall call for payment in any particular kind of money.

January 31, 1934: By proclamation the President declares the dollar to be worth only $15\frac{5}{21}$ grains of gold, instead of $25\frac{8}{10}$ grains, thereby reducing the value of the dollar two-fifths, and reserves the right to reduce it more.

February 18, 1935: By the United States Supreme Court a decision saying that for the Congress to annul the gold-standard redemption clause in the Government's own bonds was an illegal act of repudiation, and yet that nothing could be done about it.

February 21, 1935: By Senator Glass, who wrote the sound-money plank in the Democratic Party's platform, now speaking on the floor of the United States Senate: "We are on a fiat-currency basis, and under the decision of the Supreme Court, we are on a fiat-bond basis. . . . Mr. President, I wish to make one observation, and that is to express wonder at what our foreign debtors will think of the measure of our sincerity in reproaching them for repudiating their indebtedness to us when the Congress itself has repudiated the most sacred indebtedness that any nation on earth ever incurred—the indebtedness which was incurred with which to fight the last World War."

Sat, Eve Post,
Garrett
May 4 – 1935.

ages. The abiding satisfactions of life, therefore, are found where men have always found them, and not elsewhere. In the words of Robert Burns, the Scottish poet:

'Tis not in titles nor in rank,
'Tis not in wealth like London bank
To purchase peace and rest;
If happiness have not her seat;
And center in the breast,
We may be rich or wise or great,
But never can be blest.

Washington Sideshow

BY GEORGE ROTHWELL BROWN

WASHINGTON, April 24.—While the tendency in Washington nowadays is to consider that one man, President Roosevelt, with about 15,000 millions of dollars to spend, holds the destiny of the American people in the hollow of his hand, actually about 100 persons in high place at the capital have this responsibility. In the end they cannot escape it.

About that number of representatives in Congress, by putting intellectual conviction ahead of state interest and party label, could change the whole aspect of the political scene in this country practically overnight.

A bloc of 100 votes aginst the new state socialism, in the House, could say of the New Deal, "thus far, but no farther!" This would not result in an immediate restoration of the form of government as bequeathed to the American people by Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton and Madison. But it would make it possible for the United States, within a few years, to return to the system of the founders of the republic. A hard pull!

It is a curious political anomaly that the socialistic system is being fastened upon the nation by the votes of men who intellectually believe in the principles of Washington and Jefferson. They are fearful of today's tendencies, while voting to extend them. They believe, seriously, that once the country is out of the depression, by some magic it will return to the old system. This is plain delusion.

It seems quite apparent that the old-fashioned, slow-going, party-label politicians in Congress are still being outsmarted by the theorists, who realize that each additional ramification of the new system is fastening that system upon the country so firmly that, permitted to go on much longer, the return to the old order will become impossible. That impossibility is the true objective.

There is a slight discernment of the truth of this at the Capital. But the 100 are not yet fully awake.

A Washington matron, seated between two senators at dinner the other night, listened to the Democrat at her left:

"And so the president said, calling me by my first name, 'I want you to come up and see me frequently, I want your ideas, your advice.' Was I all pepped up!"

Later the Republican on her right leaned over and in a gleeful whisper said:

"And so the president said, calling me by my first name, 'I want you to come up and see me frequently; I want your ideas, your advice.' Was I proud!"

The lady, who is no lover of the New Deal, did a bit of thinking. Then she said to the senator on her right, indicating the senator on her left, "tell that little story, senator." The senator obliged. Two senatorial faces fell, as the identical stories were thereupon exchanged. The matron grinned wickedly.

Two votes in the Senate wabbled.

LEADERS MEET

Duty

The longer on this earth we live,
And weigh the various qualities of men,
Seeing how most are fugitive
Or fitful gifts at best, of now and then—
Wind-wavered copse lights, daughters of the fen—
The more we feel the high, stern-featured beauty
Of plain devotedness to duty,
Steadfast and still, nor paid with mortal praise
But finding amplest recompense
For life's ungarlanded expense
In work done squarely and unwasted days.

James Russell Lowell.

Jan 1936

Mayor Overton, ... missioner Davis' eyes scratched out, 0.

Southern Baptists Here for Sixth Time

On May 10, 1867, 1,500 delegates met in the old First Baptist Church on Adams Street, where the courthouse is now, opened the 11th annual session of the Southern Baptist Convention. War, reconstruction, had all but ruined the material south; triumphant marched the spiritual south.

Again in 1889, 1925 and 1929, Memphis hosted the Baptists. Wednesday, hosting for the sixth time, Memphis welcomed 10,000 delegates, visitors. Dr. John R. Sampey, for 50 years a teacher in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, now president, was elected president of the convention over Dr. R. G. Lee (Memphis Bellevue Baptist) 1,343 to 1,210.

Purely voluntary, without control over individual churches, ministers, the convention centralizes, carries on Baptist mission work, Sunday schools, seminaries, other connectional activities. Total Baptists in convention jurisdiction (original southern states, plus Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, Maryland, Arizona, New Mexico, southern Illinois) 4,227,052; churches, 24,360; ministers, 23,272; value of church property, $202,000,000; gifts last year $24,600,000. One-third of the churches gave nothing.

Denounced by the convention, smutty motion pictures, the child labor amendment, war, lynching, booze.

Wants to Make Pen Trip Alone

1934

Bad Advice

Regardless of how useless war sometimes is, and to what wasteful and tragic ends it leads, the doctrine of resistance to the established laws and policies of the United States is not a proper approach to abolishing war. Moreover, the preaching of such a doctrine to young people, as was done by one of the speakers at the young Methodist conference in Memphis, is fundamentally bad.

Nothing excites a love of country nor a devotion to its ideals more strongly than the thought that it is worth defending. Military training in the public schools, at which the speaker was directing his fire, is a matter of discipline, and a very necessary matter, as thousands of fathers and mothers throughout the United States will willingly agree.

It is very well to urge the futility of war, even upon impressionable young people. But to agitate resistance to preparedness, or to so wholesome an institution as military training, is, to say the least, far beyond the reasonable limits to which pacifists should go.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE REFUSES TO RATIFY CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

The measure for state ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment was killed by the New York legislature, when the senate judiciary committee voted May 6 against bringing the measure out for a vote. Socialists and trade union leaders had visited Governor Lehman and asked his support for ratification in New York.

1936

We have heard so much about a constitutional convention in Mississippi, in the discussions pro and con on the subject, that we decided to read the present constitution and see what the existing provisions are.

And that is easier said than done.

We examined the history books being used in the state,—that is, the ones we could find, and found that the state constitution is not published therein; and we found the same to be true of the civics books.

We were forced, therefore, to borrow an old code book from a lawyer friend, which we have been reading ad lib. It is a very voluminous document, much longer than the United States Constitution, and the subject matter indicates that one of the moving spirits in the constitutional convention which formulated it must have been some seasoned legislator who tried his level best to have the house or senate rules incorporated into the constitution— and succeeded.

Never before have we seen such detailed instructions to legislators written into a constitution. And yet, before the constitution was five years old, the legislature had either forgotten, neglected, or refused to formally ratify a duly passed constitutional amendment, and no subsequent legislature has seen fit to correct the error.

One thing that strikes us in reading the constitution is the oath of office which legislators must take before assuming their duties. It starts out by swearing the legislator to uphold the constitution, and then later on in the oath he swears that he will, as soon as practicable, read or have read to him the constitution. In other words, he first swears to do something regarding which he may know little or nothing, and then swears that he will, at his convenience, find out what it is all about.

But the concluding clause in the oath is the crowning folly of the whole thing. It binds the swearer not to vote "for any measure or person because of a promise of any other member of the legislature to vote for any measure or person," etc. What legislator has ever lived up to that oath? From a standpoint of fine-spun theory, it may be a desirable clause, but from the standpoint of practical politics, it can not be adhered to. Never a session passes but that a legislator must make concessions, violating his oath, in order to get legislation in which he is very much interested.

It is not only unjust, but criminal, to require legislators to subscribe to such an oath, and the constitution should be amended to eliminate the clause.

But, speaking of oaths, why not eliminate oaths of office altogether? So many of our officers seem to have joined a Society of the Sons of Toar, and take their oaths with their fingers crossed. An oath of office, in many quarters, is merely a formality to get on the public pay roll.

So why not repeal 'em?

SLOT MACHINE FINES PAY POLICE SALARIES

Gulfport Round-up Nets Income of $765

GULFPORT, Miss., March 27.—Although making no effort to stop the operation of slot machines, police rounded up 59 operators here last week and Mayor Milner assessed fines totaling $765. The machines were not taken from the places of business, and there was no cessation in their operation.

For several months periodic fining of slot machine operators here has brought in sufficient revenue to virtually pay the salaries of the police officers of the city, it was declared.

Child Labor Amendment

Governor McAlister has recommended to the General Assembly of Tennessee the ratification of the so-called Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The Commercial Appeal disagrees with that recommendation absolutely. Its reasons best appear from reading the text of the amendment itself. It says:

Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

Section 2. The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

In dealing with the question of whether to grant Congress power to deal with our lives, it is safe to consider facts only. The text foregoing obviously grants Congress and such agencies as it may delegate to represent it the power to control all the activities of all persons under 18 years of age, and there are about 45,000,000 of them in this country.

The only answer to that statement is to say that, of course, some federal bureau would have too much sense to do this, that or the other. If there is any wilder chance to take than that, we have not heard of it.

There is nothing in the amendment to prevent some Washington bureau, presumably the Federal Children's Bureau, from assuming complete charge of all persons under 18 years of age in the country.

It would be possible for a bureau to rule that a girl of 17 could not help wash the dishes. It would be possible to say that a boy of 17 could not chop cotton nor milk a cow. In fact, anything would be possible along such lines. Under the terms of this amendment a federal bureau could assume charge of education. It could take control in the home and on the farm and everywhere.

It is definitely misleading to call this a "Child Labor" amendment. Many people have been persuaded to think it represents a move to take children out of sweatshops, mills, factories, etc., where they are employed for wages. The amendment does not say that. If it went only so far, while still unnecessary under present conditions, it would have the semblance of righteousness.

The states have made steady, substantial progress for years in eradicating real "child labor." Under the Roosevelt administration matters have progressed in such manner that Franklin D. Roosevelt himself has said publicly, "Child labor is abolished." In any case, moreover, the courts have held that no state Legislature now has the power to pass an act prohibiting the person 17 years of age from working under proper conditions, which makes the amendment a tremendous expansion of any existing power.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, says: "This amendment would, if adopted, practically give the Congress of the United States full authority over our entire population under 18 years of age. This would mean some 40 per cent of our population. There would be power in the Congress to interfere with every home, every family, and every school, and we can well imagine what pressure would be put upon that body by fanatics of one sort or another who were busily engaged in some part of the field of child control."

There you have it, and to the people of Tennessee, predominantly agricultural in its interests and with a large percentage of negroes in its population, The Commercial Appeal says earnestly both: "Watch your step," and "Don't buy a pig in a poke."

and prayerful consideration is
n to all questions. There is
manifest a spirit of prayer for
nce in the decision of all matters
gness to follow the leadings of the
in all decisions.

Overtures.

overtures to the General As-
listed in the "Blue Book" by
lerk, Dr. J. D. Leslie. These
hich early in the sessions were
he appropriate standing commit-
marized as follows:

Synod of Georgia asking the As-
ept the invitation of the First Pres-
f Augusta, Ga., to hold the Diamond
the General Assembly at that his-
2. To instruct the stated clerk
ke the same financial arrange-
ment of the commissioners with
Augusta, as has been made in
Montreat management, less
ge expense between the two

tery of Birmingham asking
end to the Presbyteries for
n amendment to the Book
Presbyteries which wish
ding but one stated meet-

f East Alabama asking
Book of Church Order,
substituting the word
ake the sentence to
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Charleston asking
g of the pastorate
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turned to this Synod of Kentucky; that the counties of Clinton, Wayne and McCreary be included in Transylvania Presbytery, and the counties of Jackson, Clay, Leslie, Harlan, Bell, Whitley, Knox and Laurel be included in Guerrant Presbytery.

(25) From the Synod of Kentucky asking that the Assembly approve the Synod's act in adopting the expressed desire of Ebenezer Presbytery that it be dissolved immediately following its meeting on April 9, 1935; and that its counties of Boone, Kenton, Campbell, Grant and Pendleton be added to Louisville Presbytery; and that the counties of Bracken, Mason, Fleming, Nicholas, Bourbon, Lewis, Greenup, Boyd, Lawrence, Carter, Elliott, Menifee and Morgan be added to West Lexington Presbytery; and that the counties of Johnson, Martin, Pike, Powell, Wolfe, Magoffin, Floyd and Knott be added to Guerrant Presbytery.

(26) From Albemarle Presbytery asking the Assembly to instruct the churches in a definite procedure for the election and installation of ruling elders and deacons.

(27) From the Presbytery of Holston asking the Assembly to direct church homes to set a value upon the produce donated to them by the churches and send a notation of that value to the general treasurer of benevolences or any proper authority so that the churches may be able to report such benevolent contributions.

(28) From Abingdon Presbytery asking that in view of the fact that many of our country churches are making contributions of foodstuffs, often worth hundreds of dollars, to our orphanages and mission schools, the General Assembly permit churches making such contributions to record a conservative valuation of same, made under the direction of the session.

(29) From the Presbytery of Birmingham which adopted the following overture and transmits same to the 1935 General Assembly for its final approval: 1. Whereas, in 1929 our Assembly spoke against the war system and urged the ministry and laity to study the matter; Whereas, the Churches throughout the world are gradually disentangling themselves from the war system and are seeing the decline of the economic system that causes wars; Whereas, we desire to oppose the war system and its attendant economic philosophy, peaceably and by constitutionally established means; Whereas, the individual in the Church is an important part of the Church and that this is a time when the individual in many countries is being forced to bow the knee to the crown rights of a totalitarian State: Therefore, in the absolute interests of the crown rights of the Lord Jesus Christ, we ask the Assembly to adopt these two requests in our overture by way of expressing a unity of spirit with two other great bodies of Protestants and by way of asserting our belief in a real Cross at the heart of our religion. First, instruct the Board of Christian Education that we will support all conscientious objectors to war, and hereby ask in their behalf from all educational institutions requiring military training that such objectors be excused from classes in military instruction without loss in academic standing or official censure. Second, that the Board of Christian Education be authorized to add to its staff, one or more Christian lawyers of high standing who shall be personally in sympathy with the position of our Church on the right of conscientious objection to military training, whose task it shall be, on behalf of our entire Church and at the expense of the Church, to serve as legal counsel for young men, members of the congregations in our body, who are being forced in violation of their consciences to take military training in tax-supported institutions of education.

Please return

NASH WINS IN ESSAY CONTEST

Clinton Nash, of Gunnison, has been adjudged first place winner in the Temperance Essay Contest for Bolivar County, and his essay will be submitted to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for competition in the state-wide contest.

The contest, which is sponsored by state law, and open to seniors in all Mississippi four-year high schools, brought winning essays from six Bolivar County school systems, as follows: Clinton Nash, Gunnison, first place; Earline Gregory, Rosedale, second place; W. H. Bizzell, Pace; Velma Nerren, Benoit; Dewey Hall Bizzell, Litton; and Angelina Renaldo, Duncan.

According to the law, the Board of Supervisors in each county is authorized to appropriate the sum of one hundred dollars, to be used for scholarship purposes in one of the state colleges, to the winner in the county, and an effort will be made at the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors to secure this appropriation for young Mr. Nash, the first prize winner. In addition to that, he has an opportunity to win the state prize.

Federalization of Youth Rejected

While the Jackson Daily News got off w
limp in the dictatorship issue, there was no tra
weakness in its denunciation of the so-called "
Labor Amendment", which was a few hours
most emphatically rejected by the Mississippi L
of Representatives.

Mr. Sullens performed his constituency a
service when he exposed the communistic autho
and sponsorship of this resolution, which sl
have been recalled some years ago by Congre
definitely defeated, after about three-fourths o
states had refused to ratify it, some, including
sissippi, two or three times.

Neither we nor the Jackson Daily News f
child labor as it has developed in certain quar
with its stunting, dwarfing effects on the child
of those sections. Tremendous progress has
made, fortunately, in eliminating the evil. Bu
do not believe that it is necessary to go to such
reasonable extremes in attacking a specific
Most opponents of the resolution would be wil
no doubt, to make some grants to the Federal
ernment along the line of child labor legisla
but those grants must be reasonable, and desi
to meet the situation that exists.

In the meantime, we suggest that oppo
of the measure must either urge Congress to de
the resolution dead or these "three old maids" w
Mr. Sullens mentions will keep hammering at
matter until they finally slip it over on an unsus
ing public. In fact, it might have been slipped
on the Mississippi legislature except for the ef
of a few active opponents.

Jacksonians Attend State Peace Meeting

Rabbi Mayer Lovitt of Temple Beth-Israel will head Jackson's peace delegation to the South Mississippi Conference of the League for Peace and Freedom in Laurel on Memorial Day, May 30, and will be the principal speaker.

Dr. Lovitt, who is an outstanding Mississippi rabbi, and religious Liberal, will accompany the following members of the Jackson Conference committee to Laurel:

Mrs. J. Morgan Stevens, Mrs. Theadore Bratton, Mrs. T. H. Kendall, Mrs. F. E. Rehfeldt, Mrs. Ernest Jordan, Mrs. C. H. Thompson, Mrs. B. O'Leary and Rev. W. A. Hewitt.

There will also be delegations from New Orleans, led by Mrs. Emilie S. Behre and from Meridian. The general public, however, is invited to attend all meetings which will be held in the Laurel Y. W. C. A. Seats will be reserved for Gold Star mothers and widows of World War veterans.

Rev. J. Mitchell Pilcher, of the Universalist Church at Laurel, is chairman of the committee on Memorial Day arrangements. A distinguished author and lecturer, Rev. Pilcher says that Memorial Day is not one on which brave deeds in battle are extolled, but one on which lives are rededicated to destruction of the "institution of war."

The program will open with the noon luncheon at which Rabbi Lovitt will speak on "Outlawing War, Exposing the Munitions Racket."

During the afternoon session, Mayor Hosey of Laurel will address the assembly, Mrs. Emilie S. Behre of New Orleans, chairman of the Louisiana League for Peace and Freedom, will speak on how the Peace League can enforce peace, and Henry Hilbun, former chaplain of the 316th Engineers, American Expeditionary Force, will introduce the discussion of what war actually means.

During the evening session, there will be a worship service dedicated to the World Peace Movement.

Among special guests for the Memorial Day program will be Mrs. Lillian Goff, mother of the late screen star, Dorothy Dell, from Gulfport.

WASHINGTONIA

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL

The Fate of Ancient Rome

WHY did the splendid, yes, magnificent civilization of the Roman Empire sink into the blackness, the chaos and the misery of the Middle Ages? Why did Rome prove unequal to her problems? What were the causes of her decline? In the answers to these questions are there any lessons for modern minds? Some do find them there.

The ancients had their antiquity, which we may assume to have been regarded by them with a share of the same disdain which we affect toward all the prior generations which we see massed behind us. It is not the habit of those who wear the garments of trail blazers to cast a scrutinizing eye back over remote persons and events. Yet the ancients were pretty much the same as we are.

The Roman Emperor Diocletian, in 301 A.D., promulgated an edict fixing a maximum price for provisions and other articles of commerce, and a maximum wage for every service, whether by a common laborer, an experienced lawyer or physician. He was warned against price fixing and wage making by the abortive attempts in the same direction by the Assyrians, the Persians and the Egyptians centuries before, but all experience was brushed aside.

There was but one penalty for a violation of the edict of Diocletian, engraven on stone and set up in every market place throughout the Roman Empire, and that was death, both for the one who asked for an excess of the official price and for the one who paid it. Deportation was an alternative penalty in extreme extenuating cases. Trade was thus forbidden to fluctuate, exactly as now, and no allowances were made for differences of conditions of production or transportation.

What happened in Rome? The Diocletian edict, plus the commercial speculation of insiders and several bad harvests, ruined the commerce of the empire. The depreciation of the currency that followed brought about a return to a system of barter, and Romans no longer bought and sold on credit or with the aid of money. Under Diocletian, the Senate became a political nonentity, the last traces of republican institutions disappeared and were replaced by an absolute monarchy approaching to despotism.

Later, under the Codex Theodosianus, a collection of imperial constitutions for the benefit of public officials, arranged by Theodosius II, emperor of the East, we find Roman bureaucracy at its apex. Every new condition had been given a new law, and every new law received a new official or bureau to enforce it. The end was that the machinery of government in the fifth century became so cumbersome and so complicated that in the increasing incapacity and disorganization of those times it almost ceased to function. Thus ancient Rome died, east and west.

The practice of establishing a new bureau or commission to deal with every new problem of government or to correct every real or imagined evil has been the outstanding earmark of the New Deal. The result has been, as with Rome, the creation of a vast, burdensome and costly bureaucracy which

criticism, based upon the judgment of past times, insists will prove more of an evil than those which it was created to correct.

Or is it true that we could tell both Diocletian and Theodosius much about the ancient state of Rome of which they were ignorant, just as they laughed into soap bubbles the experiments in human progress narrated in the Old Testament or in an Assyrian inscription or an Egyptian hieroglyph? Again, a different world might have come after the Roman rulers had they profited from the warnings contained in the sculptures of Nineveh, or the mystic symbols found upon the monuments of the Ramses.

Much quoted recently in this connection has been the book, Rome and the World Today, by the late Herbert S. Hadley, former Governor of Missouri, educator and a student of Roman history, who said:

"Destroying the right of private ownership of property, denying to a man of talent and ability the right to advancement or extra reward for his services, brought upon the Roman world a social, industrial and economic breakdown that was the natural result of these efforts to run counter to the inflexible rules of human nature and the inexorable laws of supply and demand. Then, as always in the history of the world, have such efforts not only failed but produced a melancholy train of misery and misfortune. Hope and ambition were banished from the hearts and minds of men."

How They Grow

THERE is one square foot of space in the Washington buildings of the Department of Agriculture for every three farms in the United States; 2,148,039 square footage of Federal direction to instruct, overlord and bless the owners of 6,288,648 farms. The corridor distance of the agricultural group of buildings, owned and rented, is approximately fourteen miles. The bureau chiefs deal with one another like potentates of separate countries. Some have never seen all of their executive colleagues.

The United States got along without a Department of Agriculture until 1862, and its head was not made a Cabinet officer until 1889. In the last forty-six years it has grown from an old, rambling, unpretentious building at the edge of the Mall, to one of the largest departmental spreads in the national capital.

The present main Agricultural Building was started by the Wilson Administration, contracts being let for the two wings upon the certainty that a central section must follow. It did. The main building has 298,567 square feet. Next was erected at its rear the "agricultural extensible building" of 1,545,993 square feet, which has the nickname of "agricultural collapsible building," because the plans were drawn for a structure wider than the lot it was to go on, and it had to be reduced to a more compact form to fit in.

The remaining 303,479 square feet of the Department of Agriculture may be found in sixteen small buildings, two of which are rented.

CONTROL OF PRESS IS DICTATOR'S GOAL

Hiring of Press Agents Common At Capital

BY B. C. FORBES

NEW YORK, May 11.—Dictators and politicians who aspire to become dictators always seek to obtain and exercise absolute control of the press.

What has been and is happening in our own country?

When the bureaucratic-spawned NRA was so boldly and confidently regimenting and goose-stepping the American people its sponsors started to bring the press under their heel; they wanted to impose a code which would impower them to put any publication out of business by refusing to grant it a license.

To their credit and honor, be it said, our publishers uncompromisingly opposed such un-American muzzling. Neither thundering by "cracking-down" official martinets nor seductive cooing by more astute office-holders could budge the defenders of the freedom of press and speech.

So the scheme was squelched.

Balked in this maneuver the dictatorial-minded gentlemen at Washington embarked upon the creation of the most elaborate—and expensive—propaganda machinery ever devised by an American administration.

How astigmatic their ideas concerning their rights and the rights of those paying them finally became was revealed by President Roosevelt in his last message to the Congress advocating dismemberment of utility holding companies. In it he condemned utility executives for using stockholders' money to promulgate "propaganda" against this destructive measure.

Clearly our public servants had become obsessed by the notion that it was perfectly proper for them to spend your money and mine, as it had never been spent before, on propaganda to further their ideas, but that it was starkly wrong for corporation executives to spend the stockholders' money to protect the property of these stockholders.

Could anything throw a more disturbing light on the warped mental attitude of those now in power at Washington? Could anything reveal more unmistakably their dictatorial obsessions and ambitions?

Lawyers declare that such expenditures of taxpayers' funds are brazenly illegal. They quote this section of a law passed in 1913.

"Publicity experts not to be employed without specific appropriation; no money appropriated by any act (of Congress) shall be used for the compensation of any publicity expert unless it is specifically appropriated for that purpose."

At the recent convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, John Stewart Bryan, responsible publisher, made this statement:

"In a recent speech Elisha Hanson, of Washington, declared that this law has been evaded by giving to the official publicity men a lot of high-sounding titles and extra-special employment. . . . The cost of the men so employed is estimated by Walter Lippman as $1,050,000. These men are engaged in selling the views of the department that retains them.

"Now, the crux of the whole situation, the vital instructive and destructive change, lies in the fact that no longer do the department heads even pretend to give out unbiased and non-partisan information. The news is given out today to make prestige and position for the department from which it emanates."

The time has come, I am convinced, for corporation managements and all others trusted with the safeguarding of the savings of investors, and for every other executive and director elected as custodian of your money and mine, to launch comprehensive campaigns of education, campaigns of publicity, campaigns of advertising, to offset the illegal, unfairly one-sided propaganda deluging the country from bureaucrats having unlimited access to taxpayers' money.

We can have a sound country only if voters are adequately supplied with sound information.

, JULY 6, 1935

Man's Affair With Wife's Maid Gets New Definition By Judge

Different When Conducted "Discreetly, Quietly"—Only Grounds for Desertion

By The Associated Press

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 5.—A husband's affair with his wife's pretty French maid, if conducted discreetly and quietly, does not warrant legal separation on grounds of adultery, Supreme Court Justice Raymond E. Aldrich ruled today.

Justice Aldrich's finding was made in granting separation on grounds of desertion to Mrs. Etta S. Miller from Robert McWilliam Miller, Manhattan attorney.

Mrs. Miller had alleged her husband had been unduly attentive to her French maid, Mlle. Marguerite Jeanneret, who, testifying in Mrs. Miller's behalf, admitted misconduct with Miller for six months.

"I believe," ruled Justice Aldrich, "from observing her (Mlle. Jeanneret) on the stand and the surrounding circumstances that her statement of her relations with the defendant is true.

"But those relations were of a clandestine nature, quite concealed from the plaintiff (Mrs. Miller) and unknown to the public. In my opinion such evidence does not measure up to the test of adultery as ground for separation under decisions of the court of appeals."

The court, however, found grounds for abandonment of Mrs. Miller and their two small children, Robert McWilliam, Jr., 7, and Patricia Ann, 9, when Miller was alleged to have walked out of their 19-room home at New Rochelle, in 1933.

He awarded Mrs. Miller $50 a week alimony, although she had asked for $1,000 a month.

PROPERTY OWNERS INVITE PUBLIC TO LAKE WASHINGTON

We, the undersigned residents, landowners and taxpayers on Lake Washington, wish to inform the public that we enjoy its attention and visits to one beautiful community at any time.

We also realize that there are many people who are prevented by their duties from enjoying the recreation necessary to physical and mental welfare every day save Sunday.

We also wish to inform the public that any move to oust orderly Sunday fishermen and swimmers from our Lake Washington is made without our endorsement.

E. W. Stone, E. R. Robertson, Anne L. Tonnar, S. I. Law, Jr., M. W. Van Norman, W. R. Boykin, W. F. Elkas, L. L. Stone, Lawrence Stein, Sam Stein, Bol Stein, T. G. Collins, A. R. Smith, Mrs. S. I. Law, R. S. Washington, Mrs. Mary B. Lee, Mrs. C. S. Stern, Mrs. M. H. Williams, J. C. Nunn, R. Fried, Mrs. D. V. Hazlip, D. V. Hazlip, Mrs. Rosa Portero, C. E. Arnold, Jr., B. S. Farr, R. C. Finley, M. D., F. M. Ainsworth, Mrs. A. A. Neal, J. M. Jeffreys, C. E. Lowry, W. C. McKamy, A. J. Ware, I. A. White.

NOTE—In circulating the above paper the idea was to make it as comprehensive as possible. Some residents of the Lake Washington Community were absent when called upon and it is regretted that their opinion was not to be had. Some verbally expressed their willingness to have Sunday fishing but for reasons best known to themselves withheld their signatures. Three is the number of those who dissented from the above opinion.

Law-makers are agitated because a wartime plant to manufacture smokeless powder and other necessary goods to help our dear friends in Europe cost the government $84,000,000 and was "salvaged for less than $4,000,000."

That is quite a drop, but the government also spent $600,000,000 on ships that never went to sea, and could not have been "salvaged" as advantageously as that powder factory. Also, government "in its wisdom," spent about $1,000,000,000 on airships that could not fly. The price at which that display of government airship efficiency was "salvaged" would surprise you.

The government that hurriedly manufactured ships that never sailed, planes that would not fly, should have been grateful to private individuals, able, at least, to make powder that would explode and guns that would shoot.

If the government, to "end war profits," wants to make its own ammunition hereafter, and if it is quite sure that it can make it successfully, well and good. But let it be grateful that private initiative made it possible to provide ammunition when we foolishly went into the war, since our government could not possibly have done it, just as private initiative makes it possible now for the government to purchase good airplanes.

The waters of the Tiber have risen so high that boats of heavy draft go all the way from the Mediterranean to Rome. Perhaps Mussolini will say: "Thanks for the good idea, Father Tiber," and, with retaining walls and locks, make Rome a seaport.

When Cromwell sent his powerful letter, written probably by Milton, his latin secretary, threatening to send England's fleet to the mouth of the Tiber, he did not dream that some day a fleet might go all the way up to Rome.

Long Live the King Edward Makes Promises The Commons Will Rule Last Sad Message

BY ARTHUR BRISBANE

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King Edward VIII, now solemnly proclaimed king, will be remembered as the first king of England who ever flew through the air, toward the throne.

He took a separate oath "to respect the Church of Scotland." There is hard fighting back of that.

The new king walked with bare head from one palace to another, dressed in formal mourning clothes.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, official head of the Church of England was at Sandringham to give his last blessing to King George and in London to share in formal acknowledgment of the new king, who ordered nine months of mourning at the royal court. That will give him a respite from official boredom.

Edward VIII will mount the throne for the first time at a joint session of the Lords and Commons, and solemnly promise to "maintain the true intent of your enactments to the best of my powers."

After his coronation, the king must formally declare his adherence to the Protestant Church, and his adherence includes the solemn obligation "never to marry a Roman Catholic." That dates back to the Stuarts.

King Edward, who is not supposed to contemplate marriage, is the official head of the churches of England and Scotland, and "defender of the faith."

A new chapter in the history of the world. All nations are influenced by anything affecting a government that controls one-quarter of the earth's surface and hundreds of millions of its people, white, black, yellow and brown.

From all the world, "subjects" of the new king and emperor, send greetings; "respectful condolences" from Gandhi, on his sickbed, representing the submissive Hindu; from the Aga Khan, head of the turbulent Mohammedans of India, descendent of the prophet's nephew, words of praise for "the king emperor, not only a great ruler, but also a great man." In Singapore, a plane of the royal air force drags through the air a long black streamer, and the crowd knows the king is dead. Representatives of Divine power, churches of every religion, Mohammedan, Hindu, Buddhist, Chinese, Christian and Jewish speed the dead king on his journey and welcome the new ruler.

The ancient power of great London City is not forgotten. The new king and emperor, as his first official act, sends this telegram:

"Lord Mayor, London:

"I am deeply grieved to inform you that my beloved father, the king, passed away peacefully at 11:55 o'clock tonight.

"EDWARD."

Old English kings felt safe if they had their good subjects in the rich city loyal and ready to finance their wars. They have not forgotten it.

DUE FOR DISILLUSION

The Natchez Democrat, published in the home city of that energetic young lawmaker, Mr. Reed of Adams, does not agree with him that it is wise for Mississippi to adopt the Federal child labor amendment, as proposed by Mr. Reed in a concurrent resolution several days ago. The Democrat has this to say on the subject:

> Representative Thomas Reed, who recently introduced a concurrent resolution in the House of Representatives proposing ratification of the child labor amendment, may be credited with altruistic motives and idealistic purposes, but he is due for disillusion.
>
> The state of Mississippi is agricultural.
>
> In the cotton-growing sections where black tenantry produces the staple, contracts are based on "families" and all the king's horses and all the king's men will not change the system so far as the Mississippi legislature is concerned, and when Representative Reed essays the role of evolving a new economic system, he will, we believe, find himself in the role of King Canute who tried to still the waves of the sea by the sound of his voice.
>
> Furthermore, if Representative Reed will consult the state superintendent of education, he will find that small white farmers will not take kindly to the proposal. The terms of rural schools take into consideration the fact that at periodical intervals young people must work on the farm.
>
> There are many practical reasons why the child labor amendment cannot be made effective in Mississippi and not the least of these is that Federalized control of the family is repugnant.
>
> Furthermore, Mississippi has adequate labor laws and an inspector to see to their enforcement. Child labor is not a factor in industry in Mississippi, for unfortunately we have all too few industries.

The Daily News is rather inclined to believe that Mr. Reed was persuaded to offer that resolution just to please somebody. We are sure, at any rate, that if he will make inquiry, he will find that public sentiment in Mississippi is emphatically against the proposal. On two occasions the amendment was stifled in House committee sessions, and on another occasion it was emphatically rejected by the House.

Mississippi parents are not yet ready to turn their children over to the Federal government. That may be all right in Germany or Russia, but it won't do in this country.

LOUISIANA AND TEXAS

As proof that territorial annexation is unnecessary, Sir Norman points out that Great Britain did not have to conquer Louisiana and Texas in order to have access to their cotton, upon which England built up her very important cotton industry. This example, however, is not well chosen, since the question of cotton almost caused a war between England and the United States at the time of our own Civil War. England needed cotton desperately. In Lancashire the mills were closed and the mill hands in dire straits, since there was no raw material to give them employment. But she could not get it because the Confederate ports in America were being blockaded by the North. Due to the grave need of her people and the pressure brought to bear by her textile industrialists, England came very close to recognizing the Confederate States and allying herself with them.

She did go so far as to build and outfit several boats in England for the Confederacy. The most famous of these was the Alabama. This vessel interfered with the shipping of the United States to such an extent that after the Civil War, international arbitration awarded the United States $15,500,000 for breach of neutrality on the part of Great Britain, in allowing Confederate ships to be built and to use British Colonial ports. The Alabama case was submitted to a tribunal from five countries, United States, Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland and Brazil. They met at Geneva in 1872. And all this because of Great Britain's need for cotton. That there was not a war between Great Britain and the United States was due in a great measure to the diplomacy of Prince Albert Queen Victoria's consort.

Parliamentary Narcissa Says:

Division of the Assembly—is an immediate call for the division of the vote of the assembly when there is doubt as to the vote being a true expression of the will of the majority.

Mobile, Ala., 254 N. Conception St.

Parliamentary Narcissa Says:

Leave to Withdraw a Motion—is a request to recall a proposition upon finding it unlikely to be carried, and may be made at any time before voting begins, even though the motion has been amended. If withdrawn it carries all adhering questions with it (amendments, subsidiary motions, etc.), and the effect is the same as if it had never been made. This is usually done by assuming unanimous consent, but if an objection is raised it is put to vote.

Mobile, Ala., 254 N. Conception St.

Parliamentary Narcissa Says:

Closing and Reopening Nominations—is a method of closing nominations by a two-thirds vote (after a reasonable time has been given to all who wish to nominate) and if for any reason it is desired to reopen nominations it may be done by a majority vote.

Mobile, Ala., 254 N. Conception St.

Parliamentary Narcissa Says:

A Request for Information—is a request (not relating to parliamentary law) relative to the pending business or to put a question to a speaker, which must be sufficiently urgent to justify the interruption. This request must be in the third person and spoken through the chairman.

Mobile, Ala., 254 N. Conception St.

Parliamentary Narcissa Says:

A Parliamentary Inquiry—is a request for information regarding the correct parliamentary procedure concerning a motion under consideration at the time; as to the proper motion for the accomplishment of a certain object; as to the effect of the adoption of the pending motion or any other questions pertinent to the business in hand.

Mobile, Ala., 254 N. Conception St.

THE ONLY REAL SECURITY

"It is the same with spreading work. During emergencies, an amount of work may be spread among more men than are necessary—we all do with less, for the sake of sharing—but it is not good for the men or for the nation regularly to employ a large number of men at three days a week instead of a smaller number on full time. We have not yet developed industry to a point where wages paid for only three days' work will support a man comfortably during seven days. That may come, but it is not here yet. A continuous policy of spreading work only spreads poverty by keeping a large number of men at the point of mere living, without a surplus which they can spend for goods which would create work.

"The only formula for providing prosperity is, through the aid of science, to produce the largest possible amount of goods with the least possible amount of human labor, marking each lowering of the cost of production by an increase in wages and a decrease in selling price. If this principle be carried through distribution and service, real wages will constantly rise and the amount of goods called for will employ every human being who needs employment. And sufficient wealth in usable things will be created to supply all needs. That is the only way it can come.

"There is no charity in high wages. But high wages for low production simply raise prices and lower wages and eventually stop production. There usually is injustice and social harm in low wages, but any interference with the process of lowering prices and raising wages makes for poverty and unemployment. It is of no moment whether the interference be by the Government for supposedly social reasons or by misguided employers for profit reasons, the result is always the same. Everyone loses and no one gains."

central fallacy on which government and finance agree. It is contrary to all experience and common sense, and its day is short.

"The doctrine of scarcity which has been imposed upon this country is a money doctrine—although it has not been imposed by the money men alone; they have been helped as never before by government. Scarcity breeds speculation, and speculation is only a word covering the making of money out of the manipulation of prices, instead of out of supplying goods and services. We have seen how a government can suppose that it is fighting finance while playing directly into its hands."

Government and Finance

"There should be a vital con
between our money system ar
change of goods, but our m
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Mr. Ford has achieved under and by reason of the American System. In fact, he is the American System. We in America do not always recognize that, but those who would promulgate other systems know it. Lenin, who was very wise, said that Communism could never gain a foothold in America as long as Henry Ford lived. He advised his fellows to study the Ford methods, and the Soviet Government did me the honor of pirating my first book with Mr. Ford, cutting out what they did not like and publishing the remainder as a state document. Out of that publication grew the Five Year Plan. To this plan Mr. Ford contributed automobile, tractor, factory and machine designs at cost, and he trained Soviet engineers. both in Russia and at Dearborn. He did this, not because he believed that Communism was right or held anything for humanity but because he believed that the sooner the Russians were taught to produce wealth, the sooner their minds would be taken off social star gazing. That seems to be coming true. The managers of the Soviet are realists and are apparently more intent on building Russia than on building Communism.

It is not so with our own Communists and other varieties of social acrobats. They drive at Ford as the symbol of the American System, and they have concocted a whole literature to the effect that the slaves in the ancient galleys led a happy and pleasant life as compared with the automobile workers in Detroit, and especially at Ford's.

Several years ago, our own Communists thought the time was fitting to stage a demonstration outside the Ford plant at River Rouge. They brought together in Detroit some five hundred men to march upon the plant, for no apparent purpose except to give the name of Ford the first association in its history with any sort of labor difficulty. A careful checkup afterward disclosed that none of these people had ever worked in a Ford plant, most of them had never worked anywhere, few of them were from Detroit, and none of them belonged to any recognized trades union. They gathered more men from the streets as they proceeded. Eventually they reached the plant and staged a riot which resulted in several deaths.

But the point is this: Overlooking the scene of the riot was a great room, and in that room were seventy Soviet engineers, learning to take back to Communist Russia what the American Communists were bent on destroying. The Soviet engineers lined the windows and jeered at what they called the fools milling in the road below.

It is significant that every attack on the American System centers first on Henry Ford, not only from the Communist side but also from the backward industrialists who do not see that high wages are an integral part of the American System and are absolutely essential to the American home market.

COLLEGE AT MENA HIT BY D. A. C. PRESIDENT

Commonwealth Has Undemocratic Ideals, Is Charge

RUSSELLVILLE, Ark., Feb. 23.—Declaring that Commonwealth College, at Mena, is an institution with subversive and undemocratic ideals, Mrs. John F. Weinmann of Little Rock, yesterday called on the Arkansas Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists to use their influence to curb its activities.

"Commonwealth College is giving Arkansas a black eye," Mrs. Weinmann, national president of the Daughters of 1812 and honorary state regent of the D. A. C., said.

"It is not a matter of free speech but of preserving our constitutional government that makes it imperative something be done about this school."

Professors of the college recently took an active part in formation of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union.

The meeting of the D. A. C. was presided over by Mrs. Charles H. Miller. Delegates from Little Rock, Beebe, Pine Bluff and Chattanooga attended.

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE.

By Narcissa T. Shawhan.

1. What incidental motions may be amended?

Answer. 1. Division of the question. 2. Consideration by paragraph or seriatim. 3. Motions relating to methods of voting. 4. Motions to close nominations. 5. Motions to re-open nominations.

2. If a question or rule is adopted which violates the constitution and by-laws what disposition should be made of it?

Answer. It should be declared null and void.

3. When a question passes both the chair and the assembly and no objection is raised at the time what becomes of it?

Answer. It becomes legal and binding until it is rescinded (no time limit to the motion to rescind).

4. What is the purpose of the motion to "postpone indefinitely?" (a) What is its effect if carried? (b) What if lost?

Answer. 1. To reject the question and not postpone it to another meeting. (a) It suppresses the question for that session unless the vote is reconsidered. (b) Cannot be renewed.

5. Which two subsidiary motions require two-thirds vote?

Answer. 1. Previous question. 2. Limit or extend limits of debate.

6. Which of the subsidiary motions may be amended?

Answer. 1. Limit or extend limits of debate. 2. Postpone to a certain time. 3. Commit or refer to a committee. 4. To amend.

7. What seven articles should a president carry to every meeting over which she presides?

Answer. 1. Notebook. 2. Pencil. 3. Gavel. 4. Watch. 5. Calendar. 6. Manual of authority. 7. Constitution and by-laws.

8. What is a proposed amendment to the constitution and by-laws?

Answer. A main motion in the form of a subsidiary motion.

9. What four debatable motions also open the main question to debate?

Answer. 1. To reconsider. 2. To rescind. 3. To ratify. 4. To postpone indefinitely.

10. If the previous question is **lost when** may it be made again?

Answer. After **progress** in debate.

11. Must business **intervene** before the motion "to reconsider" is made?

Answer. No.

12. If the motion "to lay on the table" is **lost** when can it be made again?

Answer. After **progress** in debate.

13. If the motion "to take from the table" is **lost** when may it be made again?

Answer. After **business** intervenes.

14. Can the motion to rescind be amended?

Answer. Yes.

15. When is the motion to adjourn out of order?

Answer. When the assembly is **voting,** or the **result** of the **vote** is being declared.

16. Which one of the privileged motions is debatable?

Answer. Raise a question of privilege.

17. To what class does the motion "to suspend the rules" belong?

Answer. Incidental.

18. What is the difference between a question of privilege and a qustion of personal privilege?

Answer. The first affects the rights and privileges of the Assembly; the second affects the personal rights of one or more members of an assembly.

19. (a) What is a proxy? (b) What is proxy voting?

Answer. (a) One who represents another in voting. (b) Proxy voting is done only in stock corporations where the control is in the majority of the stock rather than in the stockholders.

20. What is the difference between incidental motions and incidental **main** motions?

Answer. Incidental motions **arise** out of the main motions. Incidental main motions **relate** to the main motion.

21. (a) What is the only motion in parliamentary law that requires a negative vote to carry it? (b) What vote is required?

Answer. (a) Objection to consideration of a question. (b) Two-thirds vote.

22. (a) What is the effect of the motion "to reconsider" if **carried?** (b) What is the effect of the motion "to reconsider" if **lost?** (c) Can a question be reconsidered a **second time?**

Answer. (a) It brings the question back in **exactly** the **same** position it occupied before it was voted upon. (b) It cannot be **renewed** without the **unanimous** consent of the assembly. (c) Not unless it has been materially amended.

23. When is the motion "to adjourn" privileged?

Answer. 1. When there is no **fixed hour** set for adjournment. 2. When the motion **has not** been **qualified** in any way. 3. When it is **raised** while another question is pending.

24. What three incidental motions require a two-thirds vote?

Answer. 1. To suspend the rules. 2. Objection to consideration of a question. 3. Motions to close nominations.

25. Which one of the subsidiary motions although undebatable may be amended?

Answer. Limit or extend limits of debate.

Mobile, Ala.

"The new seeds of thought sown by the French Revolution found a prepared soil in minds accustomed to the wide religious speculation, minds which were compelled to work out for themselves a reasoned philosophy of life. Scott never felt the compulsion. In practice he regarded all men as his brothers but he would have nothing to do with whimsies about the Brotherhood of Man"

From John Buchan's life of Scott

Jackson Daily News

Child Labor Bill Fails To Pass

Bill Defeated. Powerful Lobby Halts Legion Drive to Outlaw Industrial Exploitation of Children.

"A spy in every home," was one of the slogans used by a powerful lobby as it moved into Mississippi during the recent session of the Legislature to defeat the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution, backed by The American Legion and every other large patriotic welfare group in Mississippi whose sole effort is and has been to prohibit the exploitation of Child Labor in Commercial enterprises. The Bill surprised opponents by coming out of a House Committee approved. Viewed from the House gallery it was apparent that a battle was in the making. The Bill was set for a special order of business. It was not brought up until a Daily Paper with a half-front page editorial denouncing the Bill in vicious language had been placed on every desk in the House.

The Author of the Editorial was on the House floor moving about among the members.

Debate was opened by Representative Reed of Natchez, sponsoring the Bill. He was interrupted by members who sought to avoid a roll call. Debate was shut off, but a roll call was had. Those voting for the Bill were: (Total 24) Allen, Bolen, Chadwick, Draughn, Eakes, Evans (Jones) Floyd, Leggett, Livingston, May (Simpson), McGrath, Morgan, Mogan, Morrow, Murphy, Reed, Smith (Alcorn), Sullivan, Taylor (Noxubee) Tyrone, Walker, Williams (Grenada), and Williams (Pike). Absent or not voting: (Total 17) Chatham, Dees, Ewing, Ford, Fex, Green, Kelley, Lott, McGraw, McWilliams, Newman, Shepard, Sillers, Smith (Copiah), Waits, (Washington).

Voting against the bill: Total 99. All members not listed above were present and voted against the bill.

A PROFESSOR SPEAKS

Goodness gracious, listen to this:

Truman Lewis, associate professor of sociology at State Teachers College, Hattiesburg, spoke a piece before the Exchange Club in that city wherein he said, said he, that the Mississippi legislature made a horrible mistake when it overwhelmingly rejected the Federal child labor amendment.

Prof. Lewis spoke convincingly.

He convinced us that a new associate professor of sociology is needed at State Teachers College.

And that isn't the only urgent need in that institution, either.

Pulmer Commercial

Where t Leads

A recent dispatch from Hattiesburg, published in the Jackson Daily News, states that Truman Lewis, Associate Professor of Sociology at the State Teachers College, in a speech at the Exchange Club luncheon, quoted statistics to prove his contention that the State of Mississippi needs the proposed Child Labor Amendment, which was rejected by the Legislature in a one-sided vote.

In the same dispatch appeared the following: "Lewis said further that there is too much denominationalism in Mississippi, that many sections are over-churched, the ministers are underpaid, and the church programs overlap."

The ideas advanced are typical of the thought of proponents of measures to Federalize youth and all other things. In the back of their minds is the desire to control and regulate religion, along with the other things.

From the standpoint of fiscal economy, there may be too many churches in some sections, but we doubt it. There is hardly a city or town in the country with enough seating capacity in its church auditoriums to hold the population of the immediate town, not to mention the surrounding territory. What we need is a greater effort to fill the churches we have.

But if there were too many churches, what business is it of government? Churches in America are voluntary organizations, supported by voluntary contributions, and they are largely responsible, by their freedom of action, for the civilization we have built up.

Let them alone.

EDDY RAPS ARKANSAS' TENANT TREATMENT

Says 25,000 Sharecroppers Lose Homes Over Union

COMPARED TO OLD RUSSIA

Slavery, Peonage, Serfdom, Poverty, Feudalism and Fascism Alleged by Speaker, Who Claims Families Cheated

The menace of approaching world conflict, the growth of fascism, and "the chattel slave status" of Mid-South sharecroppers were discussed by Sherwood Eddy, New York lecturer-writer-traveler, yesterday afternoon at First Methodist Church.

Speaking to an audience of 500, by invitation of the Memphis ministers, Mr. Eddy devoted the greater portion of his hour-and-30-minute address to the co-operative farm which he has established at Hillhouse, Miss., for sharecroppers and tenant farmers.

"On our visit to Arkansas, we learned that 25,000 of the poorest sharecroppers have been evicted from their homes or threatened with eviction because they formed the Southern Tenant Farmers Union to help better their plight," he said. "We saw slavery, peonage, serfdom, poverty, disease, feudalism and fascism on the part of the landlords such as existed in Czarist Russia prior to the revolution.

Charges Unfair Deductions

"According to the best authority only one in 50 receives his full share of the crops without unjust or avaricious deductions. It makes a devastating impression to drive through the richest soil in the United States and to see the poorest human beings living in tumbledown shanties, rewarded for their toil by hookworm, pellagra, malaria and illiteracy."

After investigating conditions in three states, Mr. Eddy said he bought the 2,158-acre farm at Hillhouse and made arrangements for 22 families, negro and white, to settle there as sharecroppers on a co-operative farm.

He said the need for money to finance the farm was great, but no collection was taken at yesterday's meeting. However, many of Mr. Eddy's books and pamphlets were placed on sale for those who wished to buy them after hearing the address.

Of world conditions, the speaker said that three countries threaten the peace of civilization, Italy, Germany and Japan.

"All three belong to the 'have-not' nations," he said. "They have an excess population to which they can offer no land and no work outside the military. Mussolini is suffering from sweelhead. Hitler is strewing Austria with literature, tearing up treaties and persecuting the 10 principal elements of his population all at once.

"Hitler, half madman, half genius, is breaking Europe up into two armed camps. On one side are Germany, Japan, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and probably Poland, while on the other will be France, Great Britain, the Little Entente, Belgium, Turkey. Italy will waver to the last, but will not dare to side against the British navy that could lay waste her coastal cities."

Mr. Eddy described the development of "Fascism or pre-Fascism" in this country as "alarming."

"Seventeen states have recently passed gag laws and the Tydings bill, which has already passed the Senate, would put me in jail for the speech I am making here today," he said. "There is a growing denial of the right of the poverty-stricken and the distressed to organize and employ the elemental, simple right of collective bargaining. We are facing a steady lessening of our liberties."

Mr. Eddy said that over $9,000 already has been contributed toward the initial payment on the co-operative farm at Hillhouse and that "God is going to provide the money" for it.

Following his address, an open forum was conducted, with Mr. Franklin presiding. Dr. J. J. Walker, pastor of East End Christian Church, introduced the speaker, and Dr. George Stoves, of First Methodist Church, gave the opening prayer.

THE Twentieth Century Limited was rushing its passengers eastward against the punishing handicap of a blizzard. Across the diner table from me, smoking his after-dinner cigar, was Benjamin Franklin Affleck, president of the Universal Atlas Cement Company, big subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation.

Between us was a copy of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, issue of February eighth, opened at a page on which there appeared a single editorial, The Big Barrage of Invective. Our conversation was rooted in one paragraph of the editorial—that which read:

> A brief glance at a few of the New Deal policies suffices to make it clear why, though one may agree with them in theory, one must dissent in practice:
>
> CHILD LABOR. The abolition of child labor in the factories and in the mills, and its regulation in fields where it may not only be harmless but actually beneficial, was advocated when the average New Dealer was in his cradle. More than twenty years ago, THE SATURDAY EVENING POST made a survey of child labor in the mills and presented a series of highly critical articles on it, and our position has been periodically restated ever since. There has been steady improvement in conditions, but some of our so-called intellectuals have been demanding that no work of any sort shall be done by those under eighteen, regardless of the fact that boys of that age are sprouting beards and that girls of eighteen are being married and bearing children. To decide at what age, at what tasks and for how long minors should be allowed to work is not a job for those professors and schoolteachers who would keep them all in school until they are eighteen, regardless of whether they can absorb any education beyond a grammar-school one. Undoubtedly the age has been far too low in the past, but as a preliminary to deciding what is good and what is bad for boys, it would be interesting to make a survey of our successful men in almost every field, to find out what part the work and chores that they did in their youth played in training for the future and in building character. It would undoubtedly appear that this informal education has proved at least as useful to them as the more formal one that they acquired in the schoolroom.

Certainly Mr. Affleck is a successful man in his field. His square-shouldered physique suggests a football-playing past. Moreover, in his understanding, in his job, he seems to personify high technical intelligence in a country where such intelligence is paramount, in a country where buildings rise

Sat. Eve. Post - May 2 - 1936

CHILD LABOR!

"Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye tithe mint and anise and cummin, and have left UNDONE the weightier matters of the LAW, JUSTICE, and MERCY, and FAITH * * * * * * Ye blind guides, that strain out the gnat, and swallow the camel!" (Matthew, 23:23-24).

Two thousand years ago wise men gazing into the heavens followed a "Star" that they may lay gifts at the feet of a Child.

At the same time Herod of Judea was slaughtering innocent babes.

Today wise men in our Mississippi Legislature gazing upwards and following their "political star" are tramping and crushing into the mire the beautiful flower of youth.

With blurred vision, errant notions, profound ignorance and lacking the sense of the fitness of things pertaining to Mississippi Youths, idiotic curmudgeons in our State Legislature defeated the Child Labor Amendment by a vote of 99 to 24 with 17 members absent or not voting.

Shame on Mississippi!

President Roosevelt, national administration leaders, The American Legion, The American Federation of Labor and six other Mississippi organizations were outspoken in their support of the Child Labor Amendment, yet, politics is politics, and what care the present legislators have of our youths save that of bearing the burdens of taxation for the Legislature's present folly and "politics?" American Youth means nothing to that conglomoration of numbskulls in Jackson.

The recent forced closing of some of our schools proved that we had a bunch of politicians and not statesmen in Jackson, for statesmen do look to the next generation, and now the defeat of the Child Labor Amendment.

One Warren County Representative told me he voted against the bill because the federal government would control Child Labor in Mississippi. There are other federal controlled agencies in Mississippi. **And this representative did not vote against the bill making possible a huge federal controlled monetary allotment for Mississippi, which incidentally must be paid by the youths he has crucified on the Rood of Politics.**

This Representative also said that Mississippi was an Agricultural state and did not have "sweat shops" as in the industrial East. What about our American Youths beyond the confines of Mississippi? What about the Prohibition and other Amendments? Would your arguments hold true in these? What about Gov. White's "balancing industry with agriculture" program and the building of factories—many already started—in Mississippi?

Do you lack vision, Mr. Representative? With the Governor's present program as it is Mississippi **will have factories and incidentally will have Sweat Shops!** Yet, you cast a vote against Child Labor.

I wish it was possible to have had some of the children who slave in sweat shops to come before the Legislature when you were discussing the Child Labor Amendment. I can better illustrate this point with a story and as the Legislature has acted like a drunken father to his children the following is appropriate:

"Mary lived in the tenement district. She was only thirteen, and she was the eldest of seven. Her mother was dying and she called Mary to her bedside and said: "I must leave you, and you must be mother now to the children. Be patient with father; you know he is kind to us when he is not drunk, so be patient when he comes home and abuses you and keep the children together. Don't let them be separated, God help you, the task is so hard and you so young!" The hand dropped from Mary's shoulder and left a great burden there. Mary took it up bravely and for two years she toiled and slaved. Then the hot weather found Mary too weak to withstand it and she came down with fever.

A good lady ministered to her needs. One day Mary was very weak and she told the lady her story. "Now I am dying. I have been very patient with father and I have kept the children together, but I am afraid to die. I have not gone to church because I have had no fit clothes, and I have been too tired at night to say my prayers. Now what can I say to Jesus when I see Him up there?"

The lady took the frail little hands, hardened by toil for others, and said: "Don't say anything Mary, just show Him your hands."

Gentlemen of the Legislature I wish there had been some of the children who toil and slave in factories in Jackson when you were about to vote. They would have only to show you their hands!

Shame on Mississippi!

J. P. PICHETTO.

MRS. EDDY CALM OVER AUCTION OF GOTHAM HOME

RESIDENCE IN SUNNYSIDE SOLD FOR TAXES, INTEREST

ASK REDUCED RATES

"We Gambled Our Home for the Principle of This Thing," She Said—Eddys Active in Mortgage Strike—Established Sharecroppers Homes

[By The Associated Press]

New York, April 25.—Mrs. Sherwood Eddy, wife of the author and lecturer, took philosophically today the fact that the Eddy home in Sunnyside, Queens, had been sold at public auction yesterday for back taxes and interest.

"We gambled our home for the principle of this thing," she said.

This, she said, has been a fight for reduced mortgage rates for home buyers. Both she and Eddy have been active in the mortgage strike which a number of Sunnyside home owners are conducting.

Eddy is now in the South in connection with the establishment of homes for evicted sharecroppers near Hillhouse, Mississippi.

What principle is herein involved? That contracts do not bind and debts should not be paid?

1936

GOOD SENSE VS. BIGOTRY

To The Commercial Appeal:

During the past few weeks a controversy has been raging in this column concerning the German lessons being broadcast by a Berlin short-wave station. Among other letters attacking these lessons appeared one last week by Dr. Harry W. Ettelson of Memphis, who eloquently declares the language instruction to be nothing more than a vehicle for Nazi propaganda.

The purpose of this letter is, in the first place, to suggest that Dr. Ettelson's accusations are unjustified, since he has obviously not examined the German literature. Even supposing, however, for the sake of argument, that he is correct, we must remember that we are constantly surrounded by propaganda of one sort or another (anti-Hitler propaganda, for example), which we must view clearly and be able to judge impartially and—if necessary—condemn to the mental waste paper basket.

A high school senior, I am disgusted by the amount of nationalistic hatred which my elders display. Those of us without a hangover from the World War rightly wish for that much defamed "better understanding between the nations;" say what you will, such understanding must naturally be facilitated and enhanced by the knowledge of a common language.

It is my sincere desire that tolerance and good sense may triumph over bigotry and stupidity in this matter.

FRED ATTNEAVE.
Greenwood, Miss.

Commercial Appeal May 1938

PEACE PROGRAMS HERE WEDNESDAY

Peace programs will be held in various parts of the city Wednesday as Jackson joins 300 other American cities in a nation-wide emergency peace campaign to keep the United States out of war.

Climaxed by a mass meeting at Galloway Memorial church at 8 o'clock, tomorrow's programs include special addresses at the Kiwanis Club luncheon, and the First Christian church.

Rabbi Meyer Lovitt, chairman of the Jackson Peace Committee, will preside at the mass meeting at Galloway Memorial church, at which two prominent out-of-town speakers will be featured. R. B. Eleazer, Atlanta, and Rev. W. P. King, Nashville, editor of the Christian Advocate, are scheduled for addresses.

An open forum discussion will be held at the First Christian church at 3:30 tomorrow afternoon, with Eleazer and King taking leading parts.

The Emergency Peace Campaign is being sponsored by national religious educational leaders.

The local committee is headed by Rabbi Lovitt and includes Dr. J. L. Decell, pastor of Galloway Memorial church, Rev. Father P. O'Reilly, St. Peter's Catholic church, H. M. Bixler, secretary of the Jackson Y. M. C. A., and Dr. H. M. Bullock, Millsaps College. Rev. James Faulkner, Rev. B. M. Hunt, and Rev. H. M. King are representing the Jackson Ministerial Association in facilitating the co-operation of the various churches in the peace meeting.

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, of New York City is chairman of the national sponsoring committee, with Bishop Paul B. Kern of Raleigh, N. C., and Dean Elbert Russell of the School of Religion, Duke University, acting as chairmen of the sponsoring committee for the southern meetings.

The public is invited to attend and take part in all these meetings, according to chairman Rabbi Lovitt.

PRESBYTERIANS DENY OUSTED DIVINES' PLEA

7 Fundamentalists Refused To Quit Seats on Factional Board.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 1.—(AP)—With only a few scattered negative votes, the 148th assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, dismissed today the appeals of Dr. J. Gresham Machen, of Philadelphia, Pa., and six associates from suspension from the ministry.

The ministers, avowed advocates of the fundamentalist doctrine, were suspended by the church's lower courts after they refused to resign from the Independent Board of Foreign Missions, created as a rival to the officially recognized group.

They appealed to the permanent judicial commission, which handed down decisions to the assembly affirming their suspension and ordering the appeals dismissed.

In addition to Dr. Machen, president of Westminster Theological Seminary and a former Princeton Theological Seminary professor, the ministers affected are the Revs. H. McAllister Griffiths, Merrill T. MacPherson, Charles J. Woodbridge, Paul Woolley and Edwin H. Rian, all of Philadelphia, and Carl McIntire, of Collingswood, N. J.

The Chinese New Deal

ONE of the popular illusions about many of the New Deal policies is that they are new. The New Dealers themselves cherish this illusion with a fierce fervor. Whenever evidence of the impracticability of some pet panacea is offered to them, they make no attempt to answer the argument, point by point, but simply launch a furious attack on the critic.

A reader has called our attention to a passage in Chinese history that shows how new the New Deal really is. Here, from Louise Wallace Hackney's book, Guide-Posts to Chinese Painting, is the excerpt:

"The Sung period was an era . . . marked by many experiments in what would be called Socialism today, by philosophical discussions, by inventive ability and high scholarship.

"It was while the power of the Sung Dynasty was at its height, during the reign of the Emperor Shen Tsung, that the socialistic experiment was made. He appointed Wang An-Shih (A.D. 1021–86), the great Confucian reformer, premier. Wang An-Shih's ideas, though they were first formulated in the Han Dynasty and were strictly in accord with the Confucian teachings, were a challenge to the established order. He advocated strict government control of commerce, industry and agriculture, with a resulting fixing of prices, and land-tax, graduated according to the fertility of the soil, old-age pensions, unemployment insurance and a minimum wage. These policies of his, though Confucian in concept, divided the Confucians themselves into two hostile camps. His most bitter opponent was the eminent historian Ssu-ma Kuang, who was supported in his opposition by some of the foremost scholars and literary men of the time. Wang An-Shih used drastic methods in enforcing his policies and banished all who opposed him. As a consequence, he denuded the government service of many of the most brilliant men, and was forced to create practically a one-man government. Such a government was foredoomed to failure; and after some six years the very people he had been trying to assist turned against him, and he was banished. With his downfall the anti-reform party surged back to the capital, and the power of the Sungs began to wane. The political history of the next few years consists of the struggle between these two parties for domination and their alternation in office. No man was certain of his position from day to day. This political dissension so weakened the empire that it fell a ready prey to the Chin or Golden Tartars, who during the reign of Hui Tsung overran the country."

DR. MARTIN REPLIES TO ADDRESS BY EDDY

Claims Landlords Have Lost Money Last Few Years

COMMUNISM ACCUSATION

Claims Speaker Here Arousing Class Prejudice, Lining Up With Socialism and Upholding Russia

Sherwood Eddy in pleading the plight of sharecroppers overlooks the fact that they have made a living and prospered somewhat while their landlords were losing money, and in some cases their farms and homes, Dr. T. T. Martin, Blue Mountain, Miss., said at Central Baptist Church last night in replying to Mr. Eddy's address here Sunday.

Dr. Martin, an evangelist for 36 years, accused Mr. Eddy of arousing class prejudice, lining up with Socialists and Communists, taking up the work of those advocating violence, and upholding Russia.

Just Living Only

"Mr. Eddy held up the case of a sharecropper with a family of eight who at the end of the year had $4.60 coming to him. I have a family of seven. I have worked hard. And I did not have $4.60 coming to me at the end of the year. The sharecropper had the living of his eight for the year; I had the living of my seven for the year.

"A farmer yesterday from the Mississippi Delta told me that he would be glad to have the 60 cents and let the sharecroppers keep the four dollars, that in four years he had lost $10,000. All over this land during the depression farmers who rent land to sharecroppers have been fighting with their backs to the wall. Many have lost their farms and homes. There was not one word of sympathy from Mr. Eddy for these burdened men.

"Mr. Eddy disclaimed connection with Socialism or Communism. Yet he lined up with them. I was in Tyronza, Ark., when this trouble started and it was fomented by Socialists or Communists.

"I grieved over Mr. Eddy and his associates being put in jail; yet he was taking up the work of those who advocated violence. He held up Russia and commended the Russian situation. The officers were apprehensive of violence, of race war, and they arrested these men.

One Lynching to 500

"Concerning lynchings in the south, there has been just one lynching in the south to 500 in Russia. Yet Mr. Eddy commends Russia. While we of the south are opposed to mob violence, no consideration is ever given by those who abuse the south because of mobs, of the terrible provocation. Mistakes have been made and innocent people have suffered. So innocent non-union men have been mobbed and murdered in the north."

"Every right thinking man will indorse what Mr. Eddy said against war. There is much good in his idea of co-operation in business. It would be an untold blessing to America if every business in America was strictly on a co-operative basis.

"And his deep sympathy for the poor is deserving of praise. There is danger, however, in the idea of helping the poor, of making the impression that Christianity puts a premium on rags.

Nov — 1936 —

Theza Horton
Louis

JUST ANOTHER PROFESSOR

In a recent address before a luncheon club at Hattiesburg, Prof. Truman Lewis, associate in sociology at State Teachers' College, said some foolish things, which professors often do when called upon to speak before luncheon clubs.

Prof. Lewis deplored the recent defeat of the Federal child labor amendment in the legislature, a subject on which he is evidently crassly ignorant. There wasn't even a ghost of a show for that absurd measure to get by in either branch of what is concededly the best legislature assembled in Jackson within the past forty years.

Prof. Lewis further said that there is too much denominationalism in Mississippi; that many sections of the state are over-churched, ministers are underpaid, and church programs overlapped.

Even granting that the latter statement may be true to some extent, why should a college professor bother his mind on the subject? It is none of his business.

Church leaders, it may be safely assumed, usually know what they are doing.

It is no more the function for an educator to mess around with church government than it is for a preacher to meddle in the affairs of political judgment.

The professor who sticks to his job of training the young will have quite enough work to occupy his entire time and attention.

Dec 1934

A change of Emphasis

SENATE LIBERALS PROPOSE 14-POINT PROGRAM OF LAWS

More Public Works, Better Taxation, Anti-Lynching Bills Planned

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Senate liberals are planning a comprehensive legislative program including a greatly expanded public works program, more effective methods of taxation and further curbs of monopoly.

Announcement tonight by Senator Edward P. Costigan, Democrat, Colorado, of a generalized 14-point program for the new session was the opening of the liberal fight for legislation which the so-called "progressive" bloc believes essential for any well-grounded economic order.

Costigan included in his list provisions for social betterment as well as strengthening of the governme s hand in dealing with business and public utilities.

He intends, he said, to press for enactment of the Wagner-Costigan anti-lynching bill, which was beaten off in the 73rd Congress without getting to the Senate floor.

"I believe we will have better luck this time," Costigan said.

The bill, favorably reported la' spring by the Senate judiciar committee, is designed to bring about greater zeal on the part of peace officers in protecting prisoners. It provides punishment not only for officers who lose prisoners to lynching mobs, but opens the way for damage actions against the counties involved.

Costigan said that during the five and one half months the bill was before Congress there were only two lunchings. After adjournment of Congress the lynching rate for a time for one per week.

Among legislative measures which Costigan said may be expected from the coming session of Congress he listed:

1. Greatly expanded, and much more rapidly prosecuted, public works.
2. Social security legislation, including Federal assistance in promoting old age pensions.
3. Enactments tending to curb the growth of certain monopolies.
4. Legislation designed to assure genuine collective bargaining.
5. Further helpful consideration of the needs of World War veterans.
6. Submission to the states of a constitutional amendment eliminating tax-exempt securities.
7. Constructive efforts to assure increased government control of credit and currency.
8. Legislation to curb excessive service charges by private electric power interests and strengthening fderal and municipally operated power projects.
9. Speeding the prosperity of the metal mining industry.
10. Restoration of federal wage cuts to meet advancing living costs.
11. More scientific and effective gif estate and income taxes legislation.
12. Adequate appropriations for the federal campaign against crime, in which must be included lynching, about which national public opinion is at least sufficiently aroused to demand a federal anti-lynching law.
13. Legislative efforts to subject our munitions industry to federal

ations and to inaugurate steps effective international super- n of the industry.

Legislation is also to be ex- d designed to establish and ve national and international s for averting threatened wars.

Matt 6-33

But seek ye first the Kingdom of God + his righteousness & all these things shall be added unto you

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WELFARE WORKER PLANS DELTA TOUR

CLARKSDALE — (Special) — Dr. Sherwood Eddy, internationally-known philanthropist, special worker and a former president of the Y. M. C. A. is expected to visit Hillhouse Sunday, where he will inspect the 2100-acre co-operating farming experiment started there recently under his supervision.

According to Sam Franklin, who is now in charge of the project at Hillhouse, Dr. Eddy will reach Memphis Sunday moning and will arrive at Hillhouse in the afternoon.

Mr. Franklin stated that efforts at the present time were directed toward getting the land cleared and temporary housing quarters erected.

Twenty-four families are now living on the co-operative farm and if the experiment is a success, the number will probably be increased.

Mr. Franklin stated that the problem of schooling for the children of the families had not yet been solved. Two white children are now attending school at Gunnison and the colored children attend the negro school in the community. Efforts are being made to obtain money through the Rosenwald Foundation in order that a school may be established for the negro children which will operate more than a few months.

APRIL 1936

From Com Apl Nov. 19-1934

President Roosevelt speech

He seems to think he originated the idea that man has a right to do that which injures his neighbor

"And finally, my friends, there is one thing about all that you are doing here in Tupelo, that they are doing in Corinth, that they are doing in Athens, and Norris and the various other places where accomplishment can be seen today—aye, the most important thing of all I think is that it is being done by the communities themselves. This is not coming from Washington—it is coming from you. You are not being federalized. We still believe in the community, and things are going to advance in this country exactly in proportion to the community effort. This is not regimentation—it is community rugged individualism. It means no longer the kind of rugged individualism that allows an individual to do this, that or the other thing that will hurt his neighbors. He is forbidden to do that from now on—and it is a mighty good thing. But he is going to be encouraged in every known way from the national Capitol and the state Capitol and the county seat to use that individualism in co-operating with his neighbors' individualism so that he and his neighbors may improve their lot in life.

Feb 6-1935

"All infants are unmoral and have many recognized anti-social traits that can be corrected only by proper training," Dr. Newdigate M. Owensby, Atlanta, secretary of the Southern Neuropsychiatric Association, declared at the meeting yesterday at the Peabody.

Dr. Owensby added: "And, as a matter of fact, we are all born criminals and only those who receive the proper training become law-abid[illegible]

CONFERENCE ON CRIME

600 Delegates to Gather Today for Sessions in Washington

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—(US)—Led by President Roosevelt and Attorney General Cummings, the nation tomorrow will launch a relentless movement against organized crime and racketeering.

Six hundred delegates tonight were assembled for the four-day meeting of the Attorney General's conference on crime.

The christian religion is an organized movement against crime

A Change of Emphasis

Oganga from the Ogowe

Is religion a force in the spiritual life of our age?

No.

The question was asked by Dr. Albert Schweitzer, one of the world's ablest theologians. The answer was given by Dr. Albert Schweitzer, one of the most famed medical missionaries in the West African jungle. The occasion was Dr. Schweitzer's appearance in England last October to deliver the Hibbert Lectures, given annually by men of renown at Manchester College, Oxford and University College, London. To report Dr. Schweitzer's words *The Christian Century* had a stenographer on hand. Last week and the week before

DR. ALBERT SCHWEITZER

In his organ, no ants.

that alert U. S. interdenominational weekly summarized the Hibbert Lectures, which will later be published in book form.

"There is still religion in the world," declared Lecturer Schweitzer. "There is much religion in the church; there are many pious people among us. Christianity can still point to works of love. . . . And yet we must hold to the fact that religion is not a force. The proof? The War! . . . In the War religion lost its purity and lost its authority. It joined forces with the spirit of the world. The one victim of defeat was religion. And that religion *was* defeated is apparent in our time. For it lifts up its voice, but only to protest. It cannot command. . . ."

Likening present-day religion to the trickling remains of a once mighty African river, Dr. Schweitzer said that idealism has given way to realism: "What is characteristic of our age is that we no longer really believe in social or spiritual progress, but face reality powerless." Identifying idealism with ethics and with "thinking religion," he recalled that this spirit flourished in the 18th Century, that it gave impetus to such reforms as the abolition of slavery, that its great desire was "to make the kingdom of God a reality on earth." But in the 19th Century Napoleon Bonaparte and philosophers like Hegel put realism to the fore.

Searching for signs of hope, Dr. Schweitzer concluded that there is no other remedy for present-day ills than the ethics of Jesus which, reduced to simplest terms, is "reverence for *all* life." Said he: "We wander in darkness now, but one with another we all have the conviction that we are advancing to the light. . . ."

Time Dec 1934

Memphis Commercial Appeal - 1934

Hopkins Only Won "Cigaret Money"

ATLANTA, Dec. 11.—(AP)—The true story of Warm Springs poker game, says Ralph Smith, columnist for the Atlanta Journal, has leaked out.

Secretary Ickes, returning to Washington, hinted at the game and said Harry Hopkins, relief administrator, would need no more funds for the FERA if he used his winnings.

Now Mr. Smith, in his "In Crackerland" says Secretaries Ickes and Morgenthau, Hopkins, Undersecretary Tugwell and Marvin McIntyre, secretary to the president, gathered at Warm Springs for a quiet game of pennyante.

A checkup showed Hopkins the winner by 138 cents.

We may have war forced upon us suddenly like a flash of lightning, but President Roosevelt is determined that nobody here shall make any profit out of war. He says "The time has come to take the profit out of war. The boys in the trenches got $1 a day, and the boys in the munitions factory got $8 to $10 a day."

That is good for far ahead planning, but if war came suddenly, it would be necessary to get fighting material, poison gas, bombs, fighting airplanes, submarines, in any way possible, as rapidly as possible, regardless of cost. Last time we spent a billion for airplanes that would not fly. Preparation in advance would have been cheaper.

Every department of war is expensive, munitions cost a lot in the beginning of a war. The boys in the trenches are underpaid, to begin with and ultimately, after they have been gassed and wounded and it is too late to do them any good, they cost a great deal. Veterans of the big war will cost the nations for pensions $50,000,000,000 at least, before the whole bill is settled.

THE COMMERCI

Commonwealth Labor College Offers Haven for Student Exiles

By The Associated Press

MENA, Ark., Dec. 13.—Commonwealth, Co-operative Labor College up here in the Ozark Hills, today invited all university students "dismissed for radicalism or for voicing their opinions in print" to find a haven on the local campus "where radical opinion is taken for granted."

"Commonwealth offers to take in such student leaders as fast as all the other colleges can kick them out," said the college announcement, which criticized recent dismissal from L. S. U. of students who were described as having been "kicked out for criticizing Huey Long in their Reveille."

"The students and faculty of Commonwealth" also voiced protest at five recent expulsions from the University of California at Los Angeles, describing this group as 'persecuted.'

"Campus Democracy and a sense of humor are essential where there are neither gradings nor examinations, professors nor degrees, no chapel or military training, in fact nothing collegiate," said the Commonwealth descriptive of its offerings "to exiles."

"No hat scraps, frosh hazings, cane rushes or other traditional mauling parties. In place of board bills and job problems, there are student cooked meals or scholastically-raised turnips and sausage. Here it is more important for a student to know which end of a cow gets up first than to savvy

FRIDAY MORNING, DECE

college, which trains its students "for the Labor movement."

It has an enrollment of more than 100.

AL APPEAL, MEMPHIS,

just how the full dress coat tails are twirling this season at Surrey, England."

Lucien Koch is director of the

President's Radio Address - 1934

it
ailing

It may seem confused to some, but out of the multitude of detailed parts that go into the making of the structure the creation of a useful instrument for man ultimately comes. It is that way with the making of a national policy. The objective of the nation has greatly changed in three years. Before that time individual self-interest and group selfishness were paramount in public thinking. The general good was at a discount.

Picture Changed

Three years of hard thinking have changed the picture. More and more people, because of clearer thinking and a better understanding, are considering the whole rather than a mere part relating to one section or one crop, or one industry, or an individual private occupation. That is a tremendous gain for principles aof democracy.

The overwhelming majority of people in this country know how to sift the wheat from the chaff in what they hear and what they read. They know that the process of the constructive rebuilding of America cannot be done in a day or a year, but that it is being done in spite of the few who seek to confuse them and to profit by their confusion. Americans as a whole are feeling a lot better—a lot more cheerful than for many, many years.

The most difficult place in the
pen per-
whole
ed

The National Industrial Recovery Act expires on June 16. After careful consideration I have asked the Congress to extend the life of this useful agency of government. As we have proceeded with the administration of this act, we have found from time to time more and more useful ways of promoting its purposes. No reasonable person wants to abandon our present gains —We must continue to protect the children, to enforce minimum wages, to prevent excessive hours, to safeguard, define and enforce collective bargaining, and, while retaining fair competition, to eliminate so far as humanly possible, the kinds of unfair practices by selfish minorities which unfortunately did more than anything else to bring about the recent collapse of industries.

easures are of two kinds. first is to make provisions intende to relieve, to minimize, and to prevent future unemployment; the second is to establish the practical means to help those who are unemployed in this present emergency. Our social security legislation is an attempt to answer the first of these questions. Our work relief program the second.

The program for social security now pending before the Congress is a necessary part of the future unemployment policy of the government. While our present and projected expenditures for work relief are wholly within the reasonable limits of our national credit resources, it is obvious that we cannot continue to create governmental deficits for that purpose year after year.

We must begin now to make provision for the future. That is why out social security program is an important part of the complete picture. It proposes, by means of old age pensions, to help those who have reached the age of retirement to give up their jobs and thus give to all a feeling of security as they look toward old age.

The unemployment insurance part of the legislation will not only help to guard the individual in future periods of layoff against dependence upon relief, but it will be sustaining purchasing power to cushion the shock of economic distress. Another helpful feature of unemployment insurance is the incentive it will give to employers to plan more carefully in order that unemployment may be prevented by the stabilizing of employment itself.

Future Protec

How Good Are We?

The report of the grand jury, which appears elsewhere in this paper, shows that only five true bills were returned by that body at the present term of court. Three of these were for murder and two were for burglary. In the burglary case, the firm which was burglarized felt it necessary to employ a special attorney to press the indictment.

We are informed that five indictments represents a new low record for the Second District of Bolivar County. If you take it on its face, the indications are that we are growing better day by day. But those who are familiar with conditions know that this is not true. The fact is that somebody has been loafing on the job—in fact, several somebodys.

We wish to remind some of our good friends that the courts are established for the enforcement of the law, and the judge stands ready to serve in that capacity. It is beyond his powers to go out and bring people into his court to be tried. He must depend on other branches of the government for that purpose, and if they fail, our governmental machinery is virtually impotent.

Neither is it the prime purpose of the courts to save the taxpayers money. It may be a worthy motive of a secondary nature, but it should be kept distinctly secondary, for money saved at this term of court may be spent four-fold at some later term.

No. We are not as good as the grand jury report indicates.

Bolivar Commercial

Blisters Mrs. Roosevelt

BY B. C. FORBES

NEW YORK, May 2.—How far Washington bureaucrats would have driven the nation towards regimentation, collectivism, state socialism, had they not been checked by the courts and by public opinion, one shrinks from contemplating.

We are all familiar with how high-handedly NRA started out to act. We are all familiar with the length AAA has sought to go in dictating to farmers. We are familiar—most of us—with what lay behind the administration's attempt to annihilate utility holding companies: the intention was to mete out similar treatment to holding companies in all other industries.

Now comes to the front at Washington a banking bill which, if enacted, would give bureaucrats not only dictatorial powers over banks, but would place in their hands the power of life or death over credit, over capital, over enterprise. The objective of the bureaucrats and politicians sponsoring this utterly un-American measure is to empower officeholders at Washington to decree who may or who may not obtain credit or capital to launch a business and to decree which existing enterprises may expand and which may not expand through obtaining additional funds.

Admittedly, the New Deal was enthusiastically indorsed in the 1932 election.

But where in the Democratic or New Deal platform was there proposed or even hinted any such un-American legislative innovations as have since been hatched and are still being hatched at Washington?

It cannot be claimed even by the most radical New Dealers that the things now proposed were approved by voters, that they were given a mandate to turn American institutions and American rights topsy-turvy, as now attempted.

Happily, there are increasing signs that true-blue Americans are reaching the conclusion that this democracy has been carried quite far enough away from its moorings and that a return toward genuine Americanism—and prosperity—is now desired.

Legion Aux
Oct 1 met at Mrs Farmers. Sec absent
Appr $10 for child welfare to buy school books
Discussed membership
Sent report blank to Mrs Sloralf Oct 1 -
Wrote Mrs Hardy Oct. 6 -

Oct.
Arrange for diet
conf. -
Material to Farmer & Peck
& Valentine

National Rep. to college & school

Sent blank to state
sec.
Wrote Mrs Hardy.

Legion Auxiliary Meets

The American Legion Auxiliary met in the home of Mrs. E. E. Farmer Saturday, October the first, with a very enthusiastic meeting to start the year's work.

Reports were made by the Department Chairman and National Resolutions were read. Plans were made for a membership drive.

The following members were present: Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, presiding, Mrs. Parker West, Mrs. R. B. Johnson, Mrs. C. S. Glassco, Mrs. Lee Catchings, Mrs. Abe Crouch, Mrs. C. E. Valentine, Mrs. Ed J. Nott, and Miss Ruth Newman.

An attractive salad course was served by the hostess.

The next meeting will be held in the home of Mrs. Nellie Somerville, the first Saturday in November.

American Legion Auxiliary Meeting

Mrs. S. B. Johnson, the president, was hostess to the Auxiliary, twelve members being present. Plans were made for the selling of poppies Saturday, May 28th.

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, National Defense Chairman, gave a talk on the subject and presented the Unit with a book "T. N. T."

The next meeting, in June, will be with Miss Ruth Newman, who talked on her recent experience and work in the storm area in Georgia.

Refreshments were served by the hostess.

Mrs. J. C. Jones Entertai...

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville attended the brilliant reception given by Gov. and Mrs. Conner in honor of Mrs. S. A. Blackburn, national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, last Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Blackburn addressed an overflowing crowd at the Robert E. Lee Hotel on the subject of national defense. At the close of her address, Mrs. Somerville was called on to speak, and spoke briefly on the same subject.

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from Merigold, to shop Saturday.

Mrs. Chambers, living west of Cleveland, was in to shop Saturday.

Mrs. Ivy G. Hill, Mrs. R. B. Johnson, Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, Mrs. Parker West, Mrs. E. E. Farmer, and Mrs. S. B. Johnson attended the District meeting of the American Legion Auxiliary, in Merigold, Thursday.

The District Meeting of the American Legion was held in Drew Friday. At this meeting the ladies of the Legion Auxiliary were invited. Responding to this invitation, Mrs. Ivy G. Hill, Mrs. Coburn, Mrs. E. E. Farmer, Mrs. Lawrence Feduccia, and Mrs. Hutchinson attended, from Cleveland.

Notice!

The American Legion Auxiliary will meet on Friday afternoon, March 10th, at four o'clock, in the home of Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville.

Legion Auxiliary Calendar of Activities

The following calendar of activities has been outlined by the National Organization and Mrs. G. S. Stovall, department secretary, submits same. One activity has been designated for emphasis each month. Special material needed in the different activities will be available from the Department Chairman and the National Bulletin which goes to each unit president and will carry material from the National Chairman that will be helpful.

September: Music is the activity to receive special attention during this month. The planning of musical programs for winter meetings and the formation of glee clubs and quartettes to sing at meetings and on radio programs during the fall and winter is part of the work recommended.

October: Unit activities will be emphasized. With the beginning of cooler days all committees should begin work in earnest on their respective programs. Plans for the membership drive should be perfected and everything should be in readiness to step into the work of renewing the membership which begins on the 20th of October.

November: Will bring us around again to the re-enrollment of our membership for 1933 and membership will be the month's chief activity. Each year our Units are becoming more and more successful in early enrollment of members and I believe we can expect to have a large part of our membership work out of the way by November 30. Armistice Day, November 11, should be celebrated.

December: The month to place emphasis on our rehabilitation work. The Christmas gift program to the man in the hospital is the big rehabilitation activity this month. In addition to the hospital program our units have Christmas work for the disabled in their communities which will enable them to have a very active month during December.

January: Is a very appropriate month in which to emphasize legislative activities, although our State Legislature does not meet in regular session; studies of the measures before congress, and efforts to win public support for Legion and Auxiliary sponsored bills should give the units a busy month in January.

February: Is the month to emphasize Americanism and National Defense. Timely Americanism programs can be arranged for this month in connection with Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays.

March: Has been designated as the featuring of Community Service. Planning and launching of campaigns and projects for the betterment of their communities is the work units are urged to undertake in March.

April: Is the month in which Child Welfare and Education of War Orphans is scheduled to receive attention.

May: Of course, will be poppy month. Units are urged to center their activities during the entire month on the poppy sale. The work of organizing for the sales effort, of carrying out the poppy publicity campaign and conducting the sale should occupy all the energies of the units for the month of May.

June: Is Fidac month. The work which the Auxiliary is doing to promote the cause of world peace through Fidac will be emphasized during June. The holding of special Fidac meetings will be urged. Officers for the new year should be elected. As the close of the year is at hand emphasis will be placed on trophies and awards. Units will be asked to check over their accomplishments for the year and to make final efforts to win trophies for themselves and the department.

July: Is the month of the Convention and convention activities will receive emphasis during this month.

August: Is the month for the installation of the new officers for the year. Organizing committees and planning the work for the year ahead will be suggested as the month's objective.

By following the calendar of activities units are able to plan their work months ahead and to arrange much more interesting meetings than would be possible otherwise. They also will be sure to place emphasis on all of the Auxiliary major activities and to have a well rounded program of work which will appeal to all members. If the entire department concentrates its efforts on the same activity at the same time we will be able to write a more glowing record of accomplishments this year than ever before.

Below is a list of department chairmen. Write to them for special information in outlining your programs.

Junior Activities—Mrs Norman Gunderson, Biloxi, Miss.; Americanization—Mrs. C. S. Everetts, Gulfport, Miss.; Child Welfare—Mrs. G. S. Stovall, Jackson, Miss.; Community Service & Unit Activities—Mrs. L. S. Sanders, Kosciusko, Miss.; Education of War Orphans—Mrs. F. A. Walden, Amory, Miss.; Fidac—Mrs. Dykes Granberry, Hazelhurst, Miss.; Finance—Mrs. J. O. Day, Tutwiler, Miss.; Legislative—Hon. Joseph M. Howarth, Jackson, Miss.; Membership—Mrs. Chas. E. Simms, Aberdeen, Miss.; National Defense—Mrs. J. Allison Hardy, Columbus, Miss.; Poppy—Mrs. Robert Perkins, Jr., Biloxi, Miss.; Radio & Publicity—Mrs. Carl Day, Yazoo City, Miss.; Rehabilitation—Mrs. Luther Maples, Gulfport, Miss.

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Auxiliary With Mrs. Farmer

The American Legion Auxiliary met Saturday afternoon, October 1, at the home of Mrs. E. E. Farmer with Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville presiding. Reports of the department chairmen were made, plans for the membership drive were begun and the national resolutions for this organization were read. At the close of the business session Mrs. Farmer served a salad course with coffee. The members in attendance at this meeting were as follows: Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, Mrs. E. E. Farmer, Mrs. Parker West, Mrs. R. B. Johnson, Mrs. C. S. Glassco, Mrs. Lee Catchings, Mrs. Abe Crouch, Mrs. C. E. Valentine, Mrs. Ed J. Nott, Miss Ruth Newman. The meeting adjourned to meet the first Saturday in November with Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville.

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Call For Clothes For School Children

The rehabilitation department of the of the American Legion Auxiliary Glen Crosby Unit, Cleveland, Mississippi, will appreciate out grown children's clothing. Clothing for school children all sizes and ages are needed. Any one having clothing that they will give call Mrs. E. E. Farmer, phone 267.

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Legion Auxiliary Honored

The local Legion Auxiliary has received a certificate of Award. The certificate reads: "Cleveland, Glen Crosby Unit No. 165, Department of Mississippi, merits special commendation and recognition in carrying forward the department program of the American Legion Auxiliary and is hereby placed on the Department Roll of Honor for the year 1932." This honor is due to the work of Mrs. S. B. Johnson, president, and Mrs. Ivy G. Hill, secretary and treasurer for 1931-32. Mrs. Hill is also State Parliamentarian.

The officers for 1932-33 are:

President—Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville.

Vice-president—Mrs. W. L. Catchings.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. Ivy G. Hill.

Department Chairmen:

Child Welfare—Mrs. E. E. Farmer.

Rehabilitation—Mrs. W. L. Catchings.

Membership—Mrs. Parker West.

National Defense—Mrs. C. E. Valentine.

Poppy—Mrs. Ed Nott.

Americanization—Mrs. W. L. Gray.

Chaplain—Mrs. Ethel Sutherland.

Publicity—Miss Ruth Newman.

song.

District Legion Auxiliary Conference

The District Conference of the American Legion Auxiliary will be held in Merigold on Thursday, October 20, at the home of Miss Ida Baker. Mrs. Warburton, the state president, will be the guest of honor. The conference will open at 10:00 a. m. and lunch will be served at noon. All Cleveland members are urged to attend and visitors are invited.

You Should Vote On November 8th

To Auxiliary Members:

One day in the Sheriff's office around tax-paying time, a man in the line before the window shoved his statement with the required money under the grill. The deputy said, "How about Mrs. John's poll tax?" "She does'nt care, we'll save that $2.00" was the reply. Mrs. John, through her husbands false economy doesn't count now as a force for veteran's protection, she is a minus quantity in the steady battle for good government.

Every unit should put on a "get out the vote campaign" in November when Congressmen and President are to be elected, also there are important constitutional amendments to be voted upon. One of these amendments has reference to the school age of children and others are equally important. After the election every unit should put on a campaign to see that every member is qualified to vote.

To encourage you in this constructive work, which is the best known way of helping the Legion, I offer, subject to the approval of the executive committee, a $500 gold piece to the unit which (1) reports 100% voting of qualified voters among its members in November and which (2) sees to it that by February 1st, 1933 all its members become qualified by registration and payment of taxes, reports on voting to be mailed the Department Secretary not later than March 1st, 1933.

Laws are made by your elected representatives, they are enforced by your elected officers. The safety of our country depends not only upon a willingness to serve on the battlefield, but also upon the honest and free exercise of the franchise by all citizens. The Auxiliary will, I hope, rise to this opportunity of serving both country and the Legion.

Yours for a hundred per cent vote in November,

Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth,
Dept. Chairman of Legislation

American Legion Aux. Department of Miss.

All eligible women in Cleveland will be invited to become members of Glen Crosby unit of the American Legion Auxiliary during a membership effort to be conducted by this Unit from Oct. 20 to November 20. Arrangements for the effort are being completed by Mrs. Parker West, Unit Membership Chairman, and a committee of the Unit's most active members.

Although the Glen Crosby Unit has grown in recent years and is now among the largest woman's organizations in the city, many eligible women still have not availed themselves of their membership privilege. The Auxiliary is open to the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of American Legion members and of men who were killed in the war or who have died since the end of the conflict. Women who were regularly enlisted in the army or navy during the war such as army nurses and navy yeomanettes' are also eligible.

The Auxiliary offers to those women many interesting social contacts and activities, but primarily it offers them an opportunity to go forward with the men of the Legion in peace time service to our country. Greater need exists for unselfish patriotic service this year than at any time since the war and every eligible woman who holds America dear should be in the Auxiliary doing her part.

The Auxiliary's activities all have their aim—promoting the program the American Legion's work in the affairs of the community, state and nation as is evident to every one. Every member enrolled in the Auxiliary adds strength to the Legion in its patriotic efforts to serve our country in peace as its members served in war.

Democratic Chairman

Mrs. Joseph Howorth, department legislative chairman for the American Legion Auxiliary, who is serving as chairman of the speakers bureau of the women's division of the Democratic campaign in Mississippi. Mrs. Howorth, who is also a member of the House of Representatives for Hinds county, is one of the outstanding women political leaders in Mississippi and is contributing much to the advancement of the campaign in this state.

Mrs. Howorth Issues Call To Auxiliary

Offers Prize to Unit With 100% Voters and Qualified Members

Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth, state secretary of the American Legion Auxiliary, who is serving as state chairman of the speakers bureau for the Democratic campaign in Mississippi, has issued a call to all auxiliary members to "get out and vote" in November when congressmen and president are to be elected.

Mrs. Howorth is offering a five dollar gold piece to the unit of the auxiliary which rates one hundred per cent on the two points which she names in the following full text of her call:

"To Auxiliary Members: One day in the sheriff's office around tax-paying time, a man in the line before the window shoved his statement with the required money under the grill. The deputy said, "How about Mrs. John's poll tax?" "She doesn't care, we'll save that $2.00," was the reply. Mrs. John, through her husband's false economy, doesn't count now as a force for veteran's protection, she is a minus quantity in the steady battle for good government.

"Every unit should put on a "get out the vote campaign" in November when Congressmen and a president are to be elected, also there are important constitutional amendments to be voted on. One of these amendments has reference to the school age of children and others are equally important. After the election every unit should put on a campaign to see that every member is qualified to vote.

"To encourage you in this constructive work, which is the best known way of helping the Legion, I offer, subject to the approval of the executive committee a $5.00 gold piece to the unit which (1) reports 100 per cent voting of qualified voters among its members in November and which (2) sees to it that by February 1st, 1933, all its members become qualified by registration and payment of taxes, reports on voting to be mailed the department secretary not later than December 1st, 1932, and reports on qualifications of members to be mailed to the department secretary not later than March 1st, 1933.

"Laws are made by your elected representatives, they are enforced by your elected officers. The safety of our country depends not only upon a willingness to serve on the battlefield, but also upon the honest and free exercise of the franchise by all citizens. The auxiliary will, I hope, rise to this opportunity of serving both our country and the Legion.

Yours for a hundred per cent vote in November.

MRS. JOSEPH M. HOWORTH,
Department Chairman
of Legislation.

American Legion Auxiliary Meets

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville was hostess to the Auxiliary Saturday afternoon in a very interesting meeting. The subject for the meeting was a membership campaign with Mrs. Parker West chairman and a committee was appointed.

Mrs. E. E. Farmer was authorized to spend a small amount for the assistance of school children. She is trying to locate children of veterans, whether members of the Legion or not.

The meeting was asked to assist in the public library upkeep and it was decided to give one month's expenses for this work.

A message from the State President, Mrs. Warburton, was read and also a report on National Defense, by the state chairman, which included resolutions adopted at the National Auxiliary Convention.

At the close of the meeting the hostess, assisted by Mesdames A. D. and R. N. Somerville served refreshments of caramel cake and hot chocolate.

The District Conference of the American Legion Auxiliary was held in the home of Miss Ida Baker on Thursday, October 19. Visitors were present from Tatwiler, Sunnyside, Dora, Ruleville, and Cleveland to hear the splendid record of the Third District, under the leadership of Mrs. E. D. Rayner, District President.

An amusing and instructive skit, showing the different types of meetings, was put on by the Unit. Mrs. Warburton, Department President, conducted an open discussion of the Auxiliary work.

A delightful lunch was served in the home science building of the High School, by the local Unit.

[illegible] Barnette of Be-

Notice

The American Legion Auxiliary will meet Saturday afternoon, December 3rd, at 2:30 p. m., at the Hut, with Mrs. Ivy G. Hill and Miss Ruth Newman, hostesses.

All members are urged to be present.

American Legion Auxiliary

The Legion Auxiliary met Saturday, December 3, at the Legion Home.

Reports were heard from Mrs. Farmer on Child Welfare, and from Mrs. Parker West on the Membership Campaign.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and plans made for rehabilitation work.

Thorough canvasses have been made by the leaders, Mrs. Catchings and Mrs. Farmer.

The next meeting will be with Mrs. Parker West, who will be assisted by Mrs. Thweatt. The date of the meeting has been changed to the second Friday in each month.

Baptist W. M. U. Meeting

Legion Auxiliary Meets

Mrs. Ivy Hill and Miss Ruth Newman were hostesses to the members of the American Legion Auxiliary at the Legion Hut Saturday afternoon. Mrs. E. E. Farmer, child welfare chairman, reported that soup and milk had been furnished two children at school the past 20 days; medicine was given one child; shoes, boots and blankets had

American Legion Auxiliary

Mrs. J. Parker West, with Mrs. C. C. Thweatt assisting, very charmingly entertained the Legion Auxiliary, Friday afternoon.

Regular business was attended to. Mrs. Lee Catchings of the Rehalibitation Committee, gave her report on the work done among the veterans and their families during the holidays. Mrs. West gave an encouraging report on membership, stating that there were many prospective members.

Mrs. Lawrence Feduccia was appointed color bearer. It was arranged for the officers to have emblems, in order that the regular ritual ceremony might be carried out.

Mrs. Nellie Somerville made a report on National Defense, reading items from the Legion Auxiliary Bulletin.

After the business session, a most delightful social hour was enjoyed. Mrs. West entertained complimenting several of the members, Mrs. Catchings, Mrs. Farmer, and Mrs. Wiggins, whose birthday was on the same day. This was a pleasant surprise to these ladies.

The hostesses had arranged lovely refreshments and favors. Tiny individual birthday cakes, with one candle on each, were served with other refreshments. And small horse shoes, made of cardboard were given to the members.

Each honoree, and the President of the Auxiliary Mrs. Nellie Somerville, was presented with lovely roses at the close of the meeting.

Many visitors were present at this meeting, and a number of members.

The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Lee Catchings.

American Legion Auxiliary

The American Legion Auxiliary met on Friday afternoon with Mrs. Parker West and Mrs. C. C. Thweatt, co-hostesses.

Very interesting reports were given during the business meeting by Mrs. West, Mrs. Lee Catchings and Mrs. Nellie Somerville. Mrs. Feduccia was made color-bearer, an important phase of the ceremonial ritual.

Following the business session, a delightful social hour was enjoyed. The hostesses served delicious refreshments and paid special tribute to Mrs. Wiggins, Mrs. Catchings and Mrs. Farmer, whose birthdays fall on the same day. They, with Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, auxiliary president, were presented lovely flowers.

...and more beautiful.

IN MEMORIAM

"There is no death; what seems so is transition."

May the American Legion Auxiliary, Unit of Glen Crosby Post No. 165, place on record a tribute to the memory of their beloved chaplain, Mrs. Ethel Burrus Sutherland, whose passing February 24, 1933, means a personal loss to all whose privilege it has been to know her. Form and convention would seem unfitting to express the sentiment of this group of women, who have known her so well that they think of her intimately, tenderly, reflectively.

Mrs. Sutherland, daughter of a first home maker in Bolivar County, wife of Dr. Hugh Sutherland, and mother of children whose position has been vital in their respective avocations, needs no eulogy. Most certainly she would not desire it. We have known her as a fragile bit of humanity, a gentlewoman true to her ideals, but one whose very serenity has been a power, whose patriotism has been an inspiration, whose gentle piety has been a challenge to those content with the false or the common place. Our regard for her shall live; her influence is a heritage of an enduring quality, shared by family, friends and acquaintances. Our deep sympathy goes out to the family and relatives of Mrs. Sutherland whose sorrow we acknowledge with a sincere hope that whatever may bring consolation to each one shall be present in this hour. The American Legion Auxiliary wish them to know, in simple statement of friendliness, that we share their grief.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Parker West, For
American Legion Auxiliary, Unit of Glen Crosby Post No. 165.

These lines were written by Mrs Ethel Burrus Sutherland on the day before her death, February 23, 1933.

"Praise the Lord for He is good, and
His mercy endureth forever."

Each little blade of grass glistening
in the morning dew
Each tiny flower that lifts its tiny
face to Thee
From the dry dust to the sky's cerulean blue;
The fragrant winds that softly
singing through
The waving banners green, of every
lofty tree,
So all Thy works shall praise
Thee, Lord, in silent mystery.

The soft rain singing, singing, in the
sweet moist air,
The whispering music of the
gently falling snow;
The mighty waves that clamor in
their rocky lair,
The voices of the thunder calling
here and there,
The lightning's play that flashes to
and fro
Sun, moon and stars, yea, all Thy
works shall praise Thee, Lord,
in silent mystery.

Beasts of the jungle, and fishes in
the sea, all wait on Thee.
And man, Thy mightiest work, at
last, shall understand and bend
adoring knee.

IN MEMORIAM

"There is no death;
what seems so is transition."

May the Unit of Glen Crosby Post No. 165, the American Legion Auxiliary, place on record a tribute to the memory of their beloved chaplain, Mrs. Ethel Burrus Sutherland, whose passing February 24, 1938, means a personal loss to all whose privilege it has been to know her. Form and convention would seem unfitting to express the sentiment of this group of women, who have known her so well that they think of her intimately, tenderly, reflectively.

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Sincerely,
Mrs. Parker West,
For American Legion Auxiliary,
Unit of Glen Crosby Post No. 165.

Notice to Legion Auxiliary Members

The following communication has been received from Mrs. E. D. Rayner, President of District Three: The Drew Post of the American Legion and District Committeeman, Mr. A. D. Somerville, invite the Units of District Three to meet in joint conference on March 31st, at ten o'clock, at Drew.

This will be an important meeting and all members are requested to attend. All who can go please notify Mrs. Ivy G. Hill, secretary.

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville.

American Legion Auxiliary Meeting

The American Legion Auxiliary met Saturday, March 10, 1933 at the home of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville with Mrs. Bessie C. Coburn as co-hostess.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Somerville, President, with the following program.

Colors advanced — Mrs. Leo Shoenholz and Mrs. Parker West acting as color bearers.

Lord's Prayer — Assembly.

Memorial service read by Mrs. Somerville.

Tribute — In memory of our Unit Chaplain, Mrs. Hugh L. Sutherland, read by Mrs. Parker West.

Minutes of last meeting and Treasurer's report — Mrs. Ivy G. Hill.

Report of membership chairman—Mrs. Parker West.

Report of rehabilitation chairman—Mrs. Lee Catchings.

National defense—Mrs. Somerville.

Plans for poppy sale — Mrs. E. J. Nott.

Color bearers retire the flags.

At the close of the business session the hostesses served tea and cake.

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There is always a proneness to consider a man under examination as a kind of delinquent or impostor whose faults & errors are to be detected & exposed
History of Columbus - 1 - 95

Sherwood Eddy
Cavenaon - Rolling - Broyles
Rapt - Greenville - Francis / Searles
W. P. R. - Mr Gant, Grace
Hutton

There is only one real legislator in modern times — experience
Thiers lecture. Empire P. 19.

There is a certain meddlesome spirit, which, in the part of learned research, goes prying about the traces of history, casting down its monuments and marring & mutilating its fairest trophies — lears should be taken to vindicate great names from such pernicious erudition. It defeats one of the most salutary purposes of history, that of furnishing examples of what human genius and laudable enterprise may accomplish"
Irving History of Columbus Vol 1 - 576

Iran
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IMPORTANT NOTICE

PERSONS joining the Academy at this time will have their membership dated from January 1, 1937, and will receive with the compliments of the Academy the May, 1936, issue of THE ANNALS, entitled *"The Constitution in the 20th Century."* A copy of the table of contents of this issue is enclosed for your information.

ERNEST MINOR PATTERSON
President

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Scrapbook, 1934-1941. Re: Nellie Nugent Somerville, Lucy Somerville Howorth. Mainly newsclippings (some earlier than 1934).

Volume 12

Radcliffe College Library
Woman's Archives

A-50
v.12

Nellie N. Somerville.

Hot Springs Ark.
The Arlington Hotel.
Dec. 31, 1934.

Who Are You?

Nugent

This is an ancient French name and can be traced to Normandy long before William the Conqueror invaded England. The Nugent family is a branch of the great house of Belesme, being descended from Wulke de Belesme, Lord of Nogent le Rotrou, who accompanied the Conqueror and fought in the Battle of Hastings.

The root word from which the name is derived is "gent," signifying pleasantness of place or person. The old words no, noe, non and none were applied to a low meadow or land frequently inundated. In the course of time Nogent became the name of a number of towns ideally situated on the banks of a river, such as Nogent-sur-Seine and Nogent-sur-Marne.

Gilbert and Hugh de Nugent, cousins of the Lord of Nogent de Rotrou, founded the name and family in Ireland in the time of Henry II, they having accompanied Henry de Lacy's expedition into that country. They settled in Westmeath, and the estate remained in the family for many generations.

Many American Nugents are descendants of that branch of the family that went to Canada from Ireland. Daniel Cline Nugent, a representative of this branch, came to the United States from Canada during the latter part of the 19th Century and became a prosperous merchant.

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DUPLICATE

November 1934

to teach Evidence at the Washington College of Law.

The firm of Matthews, Berrien and Greathouse, headed by Mrs. Matthews, is the only one in the National Capital composed of as many as three women. The firm represents a clientele of diversified interests.

In keeping with her high sense of responsibility, her tireless energy, her unfailing and unfaltering efforts to advance the interests of women lawyers, the administration of President Burnita Shelton Matthews is sure to promote diligently the purposes and ideals of the National Association of Women Lawyers.

New Dealer Feted

Lucy Somerville Howorth Honored by Associates in Veterans Administration

More than 50 women lawyers of the Veterans Administration in Washington gathered recently aboard the four-masted sailing ship "Constellation" which is tied up for the season in Potomac waters, at a Sunday morning breakfast to welcome Lucy Somerville Howorth, an attorney of Jackson, Mississippi, who has been appointed by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs with the approval of the President to serve as a member of the Board of Veterans Appeals. The Board, as recently organized by Presidential order, is composed of thirty outstanding lawyers, physicians, and laymen from all sections of the country who serve as a court of last resort in passing upon veterans' claims. Mrs. Howorth is the only woman lawyer on the board. There are two other women members who serve in a lay capacity.

In appointing Mrs. Howorth to this important post the Administration has recognized her legal accomplishments which have made her known throughout the country. Following her graduation from Randolph-Macon Woman's College Mrs. Howorth—then Lucy Somerville—entered the law school of the University of Mississippi where she graduated with the highest scholastic record of her class, and immediately began the practice of law. Several years later she married Joseph M. Howorth, who also attended the law school, and there came into being the firm of Howorth and Howorth, of Jackson, Mississippi.

In introducing the new board member to her lawyer associates, Miss Mary M. Connelly, Legal Consultant to the Solicitor, Veterans Administration, referred to the fact that Mrs. Howorth had served her State as a member of the board of bar examiners, as an editor in the compilation and annotation of the laws of Mississippi, and as a member of the State Legislature. It was also mentioned that Mrs. Howorth's mother, Nellie Nugent Somerville, nationally known for her efforts in the early days of the suffrage movement, held a place in the Mississippi Legislature, having entered that body in 1924, the first year women were eligible to hold office in the legislature.

In thanking her fellow attorneys for the honor which they had shown her, Mrs. Howorth paid high tribute to the women lawyers of the Veterans Administration who, she said, by their ability and service had proven their worthiness and paved the way for the appointment of a woman lawyer on the Board of Veterans Appeals.

The first appointment of a woman attorney in the Veterans Administration occurred in the year 1917. Since that time other appointments have been made, and today there are 29 in the Washington office who hold professional legal positions. Thirty others are qualified for such appointments. In the few months that Mrs. Howorth has served in her present position she has amply demonstrated the wisdom of appointing a woman to assist in the legal problems relating to veterans' affairs.

—*Mary Agnes Brown.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mrs. Howorth is well known to members of the National Association of Women Lawyers, having served as Vice-President of the Association for Mississippi.

The SOUTH'S IDEAL CONVENTION CITY

Centrally located served by two railway systems operating nine lines, six highways and four-way air transportation daily as well as modern hotel accommodations, Jackson is the ideal convention city.

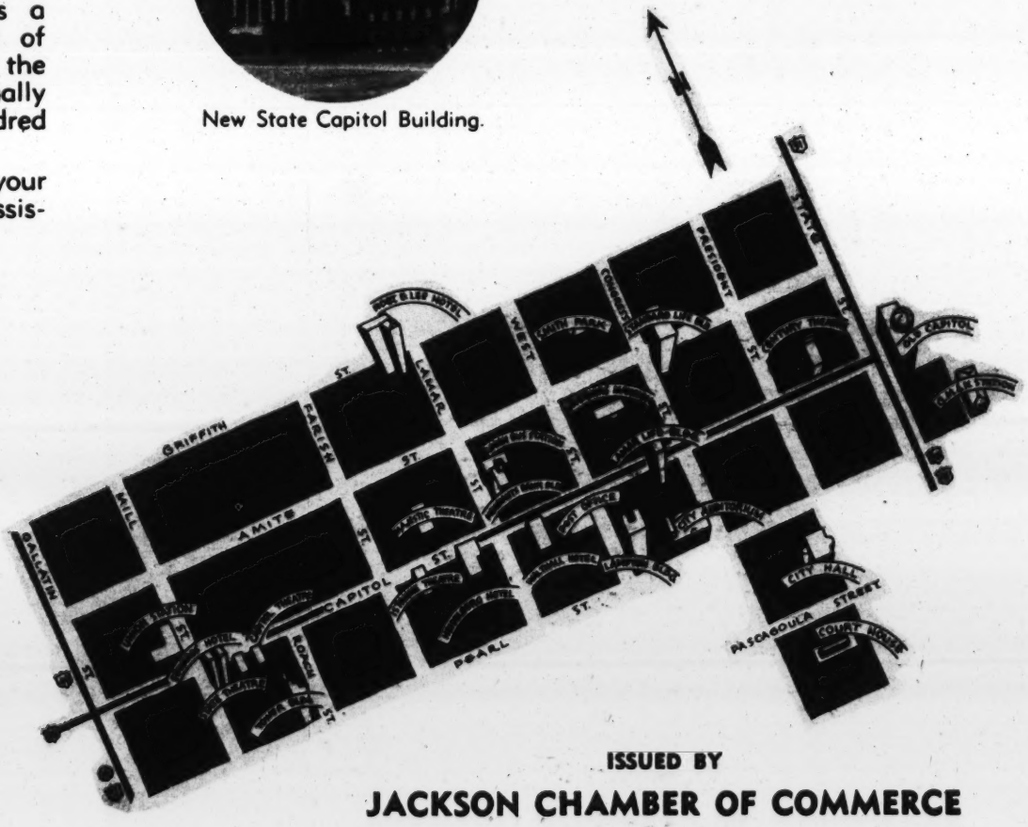
Twelve hundred hotel guest rooms, committee rooms, convention and banquet halls, a municipal auditorium seating 3,200 people and a convention bureau, operated as a division of the Chamber of Commerce, are some of the reasons why Jackson annually holds more than one hundred conventions.

You are invited to hold your next convention in Mississippi's capital city.

A GUIDE TO

Jackson's *BUSINESS SECTION*

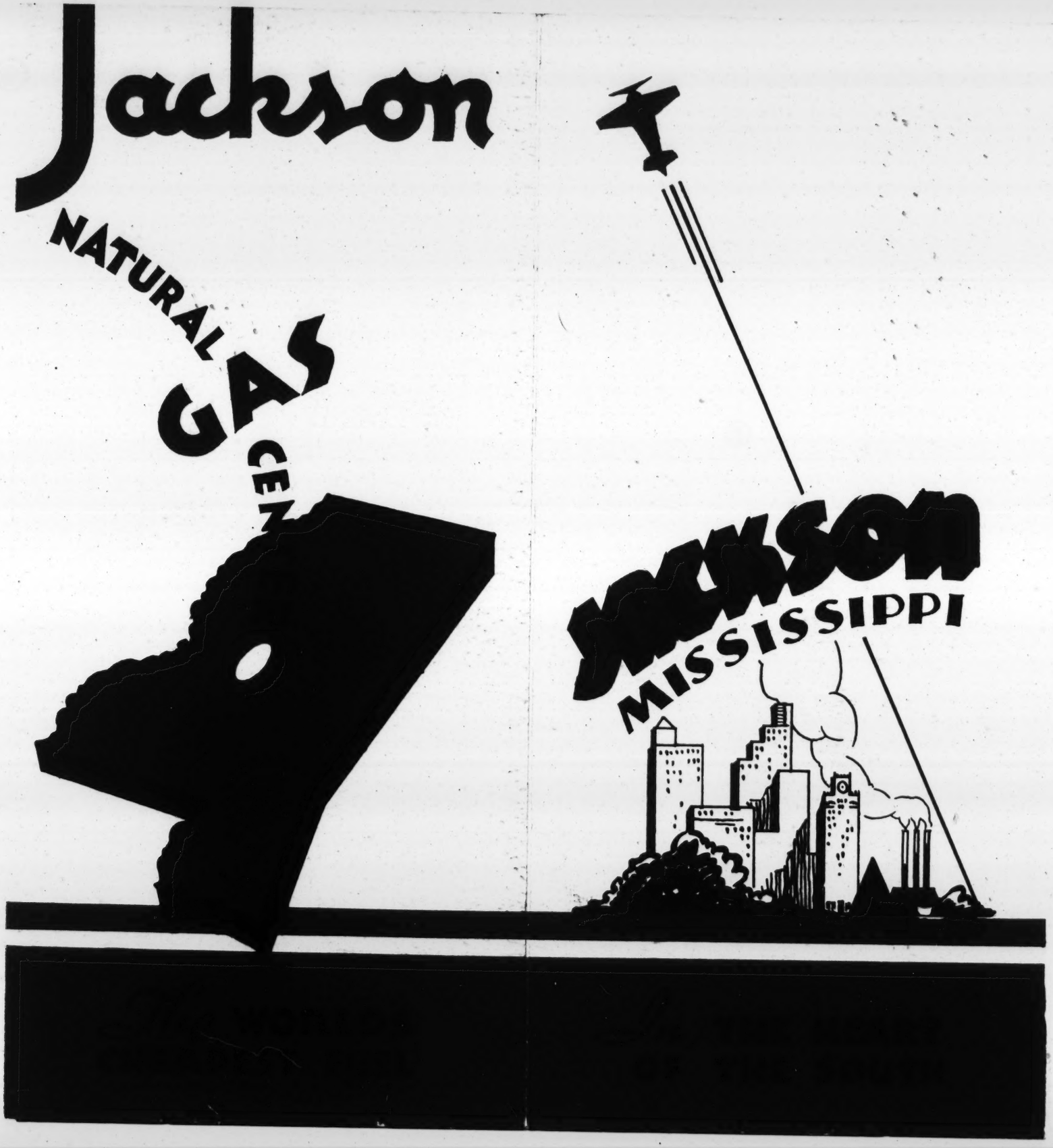
New State Capitol Building.



ISSUED BY

JACKSON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI


Jackson
NATURAL GAS CEN
Jackson
MISSISSIPPI

O n

Educational Facilities

The public school system comprises a completely modern group from kindergarten through high school. The city also has five colleges of which two are for negroes.

Recreation

Theatres, parks, playgrounds, zoo, golf courses, municipal stadium, swimming, professional baseball, tennis, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., University club, Country club, Municipal Golf Course, and interscholastic and intercollegiate athletics provide recreations for Jackson citizens and visitors. The National Military Park, Vicksburg, affords a most interesting side trip.

M A

Points of Interest

Old State Capitol Building
New Capitol Building
Governor's Mansion
State Department of Archiv
and History
Millsaps College
Belhaven College
Livingston Park
Winter Woods
Natural Gas Wells
Brown's Wells
Allison's Wells
Miss. Insane Hospital
Miss. School for the Blin
Deaf and Dumb Institute
Ante-bellum Homes
Crepe Myrtle Trees
Municipal Airport
City Hall
City Auditorium
Radio Station WJDX
Hubbard's Wells

The Heart of the South

Located in the heart of the deep south, capitol of Mississippi, and made up of people who are hospitable and anxious to greet new people, Jackson affords the ideal home for new industry as well as a real home for restful living, the education of your children, and the enjoyment of its equable climate, recreational features, churches and cultural environment.

Hinds County

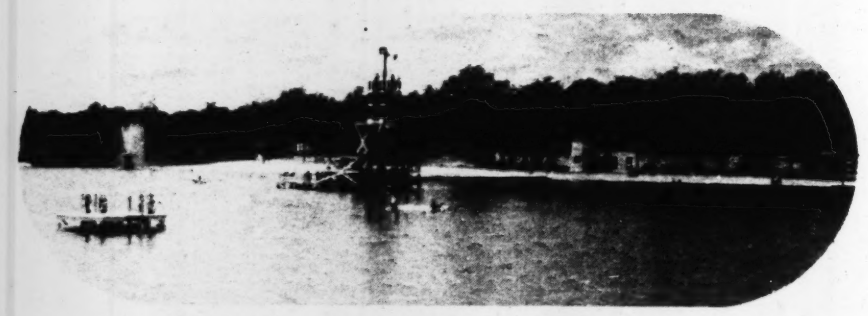
The state's most populous county, includes the city of Jackson and the capitol of the state. Rolling agricultural land in western portion, Great natural gas resources in eastern part. Vegetable area in southern section of the county. Paved highways, excellent school system. Great opportunities for the production of vegetables, cotton, corn and dairy products. The county annually produces approximately 30,000 bales of cotton. Efficiently governed by a Board of five Supervisors, elected every four years.

A

AKE YOUR HOME in JACKSON

The Lowest Natural Gas Rate in America

Episcopal Church



Livingston Lake

Belhaven College

Jackson meets every requirement of an industry seeking to locate in this area. The city serves a retail area with a population of over a half million. Its wholesale area embraces a radius of 250 miles with a population of over 3,200,000.

Transportation—Two railway systems, with their shorter connecting links, serve Jackson with favorable freight rates.

Seven highways amply serve the motoring public. Bus lines and motor freight lines operate regular schedules.

Air service is furnished by two systems operating four-way transportation as well as mail service.

Labor—Plentiful supply of all types, free from strikes and labor disputes.

Raw Materials—Include Natural Gas, timber, clays, asphalt, limestone, wood pulp.

Agricultural Products—Cotton, cottonseed, cotton oil, dairy products, corn, livestock, vegetables.

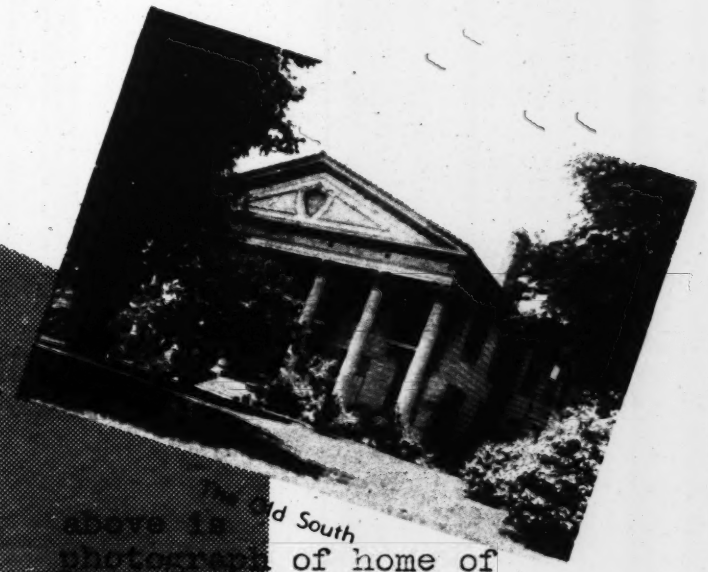
Taxes—City tax levy, 24 mills. County and state levy, 16.40 mills; assessed valuation, about 60% of the actual values.

Manufactured Products—Lumber, lumber products, cotton oil, fertilizer, glass bottles, furniture, boxes, bakeries, bands, dairy products, feed, ice, millwork and store fixtures.

City and County Government Building

Interesting Data About Jackson

Population	55,000
Elevation	296
Average Temperature	65
Average Rainfall	52
Population trading area	500,000
Public School Enrollment	10,000
Automobiles	10,200
Manufacturing Plants	57



The Old South

above is photograph of home of Col.& Mrs. Nugent, Mrs.Somerville, daughter of Col.Nugents first marriage, lived here as a child and was married in this house.

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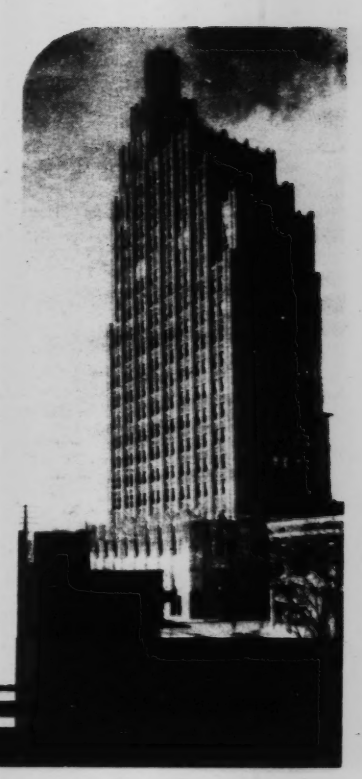

RAPIDLY *Growing* CITY

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1934

Veterans' Appeal Board Now Includes 3 Women

They Start New Work With Confidence, Zest and Energy.

By Mary Greiner Kelly.

TUCKING family cares and feminine emotions in their attic trunks back home, three women from far-flung corners of the Nation blazed another pioneer trail into Government service this week. Their appointments, approved by President Roosevelt, the three, representing the South, the Middle West and West Coast, are the first women to sit around the man-sized table of the Veterans' Board of Appeals in Washington.

They are Mrs. Carroll Loy Stewart, former civil service commissioner of Los Angeles; Mrs. Thornton Lee Brown, educator and speaker of National repute, of Joplin, Mo., and Mrs. Lucy S. Howorth, lawyer and legislator from Jackson, Miss.

Trained in separate fields, where sex had no part to play and individual skill was put to a crucial test, these women have entered their new jobs with zest and confidence. They have not only accepted the challenge to act as unbiased judges, but have welcomed the opportunity to set a precedent for other women to follow. They, with the 18 men members of the board, form the final court of appeal in Veterans' Administration cases.

Here Not as Women.

To those inclined to raise their eyebrows over women in such judicial and impersonal roles, Mrs. Stewart, fluffy-haired and dark-eyed, retorts:

"We are not here as women, but as citizens, willing and eager to contribute what we can from experience and judgment to a vital cause. We deeply appreciate the confidence placed in us, and of course, are determined to justify it."

Mrs. Stewart, who, as civil service commissioner of Los Angeles, assisted in acting upon claims of over 17,000 employes, has been an enthusiastic civic worker for the last 15 years. Following her appointment to the veterans' board, she drove her own car the 3,200 miles from Los Angeles to accept her new post.

Underwood & Underwood.
MRS. THORNTON LEE BROWN.

Underwood & Underwood.
MRS. CARROLL STEWART.

Underwood & Underwood.
MRS. LUCY S. HOWORTH.

Equally Keen Problems.

"Duties on the Veterans' Board of Appeals should come just as naturally to a woman as to a man," declared vivacious Mrs. Brown. "For the problems that confront this board, as well as other departments of Government, are analogous to those which arise in the administration of the ordinary home. It takes the decisions of both a man and a woman to make it complete."

Mrs. Brown, who has a daughter in the foreign service in Poland, and is the proud possessor of two grandchildren, began her public work as a school teacher in Missouri. Later, as the mother of two daughters, she became interested in health and educational administration problems as a "measure of self-defense." With a gift for speaking, her influence began to be felt at election time, especially insofar as offices bearing upon health and education were concerned.

In order to accept her present appointment, she had to resign a unique position, very dear to her heart. Mrs. Brown was the only woman special representative of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Likes Legal Side.

"Work on the Veterans' Board of Appeals should be intensely interesting from a legal as well as a judicial angle," conjectured petite, blue-eyed Mrs. Howorth. Mrs. Howorth had to desert the partnership of Howorth & Howorth as well as a seat in the Mississippi Legislature to accept her appointment.

Sponsored for the place by Senator Pat Harrison, Mrs. Howorth, although extremely youthful in appearance, has a record of achievement behind her. She was assistant in the department of psychology at Randolph-Macon Women's College in Virginia before she entered law school at the University of Mississippi.

From the latter school she graduated with first honors, and went into partnership with her husband, a widely known member of the Mississippi bar. In 1932 she followed her mother, Mississippi's first woman solon, into the State Legislature, where she was elected for two consecutive terms.

CLEVELAND ENTERPRISE, CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1913

Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth of Washington, D. C., will arrive Saturday to visit relatives here. While here she will be with Mrs. A. W. Shands. After a few days here she will go to Jackson where she will be the honor guest at the State Convention of the Business and Professional Women's Club.

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Jackson Daily News July 1934

B. & P. W. Club Hears County Court Judges

Resolution Commends Action in Selecting Mrs. Howorth

County candidates stated their platforms before the meeting of the Business and Professional Woman's club of Jackson on Monday evening at the regular supper meeting at the Y. M. C. A.

Speakers included: Judge Lamar Sterling, Henry B. Graves, of Canton, and Judge Julian Alexander, candidates for circuit court; Judge M. M. McGowan, and Ex-Governor A. H. Longino, candidates for county court.

The enjoyable evening meal was prepared and served by Miss Martha Enochs, Mrs. Will Wells, and Mrs. Robert Roland. Miss Marcia Gibbs, acting vice-president, called on Mrs. Freeman for a short devotional.

Miss Louise Melton presented the candidates.

The B. and P. W. Club of Jackson recently adopted a resolution commending the action of General Frank T. Hines, director of Veteran's Administration, in selecting Mrs. Lucy Sommerville Howorth, their president, as an associate member of the Board of Appeals for the Veteran's Administration.

Copies of the resolution were sent General Hines, and President Roosevelt, and acknowledgements were received from Louise Howe, from John Garland Pollard, chairman of tre board of Veteran's Appeals, Mrs. Howorth also wrote thanking the Club for the resolution.

The following is the resolution adopted:

WHEREAS, It was the avowed purpose of the Democratic Party and especially President Roosevelt to recognize and reward the women of the nation in the distribution of patronage during the four years of the Party's ascendency and return to power, and of the latter's incumbency of the highest office within the gift of the people, and

WHEREAS, In fulfillment of that intention and promise they have sought among the women of this country those of requisite training and outstanding ability to be placed in the positions which it became necessary to fill, and have rewarded such women in proportion to their ability and accomplishment; and

WHEREAS, Lucy Somerville Howorth is peculiarly fitted by birth, rearing, education, legal training and practice in the law for the position on the Board of Appeals for the Veteran's Administration, to which she has recently been appointed: now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Business and Professional Women's Club, Inc., of Jackson, Mississippi, in regular meeting assembled, first that we are very greatly honored in the appointment of the president of our club, Mrs. Howorth, to this position of Associate Member of the Board; that our sincere appreciation is extended to the Director of the Veteran's Administration for this recognition of her capabilities, and that the Administration is to be congratulated upon the acquisition to the Board of a woman of such high ideals, of Christian character, of integrity, honesty and understanding.

Second, that our good wishes will accompany her in her sojourn in Washington attendant upon her official duties, and that we shall watch with sincere affection and ardent pride her public record in this highly deserved honor nad promotion.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Hon. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States; to Hon. Frank T. Hines, Director of Veteran's Administration, and a copy forwarded to Mrs. Howorth.

The above is a true copy of a resolution unanimously passed at a regular meeting of Jackson Business and Professional Women's Club, Inc., July 2, 1934.

(Signed) Susie Selser, secretary.

MRS. HOWORTH ON VET BOARD

(Continued From Page 1)

An outstanding woman lawyer of the state, Mrs. Howorth's appointment brings distinct honor to the state, as members of the board are not selected from districts or regions, but appointed only on their own merit.

John Garland Pollard, former governor of Virginia, is chairman of the board, which was organized in December, 1933, with 15 members. Enlargement of the body was found necessary, and, should the necessity arise, the board will probably be made a permanent appeal body.

Final authority for appeals from veterans on compensation claims and the like, the board will begin at once viewing of thousands of claims. Mississippi alone has 1000 appeals awaiting in Washinton.

The other women members of the board are from Minnesota and California.

Mrs. Howorth is also one of three women members of the Mississippi house of representatives, and has served on a number of important committees of the legislative body. Recently elected president of the B. and P. W. club of Jackson, she is a recognized leader.

Mrs. Howorth is partner with her husband, Joseph M. Howorth, in the law firm, Howorth and Howorth, of Jackson.

She is the daughter of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, first woman elected to the state legislature.

MRS. HOWORTH NAMED ON VET APPEAL BOARD

Woman Lawyer, Legislator Here One of Three In Nation Honored

Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth, Jackson lawyer, appointed an associate member of the board of appeals for the Veterans' Administration by General Frank T. Hines, director of Veterans' Administration, with approval of President Roosevelt, was sworn into office this morning in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Howorth, one of three women on the appeal board, which has thirty members, left Jackson on Thursday night, arriving in Washington this morning, to take up a six months' residence there, while the board hears appeals from the national offices.

ERCIAL

COMM

OVEMBER 30, 1934

CAPT. SOMERVILLE PRAISED BY CAMP

The entire front page of the October 26 issue of the CHIP-BONA, camp newspaper of CCC Camp P-69, located at Chipley, Fla., is devoted to a farewell tribute to Capt. A. D. Somerville on his retirement as Commanding Officer of the camp.

After outlining a long list of his accomplishments as Commanding Officer, the tribute closes with the following paragraph:

" In view of these many beneficial developments in the short time he has been here, it is no wonder that Capt. Somerville's departure will be regretted by the entire company. He has been considerate at all times when dealing with men, firm when necessary for discipline, until it can be said that there is not a boy in the company that does not like him and who is not proud of him as a Commanding Officer. Due to his genial personality and tactful ways of handling his men, the morale of the company has always been at high tide. He always has maintained the respect of the men with whom he has dealt. The loss of this fine Commanding Officer, who has proven himself a man and a gentleman, will be felt throughout the entire company and the community of Chipley and Bonifay. CHIP-BONA takes pleasure in this opportunity to express for the Enrollees, Forestry and Army Personnel, and the CHIP-BONA Staff the deepest appreciation for his services. We all join hands in wishing Captain Somerville the best of luck and success in his new undertakings.

Au Revoir—Captain Somerville."

Washington County Times
Week of October, 10, 1868

In a few days there will be before us for our sufferage, two parties of candidates, both claiming to be exponents of the doctrine of the Republican party. We will of course cast our votes, for the division of the party which holds out to us the most liberal terms, and nominates the least objectionable candidates, from the professions, the relative platforms which have been held out to us, our preference has gone to the party led by Judge Dent. There is a vehement disavowal of "proscription and disfranchisement," in each platform; yet one clause in that of General [illegible]'s party contradicts this, wherein it quotes from the Chicago platform, of one year ago, and adopts this, "we favor the removal of the disfranchisement and restrictions of the late rebels in the same [illegible] of disloyalty, [illegible] may be cons[illegible] of loyal peop[illegible]

Mississippians at Capital

By KATHLEEN SEXTON

WASHINGTON — It was definitely a New Deal party that Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, assistant administrator of the WPA, gave in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bane the other evening, at the Army and Navy Country Club, in Arlington, Va.

Mr. Bane, who is no stranger to Mississippi, is the retiring executive director of the Social Security Board. He has just accepted a postion as director of the Council of State Governments, with offices in Chicago and Mrs. Woodward's reception for him and his wife was in the nature of a farewell party.

But to those who know how closely Mr. Bane has been related to Mississippi affairs and Mississippi people during the last few years, it was more like a family reunion and I know that his Mississippi friends in Washington are going to find it hard to gve him and his family up.

His Mississippi acquaintanceship dates back to 1930, when the legislature created the Mississippi Research Commission, to make a study of the state and its governmental agencies. The Brookins Institute noted Washington research organization, was employed to conduct the survey, and Mr. Bane, then an official of the state of Virginia, was one of those engaged by Brookings to make the study.

Mrs. Woodward served as executive secretary of the state commission. Judge Lucy Howorth at the time was a member of the legislature. The New Deal, as such, had not been born. Nevertheless, fate decreed that their paths should converge from that time forward and within a few years all were in Washington in important positions in the federal service—Mrs. Woodward as one of Harry Hopkins' assistants, Frank Bane as operating head of the far-flung Social Security organization and Mrs. Howorth as a member of the Veterans' Board of Appeals.

And so it was rather natural that Mrs. Woodward's goodbye party for the Frank Banes should be decidedly New Dealish in its makeup. There were Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Williams, for instance, in the receiving line, as well as Chairman and Mrs. Arthur J. Altmeyer, of the Social Security Board. Long before Mr. Williams became deputy WPA administrator and right bower to Mr. Hopkins, he organized the first federal direct relief set-up in Mississippi. Mrs. Woodward was then one of the five members of the executive committee of the Mississippi State Board of Public Welfare, created by the governor in 1932, and thus was actively identified with relief work in her home state from its outset.

It was shortly after, in August, 1933, that she was called here to become the only woman assistant administrator in the federal relief organization. For a while, in those days, when federal relief was under the RFC and was slowly feeling its way into uncharted fields of public assistance, Mrs. Howorth also was in the Mississippi organization established by Mr. Williams. All of whch may not be important, but it shows that many of these New Dealers have been serving together for many years and are old friends as well as old fellow-workers. Mr. Williams, at that, is almost a native Mississippian, as he was born in Alabama, just six miles east of the Mssissippi line.

It was a dstinctly successful and certainly a thoroughly enjoyable party, held in the big sun-parlor of the Country Club, from which one looks out over the rolling hills of Virginia. It was one of those affairs at which the guests come early and stay late; indeed, I fear that Associate Justice Hugo L. Black and his wife, who had a dinner engagement, must have been tardy when they arrived at the place to which they had been invited after the reception.

Altholgh Mrs. Black is seen much at Washington functions given by New Dealers, Mr. Justice Black is very, very rarely in evidence. In fact, he told me himself, as he chatted with the many friends who came up to greet him, that this was but the second tea party he had ever attended. I know he liked this one because Mr. Black had great difficulty in getting him to leave. That was the kind of a party it was, where the atmosphere was wholly informal and congenial body else and all had a good time. Maybe it will not be so hard to tempt Associate Justice Black to attend another.

But all this, of course, was due to the hospitality and graciousness of the hostess. Mrs. Woodward never looked more stunning, gowned as she was in a sheer black gown of chiffon and lace and wearing a tricorn-shaped hat with an interesting veil. There were two handsome orchids on her shoulder, which reminds me that she generally does wear orchids. This time, though, she also carried in one hand an old-fashioned boquet of sweetheart roses. She met and introduced each guest to those in the receiving line. Next to her hostess, stood Mrs. Bane, wearing a navy crepe frock with a white collar and a narrow-brimmed navy felt hat. Next to Mrs. Bane was Mrs. Williams, smartly dressed in black, with white trimmings and topping off her costume with a rakish black hat with a very tall feather. Then came Mr. Bane, Mrs. Altmeyer, Mr. Altmeyer and Mr. Williams—although the latter, I confess, would not stay put but was all over the room mingling with the guests most of the time.

I saw him and Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, chairman of the senatorial "slush funds" committee, for instance, exchanging merry quips and greetings like the old friends that they are. Mrs. Sheppard was there, of course, beautifully gowned as usual and showing no ill effects from the long, hot summer she has had to endure in Washington, owing to the fact that the Senator heads the senatorial campaign expenditures committee and has had to stay here. She told me that about the only respite they had had was driving out to Collingwood Inn, on the Mount Vernon Highway, for dinner every so often. Mrs. Sheppard is one of the youngest wives in the Senate group, even if she is a grandmother, and is deservedly popular. There is no woman in Washington more in demand for parties than Mrs. Sheppard.

Judge Lucy Howorth, dressed in her favorite shade of blue and accompanied by her always smiling husband "Joe," took her turn at the tea table, which was loaded with good things to eat. Everyone is happy to have Mrs. Howorth back after her vacation at Monteagle, Tenn., with her mother. On her way down she stopped at Danville, Ky., for a short visit with Mrs. Henry Hawkins, for whom Lucy is named.

Mrs. Howorth's niece, Ashton Somerville, who is spending some time with the Howorth's at their pretty apartment in the Kennedy-Warren, was one of the younger guests at the party. Later, Miss Somerville plans to go to New York and will also visit Harvard, before returning to her home in Cleveland. She accompanied her father and Mother, Mrs. Robert W. Somerville, to the Phi Delta Theta convention at Old Point Comfort, recently and then took advantage of the opportunity to run up to Washington and visit her aunt. Ashton was beautifully dressed in hyacinth blue pleated chiffon and attracted much attention, especially from the male guests. She spent two years at Ole Miss and was graduated last June from Louisiana State.

Mrs. Woodward paid Miss Somerville a pretty compliment last week by asking her to represent the state of Mississippi at the 1938 President's Cup Regatta, a series of races on the Potomac river which went on during the past week, with accompanying social events. Mrs. Woodward, as president of the state society, was requested by the Regatta officials to appoint aa sponsor from Mississippi. Each state was asked to select a sponsor and I am sure the attractive Miss Somerville more than repaid the traditions of the old Magnolia State.

President Roosevelt, himself an enthusiastic yachtsman, will witness the races Sunday, September 25, and see the final heats for the coveted $10,000 President's Cup Trophy. The presidential yacht Potomac will take a place in the center of the course, and from the decks of this craft the chief executive will watch the races.

One of the many entertainments of the week which Miss Somerville figured in was the crowning of Miss Elizabeth Reed, as queen of the regatta by Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Charles Edison, and a sail on the Potomac on the assistant secretary's yacht. This alfresco pageant took place at the Watergate.

But to get back to Mrs. Woodward's tea party. Miss Jane Hoey and Miss Lavinia Engle, of the Social Security organization also assisted at the tea and coffee urns during the reception, as did Mrs. Thomas F. McAllister, director of the women's division of the national Democratic committee. Mrs. McAllister, recalling her pleasant experiences in Jackson about a year and a half ago, when she and other national officials of the women's division attended a very successful regional conference of Democratic women, asked immediately about Governor White, hoping that he was much better. She spoke of some of the highlights of the conference, including the speeches of Mrs. Woodward and WPA Director Harry Hopkins, and the delightful reception given the officials and other notable Southern women by Governor and Mrs. White at the mansion. Mrs. McAllister is a great admirer of Mrs. White, with whom she spent much time while in Jackson. She had such an enjoyable time in Mississippi, she told me, she hopes for an opportunity to return soon. Her husband, Judge McAllister, a member of the Michigan state branch, was also present.

Mrs. McAllister is keen about the reporter plan which she initiated and directs in the women's division of the Democratic party. It is an educational program designed to help women secure the facts to enable them to make well reasoned decisions on issues in government and spread those facts among the voters for the creation of informed public opinion. Mrs. White, she declared, has taken a lead in this activity in Mississippi and is doing for the state of Mississippi precisely what Mrs. Roosevelt is doing for the nation.

"It is not enough to be merely a Democrat," she said to me, as she deftly poured tea and handed the cup to a guest, "but one must be an informed Democrat."

As county vice-chairman and head of a reporters' discussion group in Mississippi, she said, Mrs. White is emphatically "an informed Democrat" and an important factor in her state in the building up of enlightened public opinion. Moreover, she paid Governor White the very nicest kind of compliment, when she referred to his broad view of the relationship of the South to the nation as a whole, declaring that even before President Roosevelt made it the subject of national discussion, Hugh White was expressing the opinion that as the South developed, so would the nation as a whole develop.

Miss Virginia Price, personal secretary to Mrs. Woodward, was most becomingly dressed in a black sheer frock, with a matching black hat with touches of red. She was busy making everybody feel at home and succeedingly admirably.

Among the guests I noted Miss Anne Cronin, administrative assistant to Mrs. Woodward; Mrs. Arthur Sorrech, of Cincinnati, mother of Mrs. Aubrey Williams; Colonel and Mrs. Christopher Garnett, of the German Mixed Claims Commission (Colonel Garnett is the American member); Mrs. Balir Banister, assistant treasurer of the United States; Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar, president of the General Federation of Women's clubs; Judge and Mrs. Leslie Garnett, of Washington; Dr. Virgil Reed, assistant director of the Bureau of Census, and Mrs. Reed; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Corson, of the Social Security group; Mrs. John Garland Pollard, widow of the late governor of Virginia, and Mr. and Mrs. Pollard, Jr.; Miss Catharine Blanton, secretary to Senator Pat Harrison; Dr. Fred Wilbur Powell, of the Brookings Institute, an associate of Mr. Bane's in the Mississippi State Survey; Paul V. Betters, executive director of the National Conference of Mayors, and Mrs. Betters, (Mr. Betters was the third member of the Brookings group who made the Mississippi study); Executive Director Heilers, of the American Public Welfare Association, of Chicago, and Mrs. Heilers; M. E. C. Lindemann, WPA director of recreation; Frank Dryden, WPA regional field official; Mrs. Mary Steele, WPA director of the Women's Division in the District of Columbia; Mr. George E. Biggs, member of the Social Security Board, and Mrs. Biggs; and Commercial-Appealer George Morris and his lovely wife, both of whom have but recently returned from Blowing Rock, where Karen tried to recover from a summer spent in this city while George was touring Europe and writing home those "powerful pieces" which appeared in the Commercial-Appeal.

Also among the guests was Mrs. Clifford Durr, very handsome in a rich green crepe with brown accessories. Mrs. Durr is the sister of Mrs. Justice Black, with whom the Blacks are staying at present in Alexandria. The justice and his wife own a home in Wesley Heights in town, but rented it last spring and in turn leased a home on Seminary Ridge, Alexandria, which they have just had to give up because it was sold, literally, over their heads. They like Arlington county so much, however, that they are hunting desperately for another place nearby, rather than move back into town. Mrs. Black looked very lovely, with her prematurely white hair and the most gorgeous silver foxes I have seen in many a day.

Mrs. Robert Keebler, formerly Elise Paxton of Greenville, whose husband is in the legal division of the Federal Power Commission, was one of the assisting hostesses and made a very attractive picture in a striking black and white ensemble.

The Keeblers came here with their four children, from Memphis about three years ago and have lived in Chevy Chase ever since they arrived. Miss Anne Keebler has just entered Randolph Macon, the famous woman's college in Lynchburg, for her sophomore year, having completed her first year of college in George Washington University here.

No one at this merry gathering seemed to enjoy themselves more than the Frank Banes, in whose honor it was given by Mrs. Woodward. Mr. Bane is one of the ranking experts of the United States in the field of social service and public administration. After serving in the Army Aviation Corps during the World War, he entered public welfare activity as secretary of the Virginia State Board of Charities and Corrections. Since then he has been director of Public Welfare at Knoxville, Tenn., associate professor of sociology at the University of Virginia, commissioner of Public Welfare of Virginia, a member of the president's emergency committee for unemployment in 1930-31, general consultant for the FERA and executive director of the American Public Welfare Association, the position he held when he resigned to become executive director of the Social Security Board.

In the latter capacity everyone knows that he has accomplished a truly remarkable feat of organization and administration. Which leads me to the story about how his associates pulled the very cutest stunt on him right after Mrs. Woodward's party, when members of his staff feted him and presented him, through Chairman Altmeyer, with a Social Security card.

That was how, after having superintended the issuance of 40,000,000 social security cards, Mr. Bane received a social security number himself. They refused to let him go out into the cold, cold world until he had been properly protected on his new job by old age insurance for his declining years.

Dec 1934

WHAT IS COMMUNISM?

A protestant minister in good standing recently made the following statements in a public address:

"Communism is the antithesis of selfishness and instead of keeping everything for one's self it is thinking of others.

"Communism is needed in the home and in the nation.

"True communism is the service we can give of gladly and willingly sharing in material things."

Such statements indicate the urgent need for information on the subject of communism.

One well known writer says of communism, "It is a world-wide movement directed from Russian headquarters at Moscow with an expressed purpose to destroy the three institutions of the Home, the Church, and the Government."

The basic principal of communism is abolition of private ownership. Capt. George L. Darte in an address on "Subversive Influences" to the D. A. R. Congress April 21, 1927, said:

"The world is struggling against Bolshevism, Communism, and Socialism, all three practically the same—for Communism or Bolshevism is Socialism in action. China, Nicaragua, Mexico, France, Germany, the Balkans, and Great Britain are feeling the results. It is right here at home, but too many of us are too smug, too disinterested, or too busy chasing the Almighty Dollar to give effort toward stamping out the menace infiltrating schools, colleges, churches and parlors. We bask in the sunlight of false security. America is again asleep as before the World War.

"Modern radicalism had its inception soon after our own Declaration of Independence was signed when, in Bavaria, the Order of the Illuminati was formed with six principles: Abolition of Government, Abolition of Patriotism, Abolition of Private Property, Abolition of Rights of Inheritance, Abolition of Religion Abolition of Family Relations.

"These six principles form the basis of all radicalism in any country, ranging from communism to those who prate outlawry of war, birth control, a new social order, pacifism, non-resistance production for use and not for profit, all injected into America life to destroy the morale of our people by beclouding issues spreading confusion, throwing the smoke screen of doubt, and getting us thinking in every direction but the right direction."

After the Illuminati in 1776 the great exponent of communism was Karl Marx. The manifesto published in 1848 by Marx and Engles set forth abolitions in line with the creed of the Illuminati. The manifesto said, "Communists scorn to hide their views and aims. They openly declare their purpose can only be achieved by the forcible overthrow of the whole extant social order."

In a pamphlet on this subject Edwin H. Marshall says: "The first International was formed in London in 1864, largely as a result of the Marx Manifesto. The second International was organized in Paris in 1889 following very closely after the teachings of Marx and is, to this day, the guiding hand of world socialism. I have spoken of the organization of the present communistic government of Russia which is quite properly known as the Third International."

Wm. Z. Foster, well known communist, said, "When a communist heads the government of the United States, and that time will come just as surely as the sun rises, that government will not be a capitalistic government, but a Soviet government, and behind that government will stand the red army to enforce the dictatorship of the proletarian."

Mr. M. J. Oglin testified before the Fish Committee as follows: "I agree perfectly with Marx that religion is the opiate of the people. I believe in enlightening the people so they may stop believing what don't exist. Since 1922 I am a communist and that means a revolutionist. I am fighting under the red flag to displace American capitalism by a government of the workers. I know of no change in history that has been without violence and struggle."

Rev. Dr. Edmund A. Walsh (Catholic), speaking to D. A. R. Congress in 1930, said: "In the Sixth Congress of the Communistic International held Sept. 1, 1928, at Moscow, a detailed revolutionary program was adopted equally binding on all sections of the communistic party, which includes, of course, the United States. With complete abandon it declares that the Communists consider it unnecessary to disguise their views and purposes. They openly declare that their aims can be accomplished only through an overthrow by force of the whole existing social order. The conquest of power by the proletariat means actual annihilation of the existing capitalistic state machine, the army, the police, the bureaucracy, the courts, parliaments, etc., and putting in their place new organs of proletarian power.

"Likewise, The Revolutionary Compass published Sept. 9, 1928, dispels further illusions. 'The world wide nature of our program is not mere talk but an all embracing and blood soaked reality. Our ultimate aim is World Communism, our fighting preparations are for World Revolution, for the conquest of power on a world wide scale and the establishment of a World Proletarian Dictatorship'."

Lenin said, "Religion must be abolished. The best country is a godless country. If religion will pass out quietly, our attitude will be one of benevolent toleration. But if it resists we will hasten its exit by violence proportioned to its resistance."

Astonishing and alarming is the list of organizations in the United States having communist connections. The peace movement is being used to aid communism. Americans should inform themselves. Women especially should refuse to sign petitions or to give their names as members of organizations having remote headquarters.

Properly speaking, a communist is one who belongs to the Communist Party. It is stated that the Communist Party in the United States equals in numbers that of Russia. Ten years ago Russian communists claimed they had put their propaganda in the schools, colleges, women's organizations, churches and clubs in the United States.

The menace of communism is not imaginary. It is real.

Nellie N. Somerville.

American Legion Auxiliary Essay Contest

A cash prize of ten dollars is offered for the best essay on the subject: "Have the Wars of the United States Been Caused by Preparedness?"

The conditions are as follows:

The contest is limited to the American Legion Auxiliary Department of Mississippi.

Essays to be not less than twelve hundred words but may be as long as the writer wishes. Contestants to be members of the American Legion Auxiliary. Essays must be read at local Unit meetings and published if practicable. In deciding, facts and arguments will be considered above literary style. The prize will be awarded February 22nd. Essays should be sent to State Chairman National Defense by Unit Secretary on or before February 10, 1935, without names of writers.

Nellie N. Somerville,
State Chairman National Defense, American Legion Auxiliary Department of Mississippi.

Dec 1934

25 YEARS AGO,
May 21, 1916

The Civic Improvement club of the city took the initiative some months ago in the matter of making a playground for children on the big lot adjoining the Greenville Public Library. The work has been accomplished through the efforts of the Civic Improvement Club, aided by public spirited citizens, and on Monday afternoon at fourfour o'clock the playground will be opened with infromal but interesting exercises.

Were The Pilgrim Fathers Bums?

A recent editorial in the Jackson Daily News says of the Pilgrim Fathers. "They were a bunch of bums who left England for England's good."

No doubt the editorial was based upon statements which appeared convincing, however reliable history has a few kind words for the Pilgrims. In Marshall's Life of Washington, Vol. 1, pages 74-76, the following is found.

An obscure sect, which had acquired the appellation of Brownists from the name of its founder, and which had rendered itself peculiarly obnoxious by the democracy of its tenets respecting church government, had been driven by persecution to take refuge at Leyden in Holland, where its members formed a distinct society under the care of their pastor, Mr. John Robinson. After about twelve years in Holland they applied to the London company for a grant of land in America. In their application they said, "That they were knit together by a strict and sacred bond, by virtue of which they held themselves bound to take care of the good of each other and of the whole".

The only privilege they insisted on was license under the great seal to practice and profess religion in that mode, which, under the impulse of conscience, they had adopted.

Such was the Mayflower company of Pilgrims. "On Nov. 11, 1620, before landing, a solemn covenant was signed by the heads of families and freemen, in which, after reciting that they had undertaken to plant a colony for the glory of God and the advancement of the Christian faith, they combined themselves into a body politic."

This covenant, called the Mayflower Compact, is of great historical value.

The original manuscript of "Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation" was considered lost for many years having disappeared not later than the year 1785. On April 12th, 1897, the manuscript was returned to the state of Massachusett by decree of the "Consistorial and Episcopal Court of London", it having been found in England. In his address on the occasion of the return of the manuscript to the state of Massachusetts, Senator Geo. F. Hoar said, "I know of no incident like this in history unless it be the discovery in a chest in the castle of Edinburg, where they had been lost for one hundred and eleven years, of the ancient regalia of Scotland".

"There is nothing like it in human annals since the story of Bethlehem. These Englishmen and Englishwomen going out from their homes in beautiful Lincoln and York, the thirteen years of exile, the life at Amsterdam in alley foul and lane obscure, the dwelling at Leyden, the terrible voyage across the Atlantic, the compact in the harbor, the landing on the rock, the dreadful first winter, the building of the state on those sure foundations which no wave or tempest has ever shaken, of all these thngs, this is the original record by the hand of our beloved father and founder."

Bradford's history shows the devout religious spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers. These were men of herioc mould and worthy of our respect.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE,
Chm. Nat. Defense Madame Hodnett Chapter D. A. R.

Mrs. Howorth's Board Appointment Is Hailed

B. and P. W. Club President Goes to Washington On Veterans' Board

Mississippi club women, especially the members of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs Federation, are elated over the appointment of one of their outstanding leaders, Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth, to an outstanding position.

Mrs. Howorth, just arrived in Washington on Saturday, was sworn into office as an associate member of the board of appeals for the Veteran's Administration, to serve on the body for its six-month term in the nation's capital.

Her appointment came through General Frank T. Hines, director of Veterans' Administration, with the approval of President Roosevelt.

Only three women are included on the important board, the others being from Minnesota and California. Thirty members compose the body, with former Governor John Garland Pollard, of Virginia, as chairman.

Final authority on appeals for veterans from the regional offices, the board is a recognized medium for consideration of a very human element in the country's life.

Mrs. Howorth, recently elected as president of the Business and Professional Women's club of Jackson, offered her resignation to that body when she received her appointment. It was refused and she will hold office by remote control, the other officers carrying on the active work here, pending her return.

Mrs. Howorth has been an outstanding woman leader for a number of years. A member of the law firm of Howorth and Howorth, her partner being her husband, Mr. Joe M. Howorth, Mrs. Howorth was elected to the state legislature in 1932, and has served in many important committees in that body.

She is the granddaughter of William L. Nugent, remembered as one of the state's greatest jurists, and is the daughter of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, first woman to be elected to the state legislature.

Born in Greenville, Mrs. Howorth was educated at Randolph-Macon College, Columbia University and the University of Mississippi. She practiced law for four years in Greenville.

She was a delegate to the International Conference of Working Women in Washington in the fall of 1919, and was in London for the joint meeting of the English and American lawyers in 1924, as a delegate from the Mississippi Bar Association.

During the World War she was in the Aircraft Production Department in New York City, and following the Armistice, was an industrial research worker in the National Y. W. C. A. there.

In the 1932 Democratic convention in Chicago, she was a member of the Mississippi delegation, and in 1933 was co-chairman of the discussion on public office at the national convention of the B. and P. W. Club in Chicago.

1940

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville left Thursday morning for Greenville where she will spend the winter months at the Greenville Hotel.

Miss Dorothy Shands is visiting Miss Nelwyn Roach in Texarkana.

Miss Mary Shands spent Sunday and Monday with friends in Clarksdale.

LUCY SOMERVILLE NAMED

Jackson—Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth, Jackson attorney, appointed as associated member of the board of appeals for the veterans' administration, with approval of President Roosevelt was sworn into office today in Washington, friends here were advised.

Mrs. Howorth, one of three women on the board, which has 30 members, left Jackson on Thursday night, arriving in Washington this morning, to take up a six months' residence there, while the board hears appeals from the regional officers.

Greenville Democrat-Times

Our excellent friend, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, of Greenville, an officer in the D. A. R., mildly disagrees with the assertion in a recent editorial in the Daily News saying that "the Pilgrim fathers were a bunch of bums who left England for England's good," and quotes Marshall's "Life of Washington," wherein a few kind words were said concerning the Pilgrims. Unfortunately, Mr. Marshall's "Life of Washington" is not recognized by historians as a standard authority concerning the Pilgrims. The fact of history is that the Pilgrims were hard, cruel, tyrannical, intolerant, ruthless, and often downright brutal.

GET CCC APPOINTMENT

Captain Somerville Advanced To Subdistrict Inspector

M'COMB, Miss., April 1.—Capt. A. D. Somerville has been appointed subdistrict inspector-instructor for the Civilian Conservation Corps. Captain Somerville, advanced from commander of the veterans' company, will have his headquarters at the local camp.

Succeeding Captain Somerville as company commander is Captain Blades, veteran officer, who was in command of the camp at Kentwood.

The appointments are effective April 15.

CKSON DAILY NEW

New B. and P. W. President

Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth (Mrs. J. M. Howorth), is the newly elected president of the Jackson Business and Professional Women's Club. As a member of the Mississippi House of Representatives, and an outstanding woman lawyer, she is eminently fitted to receive this honor bestowed upon her by her professional and business colleagues.

Jackson B. and P. W. Club Names Leaders

Mrs. Howorth, Outstanding Member of Legal Profession, New Head

BY ANABEL POWER

The new president of the Jackson Business and Professional Women's Club, Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth, is an acknowledged leader and the club is indeed fortunate in having her at its head for the next year. Mrs. Howorth is identified with every progressive and worthwhile movement in Jackson. She is a partner with her husband, Mr. Joseph M. Howorth, in the law firm of Howorth and Howorth, one of the outstanding legal firms in the city today. She has been a member of the Jackson Business and Professional Women's Club since first coming here, has served as chairman of several important committees and has been an important factor in the life of the organization.

Mrs. Howorth is a member of the Mississippi House of Representatives, one of three women, with a membership of 140—a post she won by a large margin over several worthy opponents in the last state primary. During her first term in the House, when the Jackson B. and P. W. Club observed National Business Women's Week by having charge of state, county and city affairs for the day, the Speaker of the House, Honorable Thomas L. Bailey, named Mrs. Howorth as "Speaker of the House" for the day.

Her colleagues in the legislature admire and respect her and have confidence in her and her ability is recognized by House leaders as evidenced by her appointment on some of the most important committees—chairman of Public Lands, secretary of committee on Constitution, secretary of committee on Conservation, member of Judiciary "A" and member of the joint committee of House and Senate on reorganization. She is also a member of the Research Commission of Mississippi numbering twenty-five members, three of whom are women.

Mrs. Howorth's mother, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, one of the state's most brilliant and distinguished women, was the first woman to be elected to a seat in the Mississippi Legislature. That was in 1924 and when her daughter took the oath of office in January, 1932, her mother was with her, the first, and so far the only time in the history of Mississippi that a mother and daughter have been elected to representation in the state legislature.

Mrs. Howorth literally inherited her profession; her maternal grandfather, the late beloved William L. Nugent of Jackson, was one of the state's greatest and most beloved jurists. Her brothers and brother-in-law are all lawyers of great prominence in the state and her mother, who is nationally known, was a pioneer in Mississippi for women's recognized place in the business, professional and political world.

She was born in Greenville, educated at the Delta College preparatory school, received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Virginia in 1918 where she was a member of Alpha Omicron Pi sorority; did post-graduate work at Columbia University and received her LL. B. degree from the University of Mississippi, after which she became a partner in the law firm of Shands, Elmore and Causey in Greenville, remaining with them for four years. She then practiced in Greenville until her marriage, a year later.

She was a delegate to the International Conference of Working Women, in Washington, in the fall of 1919. She was in London for the joint meeting of English and American Lawyers in 1924 as a delegate from the Mississippi Bar Association. She worked in New York City during the World War in Aircraft Production Shop, and, following the Armistice, served two years as Industrial Research Worker in the National Young Women's Christian Association in New York City.

She was a member of the Mississippi delegation to the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1932, and in 1933 was co-chairman of the discussion on Public Office at the Convention of the National Federation of B. and P. W. Clubs in Chicago.

Gentle, womanly and distinctly feminine, with a brilliant mind and a genius for leadership, the B. and P. W. Club of Jackson will follow her leadership to a year of splendid achievements.

EVELAND ENTERPRISE, CLEVELAN

Local Delegates Attend Girl Reserve Conference In G'wood

Nov 1934

The Setting Up Conference of the Delta Girl Reserve met at Greenwood, November 9-11. Misses Mary Shands, Peggy Wiggins, Virginia Sue Thweatt and Betty Williams were chosen as delegates from the local organization to go with Mrs. Sarah E. Hunt to this conference, which proved to be very beneficial and entertaining. Friday night a Simon Simpleton party was thoroughly enjoyed, at which everyone became acquainted with everyone else. At the conclusion of the party the delegates were the guests of Greenwood at the football game between Greenwood and Greenville. The Greenwood pep squad showed most remarkable ability in leading the cheers. The scene was most picturesque.

The Saturday club session included several interesting features among which were singing, devotions, discussions and crafts, election of new officers and a noon luncheon for the women. Mrs. N. N. Somerville of Cleveland made an interesting talk.

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville and Mrs. Sara Hunt attended the Delta Girl Reserve Conference at Greenwood Saturday. Mrs. Somerville was the feature speaker for the morning session discussing "Why I Am the Captain of My Soul".

Dec 1934 Washington Paper

Public Health To Be Surveyed By Miss Roche

New Treasury Aid Will Address Women's Club

~~Tomorrow.~~ last night

Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was the speaker at the dinner of the Woman's National Democratic Club Thursday evening. Miss Roche, whose experience includes extensive social service work as well as the management of her own coal operations in Colorado, gave a talk on the economic phases of public health work. She was introduced by Mrs. Charles Hamlin, president of the club. At the speaker's table were Senator and Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, Admiral and Mrs. Simons, Mr. Basil Manley of the Federal Power Commission and Mrs. Manley, and Mr. Charles Hamlin of the Federal Reserve Board.

Among those who made reservations for the dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Blair Bannister, Mr. and Mrs. Luke I. Wilson and guests, Mrs. H. E. C. Bryant, Mrs. George N. Peek and guests, Mrs. Kate Trenholm Abrams, Judge Anabel Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Hubbard, Mrs. Ellen S. Woorward, Miss Charl Williams, Mrs. Hugh Mathews, Mrs. Robert Hunter, Dr. and Mrs. Warren F. Draper, Mrs. Albert C. Relyea, Miss Mary E. Bakewell, Miss Caroline Reilly, Miss Adalaide Baylor, Miss Agnes Winn, Miss Anna Farrar, Mrs. Adrian F. Busick, Mrs. J. W. Gravely, Mrs. George M. Eckels, Mrs. Arthur D. Wright and guests, Miss Fanny Neyman, Mrs. J. C. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Franklyn H. Kenworthy, Dr. Estelle F. Warner, Mrs. Olive B. Swan, Mrs. Edward A. Stuart, Mrs. Ogilvie Shumate, Miss Elizabeth H. Parkins and guests, Mr. and Mrs. James Sommerville, Miss Helen Carlos, Miss Mary Heath and Mrs. Joseph Howorth.

tax the only tax requirement of general election electors.

Change Gas Leases

A bill aimed at more definitely defining the state mineral lease commission's authority to lease state lands for drilling, mining and exploring for gas and oil was approved by the House today after a tift between Mrs. Lucy Howorth of Hinds county and Rep. George Smith of Harrison.

Mrs. Howorth as chairman of the committee on public lands, was steering the bill on the floor, when Rep. Magers of Lamar moved the previous question, which was ordered amid much confusion.

Smith immediately jumped up moved that the vote by which the previous question had been ordered be reconsidered, declaring it was an effort to shut off debate and amendments.

Howorth "Challenges" Smith

At this juncture the lady from Hinds left her seat in front of the rostrum, advanced towards Smith and said: "You sit down. I have the floor and I've got a few things I want to say."

The Harrison county representative smiled and took his seat while Mrs. Howorth asserted it was not the intention of her committee to "choke anything down the House's throat," and that she resented Smith's remarks.

Smith explained that his remarks were not directed at Mrs. Howorth, but at the "entire House."

The bill then was passed 56 to 35 after a single amendment had been turned down. It now goes to the Senate.

'Madam Speaker' Rules House As Bailey Is Absent

Members of the lower house of the Mississippi legislature today addressed themselves to "Madam Speaker."

During the absence of Speaker Tom L. Bailey, Mrs. Lucy Howorth, Hinds county representative, one of the three women members of the house, occupied the rostrum.

Business moved along as usual. Although serving her first term as a lawmaker, Mrs. Howorth, an attorney, displayed a thorough knowledge of parliamentary procedure.

During her brief occupancy of the speaker's chair, some members, from habit, addressed the presiding officer a "Mr. Speaker," but hurriedly corrected themselves.

will save the state "thousands of dollars annually."

Following a brief but spirited exchange between Mrs. Howorth and Rep. George Smith of Harrison, the house passed the mineral lease bill by a vote of 56 to 35.

After Clerk Buford Yerger completed reading the lengthy measure and John Sharp Butler, author had briefly explained its salient features, Rep. Magers of Lamar moved the previous question and it was ordered. At this juncture Smith leaped from his seat and moved that the vote by which the previous question had been ordered be reconsidered, charging it was an attempt to shut off debate and amendments.

Mrs. Howorth, one of the three women members, who had been steering the bill as chairman of the public lands committee, advanced toward the Harrison county solon saying: "You sit down. I have the floor and have a few things to say."

She then described as "disgraceful" house action yesterday indefinitely postponing consideration of state lands act without even debating it, and added:

"I want it understood by the gentleman from Harrison and every other member of this house that it is not my intention or the intention of my committee to choke off debate or amendments on any bill. I had nothing to do with putting the previous question."

Smith, who retired to his seat with a smile when the lady member told him to "sit down," then explained his remarks were not addressed to Mrs. Howorth and that he had been misunderstood."

The house then voted to reconsider the previous question, one amendment was offered and turn down, and the bill passed.

The Senate voted to adopt the

time in November.

MRS. HOWORTH NAMED ON VET APPEAL BOARD

Woman Lawyer, Legislator Here One of Three In Nation Honored

Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth, Jackson lawyer, appointed an associate member of the board of appeals for the Veterans' Administration by General Frank T. Hines, director of Veterans' Administration, with approval of President Roosevelt, was sworn into office this morning in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Howorth, one of three women on the appeal board, which has thirty members, left Jackson on Thursday night, arriving in Washington this morning, to take up a six months' residence there, while the board hears appeals from the regional offices.

will be in charge of the waterfront.

JACKSON WOMAN IS GIVEN FEDERAL JOB

The appointment of Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth, attorney of Jackson, Miss., as a member of the board of appeals, veterans' administration, was announced Saturday. Mrs. Howorth, who is widely known throughout Mississippi, will be stationed in Washington and has been appointed for a period of six months or longer.

The board has 30 members, and John Garland Pollard, former governor of Virginia, is chairman. Three of the members, including Mrs. Howorth, are women, and the board sits as a final court on matters concerning allowances to veterans.

A member of the Mississippi Legislature, Mrs. Howorth has long been active in civic and political affairs in her home state.

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68 YEARS AGO,
Weekly Times, Week of Dec. 21, 1872

Married — At the residence of the bride's father in Jefferson county, by Rev. John S. Archer, on the 12th instant, Mr. John P. Finlay of Greenville and Miss Alice Archer.

At Mrs. Myra Smith's in Greenville, Mr. T. R. Wallis and Miss Ella Cox, on the 18th instant.

For Sale—My undivided interest in Magenta plantation. W. N. Hood.

In The Past

(Continued from page 2)

67 YEARS AGO,
Weekly Times, Week of Nov. 29, 1873

The DeSoto Bank at Memphis resumes today; the First National in a few days.

A common looking Negro with two names broke into the office of Messrs. Percy and Yerger, and being detained by a storm perfectly mastered the handwriting of the senior member, whose chirography admits of no exaggeration. The next day the said darky put his acquirement into practice and procured of Nelson Trigg and Co. upon a forged order $5.00 and of C. W. Lewis a suit of clothes in which exploit he was accidentally detected and by Mr. Yocum of Dr. Lewis' staff, after a hard fight captured and lodged in jail

Mississippi White Ribbon

stingeth like an adder."

MRS. SALLIE S. KELLNER

Our beloved friend and co-worker, Mrs. Sallie Shine Kellner entered into life eternal on January 12th, 1931. We are bereaved and the Greenville Union has suffered an irreperable loss.

Many years ago she was among the earliest to join and from that time she was ever ready to respond to any call. She served as treasurer, secretary, and president. Just a year before her death, in January, 1930, she was confined to her room for weeks with a broken ankle and even in such a condition, as president, she arranged regular meetings and sat in her rolling chair during the meetings. Her death was triumphant. With a clear strong faith and conscious to the last, we felt that she merely passed from one life into the other, truly there was victory over death. We rejoice in her noble, useful life and triumphant faith and we know we shall meet again in our Father's house.

Greenville W. C. T. U.

My faithful friend

Change Gas Leases

A bill aimed at more definitely defining the state mineral lease commission's authority to lease state lands for drilling, mining and exploring for gas and oil was approved by the House today after a tift between Mrs. Lucy Howorth of Hinds county and Rep. George Smith of Harrison.

Mrs. Howorth as chairman of the committee on public lands, was steering the bill on the floor, when Rep. Magers of Lamar moved the previous question, which was ordered amid much confusion.

Smith immediately jumped up moved that the vote by which the previous question had been ordered be reconsidered, declaring it was an effort to shut off debate and amendments.

Howorth "Challenges" Smith

At this juncture the lady from Hinds left her seat in front of the rostrum, advanced towards Smith and said: "You sit down. I have the floor and I've got a few things I want to say."

The Harrison county representative smiled and took his seat while Mrs. Howorth asserted it was not the intention of her committee to "choke anything down the House's throat," and that she resented Smith's remarks.

Smith explained that his remarks were not directed at Mrs. Howorth, but at the "entire House."

The bill then was passed 56 to 35 after a single amendment had been turned down. It now goes to the Senate.

67 YEARS AGO
Weekly Times
Week of Nov. 29, 1873

The Library association effected a permanent organization last Tuesday night the 25th instant, by electing Mr. John P. Finlay, president, Mr. John McMeekin, vice president, J. C. Cannon, secretary and treasurer, and Messrs. W. H. Archer, W. B. Buter, G. M. Helm and D. C. Green were authorized to canvass the town, soliciting donations of books for the Library.

All books are to be properly numbered and indexed, also classified on the shelves of the Library.

Women Fill New Government Jobs, Hold Spotlight With 1934 Activities

BY SIGRID ARNE
Associated Press Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Precedent set by the women who invaded high public office in 1933 was followed in 1934 by more women finding places in new positions of government responsibility.

The campaign which attracted most notice seated Mrs. Caroline O'Day in the House as representative at large from New York, the first woman to hold the post from that state.

In any case the spotlight would have turned on a woman's campaign for the office, but the light became brighter when Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt announced she would make six speeches for Mrs. O'Day, who has been a friend of hers many years.

Several "Firsts" Chalked Up

Politicians generally, and women party leaders in particular, watched with interest the re-election of Mrs. Alex Miller as secretary of state for Iowa.

Several women have chalked up "firsts" during the year. There is Josephine Roche, the coal mine operator of Denver, named an assistant secretary of the treasury, the first woman to hold such a post. She will be in charge of the public health service.

Mrs. Jacobs With TVA

The veterans' bureau board of appeals now has its first women members in the persons of the newly appointed trio: Mrs. Lucy Howorth of Mississippi, Mrs. Thornton Lee Brown of Missouri and Mrs. Carol Lee Stewart of California.

In the Tennessee Valley Authority there is now one woman state administrator who was named this year, Mrs. Patty Ruffner Jacobs, an Alabama business woman.

Employment Service this year, the first woman to hold such a post.

Katharine Lenroot, who has spent years of service in the children's bureau, moved up to the director's post.

The nation's fiction writers bowed this year to a newcomer, Caroline Miller of Baxley, Ga., a young housewife who captured the much sought Pulitzer prize for fiction with a first novel, "Lamb in His Bosom."

1935

Legislative Sidelights

Every available foot of space was filled when Governor Conner delivered his message to the Legislature Wednesday. Extra chairs crowded into aisles did not take care of all senators and state officials. Many employees and others crowded around the edge of the great hall, or in the back. Both balconies were jammed, with many standing in the rear.

One noticeable feature of the gathering was the number of women present. Almost half the audience in each balcony was made up of women.

With the late arrival of Mrs. Mildred Spurrier Topp of Greenwood, all three of the lady legislators are at hand. Mrs. Madge Quin Fugler of McComb and Mrs. Lucy Sommerville Howorth of Jackson are the other two. Each is on important committees, and Mrs. Howorth is chairman of the usually unimportant Eleemosynary committee, which this time must act on the Reform Board's proposed State Cl[illegible] Board bill.

Error

Mississippi Veteran
July 1934

Mrs. Howorth Gets National Appointme

Named Member of Veterans' Administ... Board in Washington, Installed on July 1st.

Mrs. Lucy Howorth, prominent Auxiliary member and member of the State Legislature, received an appointment to the Special Veterans' Administration Board in Washington and was ordered to report July 1st in that city.

News of the appointment came as a pleasant surprise to her many friends throughout the State.

She has served the Auxiliary and The American Legion long, in its many problems. Her chief duty on the new assignment, will be passing on the merit of various veterans' claims which have been referred to Washington on appeal.

COMMERCIAL APPEAL, MEMPHIS,

Clubwomen To Convene

1943

Greenwood Leader Heads Mississippi Group En Route East

Special to The Commercial Appeal

GREENWOOD, Miss., Nov. 23.—Mrs. Samuel L. Gwin of Greenwood is heading a delegation of five prominent Mississippi clubwomen who will attend the Woman's Centennial Congress in New York City Monday through Wednesday. Others are Mrs. B. L. Parkinson of Columbus, Mrs. Frank Wisner of Laurel, Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward of Laurel and Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Lucy S. Howorth of Jackson and Washington.

Nation Will Be Controlled By Consent Of The Governed, Says Mrs. Howorth, When Intelligence Is Applied At Home

"When the American people, led by the educated and intelligent citizens, apply intelligence to governmental affairs, beginning with the home precinct—then and not until then will the consent of the governed actually control our destiny," Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth of Washington said yesterday in concluding an address on "The Consent of the Governed," which she delivered at a meeting of Lynchburg Chapter, Randolph-Macon Woman's College Alumnae Association, held in Smith Memorial building.

Mrs. Howorth, member of the Mississippi legislature, and of the law firm in Jackson of which her husband is the senior partner, is in Washington to serve as one of three women on the veterans' appeals board. She was formerly Miss Lucy Somerville of Jackson and is a graduate of the college at which she spoke yesterday. Miss Almeda Garland, president of the alumnae chapter, presided and the speaker was presented by Mrs. Powell Glass, chairman of the program committee.

Explaining that she selected her subject from "a remarkable document phrased by one of the earliest Virginians to possess a college education," Mrs. Howorth quoted the Declaration of Independence that in order to secure to all men their inalienable rights "governments are instituted among men deriving their powers from the consent of the governed."

She reviewed rapidly the various changes in governmental machinery, pointing out the spread in democratic forms of government and the spread of suffrage and recalling for the benefit of the Randolph-Macon graduates the antipathy of John Randolph to women's appearance in public. "It is probably just as well," she

(Continued on Page Nine)

(Continued from Page Eight)

said, "he cannot see the women members on the floor today and know that not only do the daughters of the college bearing his name vote, but also hold offices!"

Forms of government have been modified so as to be responsible to the expressed will of the people, she said, but it does not follow, she maintained, that a democratic government is an actuality.

Never before, Mrs. Howorth said, and "only here in the United States does there exist the machinery for a government responsive to its peoples' wishes, with a people even in the midst of depression having a relatively high standard of living, plenty of space, rich in resources and a common school education, at least, available to all."

"With such a setting," she said, "the American people should give to the world a demonstration of not only a more perfect union but a more perfect government."

That this is not true, Mrs. Howorth said, is due to many factors, chief among those cited being the susceptibility of the American people, especially those of the south and west, to oratory, to emotional appeals. These cloud the issues at stake, she declared, and said also that to both office-holders and their constituents in the majority of instances, "holding office is simply a means of earning a living."

"Issues should be considered entirely unrelated to their effect upon individual fortunes," Mrs. Howorth said, asserting that they never are and declaring that she used the word "never" intentionally.

"The supposedly educated people are not using their education in their political and civic activities," she said, and that until they do, the consent of the governed will not control government.

1923

shall represent Mississippi, must backed with a sufficient appropriation to provide for the statues either in bronze or marble.

—o—

The candidacy of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville of Greenville for a seat in the House of Representatives in the Mississippi Legislature makes a trio of women candidates for Legislative honors. The candidacy of Miss Belle Kearney for state Senate from Madison County and Mrs. Virginia R. Price from Carroll being the other two.

Mrs. Somerville was the first president of Mississippi State Suffrage Association and is one of the foremost champions of the advancement of women in the south. She is a daughter of the late Col. W. L. Nugent of Jackson who, together with Col. W. A. Percy of Washington, George L. Potter of Hinds, and J. Z. George of Carroll, drafted and read at the bar of the mongrel Legislature of 1875 the protest of the taxpayers' convention against the carpet bag saturnalia. Colonel Nugent was a brilliant lawyer, a devoted churchman and had large planting interests in the delta in addition to his extensive law practice before the supreme and federal courts. Jackson friends of Mrs. Somerville states that she inherits much of the talent and ability of her distinguished father.

It is unlikely that there will be any other legislative announcements, either by women or men, as the primary takes place in less than three weeks and the time for making even a county canvass for legislative honors seems to be regarded as too short to insure success.

Mrs. Howorth Entertained

Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth of Washington, speaker yesterday afternoon at Randolph-Macon Alumnae Association meeting, was guest of honor yesterday at luncheon when Mrs. Theodore H. Jack was hostess. Spring flowers, with calendulae in the dining room and sweet peas on the small tables, decorated the rooms, and covers were laid for sixteen. Officers of the alumnae chapter here and a few additional guests, including Mrs. S. H. Williams with whom Mrs. Howorth is staying, made up the guest list.

Mrs. Howorth was honor guest when she and Mrs. Williams had dinner last evening with Misses Mabel and Annie Whiteside and Gillie Larew.

To Talk To R.-M. W. C. Alumnae

Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth, associate member of the veterans' appeal board in Washington and member of the Mississippi legislature, will speak on "The Consent of the Governed" at the meeting of Lynchburg chapter, Randolph-Macon Woman's College Alumnae Association, Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mrs. Howorth Will Be Much-Entertained During Stay; Other Social Events

Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth of Jackson, Mississippi, one of the three women on the board of veterans' appeals in Washington, formerly Miss Lucy Somerville and graduate of Randolph-Macon Woman's College in the class of 1916, is the guest of Mrs. Samuel H. Williams, with whom she attended college.

Mrs. Howorth, who will speak this afternoon at 4 o'clock at a meeting of the college alumnae, will be guest of honor at luncheon today when Mrs. Theodore H. Jack will be hostess. Officers of the Lynchburg Chapter of the alumnae association and the program chairman will compose the list of those present. Misses Mabel and Annie Whiteside and Gillie Larew will entertain Mrs. Howorth at dinner this evening and Miss Almeda Garland, president of the chapter, will have her for dinner at the college Sunday.

Poplarville, Miss.
Jan. 19th. 1935.

My dear Mrs. Somerville:

I assure you that the Presidents and Secretaries Conference was well worth the time and effort I made to attend, since I had the pleasure of meeting you and of hearing the beautiful opening prayer and the talk.

As I listened to your talk, bearing as it did, ear marks of experience of work along the lines the American Legion Auxiliary is trying so hard to accomplish, I was filled with gratitude to you and the others who have worked with you, who have been so unselfish with time and talent in the work of the women of our state. Your ability, and the convincing manner in which you handled your subject was indeed a treat to me and aroused a deeper longing to be a useful woman and that my energy and enthusiasm may be harnessed down to some real pulling. I often feel that in this age of rush for time our women are not giving enough thought to the things that will, in time mean more than the long afternoons spent in amusement. I am always conscious of the fact that there are many far more able to do the things that I undertake, but UNTIL they put themselves there and do it, I will be found TRYING.

This is not unusual for you to receive commendation from a new friend I know, but all day yesterday I thought of you. We pass this way but once, and I could not resist telling you that you have been a high-light in this weeks work for me.

I hope to have an essay from here. If I see that I can get one going, I will write you.

Again let me express my appreciation for the effort you made to be with us.

Sincerely,

Ethel Ike

WOMEN YOU HEAR ABOUT

By ISABEL KINNEAR GRIFFIN

When President Franklin D. Roosevelt was governor of New York he became accustomed to women sitting on the industrial board which heard appealed industrial accident cases. He found that the women had no more decisions reversed by courts than the men on the board, and watching the board work, he concluded that judicial temperament was the important qualification for membership. It is not surprising, therefore, to find three women on the Veterans' Board of Appeals of the Veterans Administration in Washington, each possessed of a judicial temperament, and capable of impartiality.

Underwood & Underwood

Mrs. Thornton Lee Brown

MRS. THORNTON LEE BROWN of Missouri had no great interest in civic affairs until she started her eldest child to school. When, during her first eighteen months, she brought home five contagious diseases, Mrs. Brown decided there was work to be done in that community. And so truly does one thing lead to another that she hasn't left off participating in public affairs since.

Mrs. Brown is a magnetic and convincing speaker, so much so that her services have been sought—and obtained—by the Democratic National Committee in every campaign since women have had the vote. She is an organizer of no mean ability also, and has organized Democratic women's clubs in twenty-seven states.

A signal tribute to Mrs. Brown's ability was her appointment as a special representative of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in charge of six states. She was the only woman appointee in this group covering the entire country. She relinquished this work when she came to Washington to take up her previously contracted for duties with the Veterans' Administration.

Mrs. Brown has a store of natural ability. She has, among other things, worked with the Federation of Women's Clubs, the League of Women Voters, attended Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's School of Citizenship, and lectured one summer at the Citizenship School at Winthrop College, South Carolina.

LUCY SOMERVILLE HOWORTH of Mississippi is a lawyer and a member of the Mississippi state legislature, representing that state's most populous county, Hinds. She comes of a family greatly interested in affairs of government, and she herself was "born interested in politics," her friends say.

Mrs. Howorth is a dainty sort of person, her soft Southern voice and unhurried manner giving no hint of the efficiency and determination in her make-up. When she first entered the state legislature a fellow member, learning she was on the opposite side on a certain question, went to Joseph M. Howorth, her husband and law partner, and asked his opinion on the chances of persuading her to reverse her opinion. "Well, it took me five years to make her change her mind," he replied. Graduated from the University of Mississippi with first honors and distinction, Mrs. Howorth stuck to her intention of proving herself a successful lawyer before she entered into any partnerships, either matrimonial or business.

She finds recreation in "just juning around." (If you have ever watched the progress of a green and gold June bug you will appreciate the aptitude of this Mississippi expression.) With her varied interests, one of which is organization work and budget raising for the state Y. W. C. A., there is probably not much time left for "juning around."

Underwood & Underwood

Mrs. Lucy S. Howorth

Underwood & Underwood

Mrs. Carroll L. Stewart

MRS. CARROLL L. STEWART of California is the widow of a Spanish War veteran to whom organization work comes as easily as play to the young. She is described by her friends as "the happy combination of heart and brains."

Mrs. Stewart has taken an active part in public affairs ever since the days when women began to seriously agitate for suffrage. Her acquaintance with President Roosevelt dates back to the time when he was the vice-presidential nominee and she introduced him to an audience in Los Angeles. But her entry on the political scene anteceded this: she was an alternate to the convention in 1912 which nominated Woodrow Wilson for President, and has participated in some executive capacity in every campaign since!

She resigned from the civil service commission of Los Angeles—a position to which she was appointed by a Republican—to come to Washington to work on the Veterans' Board of Appeals.

Daughter of a Missouri lawyer, this Californian prefers to show rather than be shown, being, her friends say, "an organizer by nature." During the war she was a field worker and organizer of Red Cross auxiliaries. She has held a number of high ranking offices in different organizations, including the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and has gained considerable reputation as a public speaker.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1935

Chairmen Are Appointed To Mississippi Federation

Officials of Women's Clubs Group Are Named by Mrs. B. L. Coulter

COLUMBIA, Miss., Jan. 26.—With the following 12 appointments to chairmanships in the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs, of which Mrs. B. L. Coulter of Columbia, is president, the organization is complete. These chairmen will serve the two years of Mrs. Coulter's administration.

Mrs. C. A. Neal, Jackson, will serve as chairman of the department of legislation. She has been an active club member for many years in the Jackson clubs.

Mrs. E. D. Kenna, who served as chairman of radio publicity committee during Mrs. Taylor's administration, will again serve in that capacity.

As advisory chairman, Mrs. Lovick P. Haley, Jackson, who is a past president of the federation, will serve again in this important office.

Mrs. John B. Robinson, Canton, past president of Canton Woman's Club, and an ex-business woman, having served actively with the B. and P. W. clubs, will have the task of keeping the finances, and general federation foundation fund in balance.

The endowment fund chairman is Mrs. T. O. Slaughter, Waynesboro, who has been an active clubwoman for years. She succeeds herself.

Mrs. C. A. Doster, Durant, past vice president of M. F. W. C., and serving again in that office, will act as chairman of club institutes.

Mrs. Sam Ewing of Jackson will serve as chairman of honor point awards. She is a former chairman of public welfare, but gave up that office after having been in an automobile accident last year.

Clubwomen of the nation are interested in motion pictures wielding a worthwhile influence and are exerting their influence to that effect. The Mississippi chairman of this division is Mrs. W. I. French, of Indianola, who has served in this capacity for two years.

Mrs. J. Morgan Stevens, wife of Judge Stevens, of Jackson, Miss., will serve as chairman of state institutions. She is formerly a member of the board of trustees of the Mississippi Industrial and Training School at Columbia.

Mrs. S. M. Covington, Summit, past president of the Mississippi Federation, is serving again as chairman of the Hebron Scholarship Fund.

Mrs. J. K. Robbins, member of the New Century Club, New Albany, and former teacher of that place, will serve as chairman of transportation committee.

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, of Cleveland, will serve as parliamentarian of M. F. W. C.

For legal adviser, Mrs. Coulter has chosen Mrs. Carlton Hunt of the law firm Williams & Hunt, of McComb.

For the office of historian, Mrs. Coulter has selected Miss Colie Covington, Hazlehurst, who has served as chairman of finance for a number of years. She is a charter member of the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs.

Feb. 1 - 1935

The Letter Box

A Protest.

I believe in law observance and law enforcement. I do not believe that the end justifies the means.

I therefore protest against Sunday picture shows in Cleveland for charity or for any purpose whatever.

Sunday shows are allowed in a few places in the state but it is done in violation of the law. It is known to be such, is bound to foster a spirit of lawlessness and to be a moral injury to the community which permits it.

Open violation of any law helps to encourage disrespect for all law and to create a spirit of lawlessness.

more pernicious theory ever d into the mind of man than The End Justifies the Means. that theory is to be set up community what follows? iously, one person has as right as another to decide s a judge and, to decide means, fair or foul, shall be to accomplish the end in view. result will be a witch's brew archy and crime.

a citizen and a tax payer, n innocent bystander and a nt sufferer, I protest, because nt the protection of law.

e Earl of Birkenhead, former Chancellor of England, while ng our country some years aid "A nation can not respect aw in streaks for it is one ma- whole. Its reputation, its ng force, the reverence which es entertain for it depend, always depend, upon the gen- recognition that it is the law, and because it is the law must be obeyed."

—Nellie N. Somerville.

Mrs. Roosevelt
will be glad to receive
Mrs. Howorth
on Wednesday afternoon
January the ninth
from five to six o'clock

January 1935

Student leaders at Randolph-Macon include two ΑΟΠ's. Left to right: Mary Virginia Barnes, K, president of Student Government; Mary Hurt, K, chairman, Judiciary; Rebecca Smith, president Y. W. C. A.; Anna Wurts, president, Athletic Association; Salome Betts, editor college weekly; Virginia Marshall, editor college annual. Back row—Frances Davis, president Debate Council; Ruth Bell, editor literary magazine.

to provide both for adults and those in the pre-school age.

The second part of the program, the economic, envisages the manufacture of rum, the improvement of the bay rum industry, the increase of the winter vegetable crop during the off-season in the United States, the improvement of handicraft industries and the furtherance of the tourist trade through the building of a new hotel.

It should be emphasized that all of these plans, except the rum industry, were in our program of three years ago, but they have been given important impetus by the termination of prohibition and the simultaneous decision of the Public Works Administration to allot funds for the construction of the hotel and the revival of the rum and other industries.

Miss Colcord has been actively interested in the affairs of the Virgin Islands for many years. She went there for the American Red Cross in 1920, to establish the Red Cross organization there. She spent over a year there, having a leave of absence from the C. O. S. for that purpose, her mother, Mrs. Lincoln A. Colcord spending some time with her. At that time the Islands were under navy jurisdiction. Miss Colcord, who has been engaged in social service work in New York for many years, has in addition to these strenuous duties, written many books on social service work and has also brought out a book of sea Chanties, entitled, "Roll and Go." Miss Colcord is a sister of Lincoln Colcord of Searsport, the well known critic and writer, and, like him, spent her childhood on her father's ship and visited practically all parts of the world. They come from a race of shipbuilders and commanders and love the sea.—*Bangor Daily News.*

Alpha O Gets Federal Post

✦ For the first time in history three women have been appointed by President Roosevelt to aid in passing on claims filed by wounded war veterans against the Government.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, veterans' administrator, announced yesterday the appointment as associate members of the Board of Veterans' Appeals of Mrs. Carroll Loy Stewart, of Los Angeles; Mrs. Thornton Lee Brown, of Joplin, Mo., and Mrs. Lucy S. Howorth (K), of Jackson, Miss.

The women will serve with 15 men chosen last year, including former Governor John G. Pollard of Virginia, chairman. The board is a court of last resort for veterans seeking adjustment of claims.

Mrs. Stewart was educated at Drury College, Springfield, Mo., and Linderwood College, St. Charles, Mo. She formerly was Missouri president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She is a member of the Southern California Civic Service League and the Municipal Power and Defense League.

As a widow of a Spanish War veteran, Mrs. Stewart has been active in welfare work among former service men.

Mrs. Howorth (K) formerly was an instructor in psychology at Randolph-Macon Women's College, Lynchburg, Va., of which she is a graduate. She also was graduated by the University of Mississippi Law School.

She is a former chairman of the Mississippi State Board of Law Examiners and United States commissioner for the southern district of Mississippi and a former member of that State's Legislature. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Legion Auxiliary and the Y. W. C. A.—*Washington Post.*

MRS. LUCY SOMERVILLE HOWORTH

(MRS. JOS. M. HOWORTH)

CANDIDATE FOR REPRESENTATIVE
HINDS COUNTY

Asks Your Vote and Influence in the Democratic Primary Aug. 4, 1931

10

(Over)

MRS. LUCY SOMERVILLE HOWORTH

Born, reared, educated and worked in Mississippi.

Law Graduate, University of Mississippi—First Honors.

Taught One Year.

Worked in Aircraft Production Shops During World War.

Practiced Law for Nine Years.

Chairman Board of Law Examiners, 3 years. Appointed by Gov. Whitfield.

United States Commissioner, appointed by Judge E. R. Holmes.

Served 5 years as Legal Advisor, Mississippi Federation Women's Clubs.

Served 7 years as Chairman State Girl Reserves (Y. W. C. A.)

A Methodist. Member Jackson Federated Clubs, the Eastern Star, American Legion Auxiliary, Business and Professional Women's Club and other Patriotic and Civic Organizations.

PLATFORM: "HONESTY AND FAIRNESS IN OFFICE"

Virginia Art Alliance she expects to visit most of the art centers of the State.

Mrs. Hamaker's activities in the arts have not been confined to painting. She has written a number of poems, some of which have been published in the China *Digest* of Shanghai, and is also very talented musically. On January tenth, assisted by her two daughters and several voices, Mrs. Hamaker gave for the Lynchburg Chapter of the D. A. R. a program of her own compositions, consisting of numbers for voice trio, piano, violin, and 'cello.

ANNA KATE GILBERT, 1913

Anna Kate Gilbert, of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, delivered the principal address at the annual meeting and banquet of the Norfolk Y.W.C.A., held in January. We quote from one of the Norfolk papers the following statements:

"A re-wording of the purpose of the Y.W.C.A., which had been under advisement since the 1930 convention, was adopted at the 1934 convention of the national association and a similar action by all affiliated local units is, therefore, in order. The Norfolk Y.W.C.A. has given a great deal of study to the new wording and the board of directors feels that the membership is prepared to vote. The proposed wording is as follows: 'We, the Young Women's Christian Association of Norfolk, Va., a member of the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America, declare our purpose to be:

" 'To build a fellowship of women and girls devoted to the task of realizing in our common life those ideals of personal and social living to which we are committed by our faith as Christians. In this endeavor we seek to understand Jesus, to share His love for all people and to grow in the knowledge and love of God.'

"This statement of purpose is simpler, more concrete and less theological than the one under which the association now is operating."

Miss Gilbert used this new wording as her central theme and the vote was taken at the close of her talk.

PEARL SYDENSTRICKER BUCK, 1914

The readers of the BULLETIN will be interested in knowing that Mrs. Buck is now a member of the editorial staff of the John Day Publishing Company, New York. Her new book, *A House Divided*, appeared simultaneously in this country and in England on January 21. This is the final volume of her trilogy dealing with the now world famous Wang Lung and his sons. *The Good Earth*, Pulitzer Prize Novel of 1933, and its sequel, *Sons*, are the other two volumes of the set. Since Mrs. Buck's novel will have been reviewed in all the papers and literary magazines before the BULLETIN goes out, we shall not review it.

VIRGINIA HOWLETT, 1916

Virginia Howlett is now in Tucson, Arizona, working with the Pima County Welfare Board in the Emergency Relief Administration and in the supervision of case work. Miss Howlett's special field is the development of case work. The Junior League of Tucson is sponsoring her activities for a year. In addition to her own social service work she is teaching some groups in Tucson and in the fall she gave a short course in Phoenix.

LUCY SOMERVILLE HOWORTH, 1916

In the Alumnae Parlor, on the afternoon of Saturday, January 19, at four o'clock, Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth (Lucy Somerville, 1916) addressed the Lynchburg Chapter of the Randolph-Macon Alumnae Association. Mrs. Howorth's subject was "The Consent of the Governed."

Mrs. Howorth is a member of the Mississippi state legislature, and practices law with her husband in Jackson, Mississippi, under the firm name of Howorth and Howorth. An associate member of the Board of Veterans' Appeals, she is one of the three women on that board. Her appointment to this office came last summer from President Roosevelt.

While she was in Lynchburg, Mrs. Howorth was the house guest of Mrs. S. H. Williams (Elizabeth Bryan, 1915). She was guest of honor at a luncheon given on Saturday by Mrs. Theodore H. Jack. She was entertained at dinner on Saturday evening by Misses Mabel and Annie Whiteside and Miss Gillie Larew, and on Sunday, in Main Hall, by Miss Almeda Garland, who is president of Lynchburg Chapter of the Alumnae Association.

We are glad to say that Mrs. Howorth has promised us an article for the next issue of the BULLETIN.

MARY E. RAWLES, 1919

At the December, 1934, convocation Mary E. Rawles, 1919, received from the University of Chicago the Ph.D. degree in zoölogy. Her research, done in the field of experimental embryology on the localization of organ-forming areas in the early chick blastoderm, was carried on during an appointment as research assistant to Professor B. H. Willier of the Department of Zoölogy, under a grant to the University of Chicago from the Rockefeller Foundation. The experimental portion of her thesis was exhibited at the Century of Progress Exposition with Professor Willier's embryology exhibit.

Since the autumn of 1933 Miss Rawles has been a member of the Department of Zoölogy at the University of Rochester where she is continuing in association with Dr. Willier the research program begun at the University of Chicago.

IN MEMORIAM

With saddened hearts but rejoicing in her noble, useful life and her triumphant faith, we pay this tribute to our beloved friend and co-worker, Mrs. Sallie Shine Kellner, who entered into life eternal on Monday, January 12th, 1931.

In her passing to our Father's house of many mansions we are personally bereaved and the Greenville Woman's Christian Temperance Union has suffered an irreparable loss.

Mrs. Kellner was among the earliest to sign the pledge and put on the white ribbon. From that time the cause of total abstinence and prohibition had her heartfelt loyal support. To her the W. C. T. U. was truly a work for "God and home and native land." Her time, influence, personal service, were given without stint. She held office as treasurer, secretary and president, and in every position she was highly efficient. Her term as president, which closed last October, was very successful. In response to her leadership a decided advance was seen. Our friend was a woman of the old South. Gifted with a fine mind, clear judgment, a sense of duty which held her faithful to every obligation of life. She was also a shining example of the power of kindness, gentleness and courtesy.

Truly she was the virtuous woman whose price is above rubies; strength and honor were her clothing; her time of rejoicing has come. We mourn not as those who have no hope, our hearts are filled with praise and thanksgiving to our Father in heaven for His unspeakable gift in the perfect peace, the clear, strong, triumphant faith of our friend as she passed from earth to heaven.

We commend her bright example to all, but especially to members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. To the bereaved family we give the assurance of our deepest sympathy. We trust that the Giver of every good and perfect gift may bring comfort to their hearts.

In closing this tribute to our friend, we know of no better words to use than to say that in her life, and in her death she exemplified in a high degree that saying—"and now abideth faith, hope and charity, but the greatest of these is charity."

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE,
LOUISE H. SHEPHERD,
MARY A. ALEXANDER,
MARGARET B. NANCE,
LAURA NURSE.

W. C. T. U. Holds Meeting

The Cleveland Woman's Christian Temperance Union held its regular monthly meeting in the Baptist Church last Friday evening, with Mrs. M. L. Doughty, First Vice-President, in the chair.

The devotional was conducted by Dr. R. A. Bolling, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, who read from the third chapter of Acts the story of Peter's healing of the lame man, and commented briefly, closing the devotional with prayer.

Letters were read from Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, the President, who is in Jackson.

A discussion of the existing situation in state and nation was led by R. E. Davis and participated in by various members. This discussion dealt with the new problems facing the temperance forces, and the plans in view for meeting these problems.

Mrs. W. T. Winston, in charge of scientific temperance instruction in the schools, reported that essay contests are under way in both college and high school on the effects of alcohol on the human system.

The treasurer's report showed an encouraging enrollment of old members for the new year and money on hand in sufficient amount to care for the work projected to date. New members are invited to join, both men and women, and add their counsel to this important work.

The union voted to send a message to Sen. W. B. Roberts protesting the passage of the May beer bill in the Senate.

After decision of the body to meet in February in the same place, the meeting adjourned with prayer by Dr. I. D. Eavenson.

Noted Visitors In Cleveland Last Week

An unusual honor was conferred on Cleveland last week by the visit of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Babcock of Manila, P. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Babcock left Manila in February, '30, for a world tour. They landed in New York last September after a tour of the Orient and Europe, and are now en route to the Pacific Coast, returning to Manila. Mr. Babcock has been in business in Manila for many years. He anticipates reduced opportunity for American business men when, and if, the United States completes withdrawal from the Philippines. He noted that in Europe the subject of war was prominent in the thoughts of the people of various countries. Mrs. Babcock said in regard to churches in Manila, there is one Episcopal Church and one union church representing protestants, the dominant church being the Roman Catholic Church. As to climate, she said Americans in Manila build houses unsuited to the climate. Her own home is an old Spanish style building and very comfortable. Mrs. Babcock was known and loved all over our state as Mary E. Graham, Girl Reserve executive secretary.

While in Cleveland, they were house guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Somerville and Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville.

W. C. T. U. Meeting

The Cleveland Union of the W. C. T. U. will meet at the home of Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, the President, this evening at 7:30 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

CLEVELAND ENTERPRISE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1931

Says I: Who's Who of Women in America lists a pleasing proportion of Mississippi Women and in our own midst we point with pride to Nellie Nugent Somerville, whose clear, judicial mind and forceful voice have made countless men prick up their ears and listen.

A Dream

Suddenly there was loud knocking. Men came in and began carrying things out—furniture, everything. Stop! I yelled. Stop! What do you mean stealing my things? It is against the law. You can't do this.

They gave me the horse laugh. Said one, "Lady, don't you know there is no law anymore? Roosevelt fixed that. We do as we please, take what we want. Come on, boys, start that truck and bring up the next."

And then I awoke. It was a dream.

Judge to Be A Delegate In Norway

Lucy Howorth Will Represent District Business Women's Club at Convention

By Jessie Ash Arndt.
The Post Club Editor.

Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth, newly elected president of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Washington, will represent the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Club at the meeting of the International Federation June 14 to 17 in Trondheim.

From The Washington County Times, Week of Oct. 27, 1933

The Lafayette Herald phone

On Saturday night, at the residence of her father, W. P. Montgomery in this county, Mary Catharine Nugent, wife of William L. Nugent, Esq.

Cleveland Enterprise 12-31-

Burrelle's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
Barclay 7-0711
Washington, D. C. Star
Col. A. Daily — S. 116,[illegible]
MAY 24 1939

Mrs. L. S. Howorth To Attend Session In Norway

Mrs. Lucy S. Howorth has been appointed to represent the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at an international board meeting in Trondheim, Norway, and will sail on the Gripsholm from New York on May 31.

Program co-ordinator for the national federation, Mrs. Howorth recently was elected president of the Business and Professional Women's Club of the District, to take office next month. She will return from the international meeting in time to attend the national convention in Kansas City in July.

The announcement of her appointment was made by Miss Earlene Wiite, president of the national federation.

Mrs. Howorth is an associate member of the Board of Veterans' Appeals.

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
NEW YORK

Judge Howarth To Head Local B. P. W. Club

Elected to Succeed Nina Kinsella; Vice President Is Mrs. Britt

Judge Lucy Somerville Howarth, program chairman for the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, will serve as president of the local club, during the coming year. Judge Howarth was elected last night at the annual meeting in the Lafayette Hotel to succeed Miss Nina Kinsella, who has served for the past two years.

Judge Howorth

Judge Howorth, who is on the Board of Appeals of the United States Veterans' Administration, will go as representative of Miss Carlene White, president of the National Federation, who is also a resident of Washington and an active member of the local club. She expects to sail aboard the S. S. Gripsholm next Wednesday and to return on the same ship June 27. She is scheduled to speak at one of the sessions of the board on "Women in Public Life." Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, United States Minister to Norway, will make the opening address of the convention.

Mrs. Howorth will be at home for just ten days before leaving for the Kansas City convention, where she will participate as chairman of program co-ordination for the national organization. This office, which was created in place of that of program chairman, gives her duties of broad scope in unifying the federation program and promoting co-operation between the chairmen of all departments in carrying forward the aims of the organization.

June 19 - 1935.

A TRIBUTE IN MEMORY OF C. S. GLASSCO

Any sketch of the Cleveland Enterprise would be incomplete without mention of the support given to the cause of woman suffrage by the lamented C. S. Glassco.

At a time when opposition was strong, C. S. Glassco stood with us and for us. The Cleveland Enterprise was open to our material, generous space being given always. I gratefully pay this tribute to the the memory of Mr. C. S. Glassco. His support was wholehearted and unfailing. He was truly a friend in time of need ..... a tower of strength.

Nellie N. Somerville

Judge Howarth has been identified with the National Federation of Business and Professional Clubs since it was established in 1919 and, before coming here, served as president of the local club in Jackson, Miss., and as parliamentarian for the Mississippi State Federation. She will be formally installed as president of the Washington club after her return next month.

Mrs. Lucy Howorth To Be Feted Today

Breakfast to Be Held on Ship Constellation.

More than 50 women lawyers of the Veterans' Administration will honor Mrs. Lucy S. Howorth, a fellow attorney who has recently been appointed a member of the board of veterans' appeals, at a breakfast this morning aboard the ship Constellation. Mrs. Howorth is from Jackson, Miss.

Before her appointment in the Veterans' Administration she served as a member of the Mississippi Legislature. She was also a member of the board of bar examiners of that State and is well known throughout the country for her work in connection with the advancement of women. The committee arranging the breakfast consists of Miss Mary M. Connelly, Mrs. Kathleen Duggan Smith, Miss N. Faye Woodward and Miss Mary Agnes Brown.

Washington Post

THE SEARCHLIGHT THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1934.

MRS. LUCY SOMERVILLE HOWARTH

Every Mississippian will feel just pride in the appointment of Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howarth to a position on a national board of thirty members selected to review claims of disabled veterans. The appointment is all the more significant when one considers that only three women will sit on this board, and they were selected because of qualifications, and not on account of the portions of the United States in which they happened to live.

Mrs. Howarth's grandfather, the late Col. J. L. Nugent, was one of the abler and more brilliant men who ever graced the Mississippi bar. Her mother, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, was the first woman ever to sit in the Mississippi legislature. Although a strong partisan of true temperance and of woman's suffrage, Mrs. Somerville possesses the true spirit of tolerance for the views of others, and she has ever fostered independent thought and voting.

Mrs. Howarth's husband is a distinguished member of the Jackson bar at the present time.

In her own right, Mrs. Howarth is an able lawyer. She is one of the three women at present occupying seats in the lower House of the Mississippi Legislature. Her work on the committee on Constitution, because that usually unimportant committee was catapulted into prominence by Governor Conner's efforts to effect a call for a new constitution, is outstanding.

Mrs. Howarth was recently elected President of the Jackson Business and Professional Women's Club. It is a tribute to her personal popularity with members that they declined to accept her proffered resignation, because an expected absence of six months will keep her in Washington.

Everyone who knows Mrs. Howarth will approve of her selection to this important post and will believe that she will give to her new duties the best she has.

The Searchlight shares the hearty congratulations extended to her by many other friends.

Burrelle's
EST. 1888
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, D.C., POST
MAY 9, 1939

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Washington Post

Visited in Oct 1934

1934

Cottage Prayer Meeting

The Cottage Prayer Meeting met with Mrs. Nellie Somerville Friday afternoon, February 15th, with twenty-eight present.

Song—"O How I Love Jesus."

Prayer—Mrs. S. C. Taylor.

Devotional—Mrs. Nellie Somerville.

Prayer—Bro. Holder.

Thought of the afternoon — "Man's First Care"—Mrs. Hubbard.

Song—"Have Thine Own Way Lord."

Prayer—Mrs. Farley.

Plans for observing the seventh birthday of the Cottage Prayer Meeting were discussed.

The next meeting will be held in the home of Mrs. T. Height, at Boyle, on Friday, February 22nd, at 2:30 o'clock. Notice the change in time of meeting.

Closing prayer—Lord's Prayer in unison.

Famed Tavern To Benefit by Society Fete

Gadsby's Place To Be Scene of Silver Tea by Alexandria Association.

The Alexandria Association, Col. A. D. Rorex, president, an organization of residents interested in the preservation and restoration of historic Alexandria, will give a silver tea on Saturday, October 27, from 2 to 6 o'clock, in Gadsby's Tavern, Alexandria, for the benefit of that old building. Gadsby's Tavern was purchased several years ago by Alexandria Post, No. 24, American Legion, and a part is used by that organization as a meeting room, but the main building houses the most famous collection of early American tavern furniture in the United States, the Henderson Collection. This furniture was collected by Mrs. Henderson over a period of years, and each piece authenticated before being purchased, as having been made and used in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

One piece that is well worth a visit to this old place is the old trestle table, made in 1733 and always in Michie's Tavern, near Monticello, until moved to Gadsby's in May, 1932. Seven Presidents of the United States have sat at this table, among them Jefferson and Andrew Jackson.

Mrs. Ward Brown is general chairman for the tea and has announced the Sixth Marine Reserves Band will play throughout the afternoon.

Mrs. W. H. Peck heads the committee on hostesses and her assistants include Mrs. T. Q. Ashburn, Mrs. Harry Cooper, Mrs. C. R. Lurring, Mrs. Newman McArthur, Mrs. Lee Boatwright, Mrs. Eugene H. Dooman, Mrs. Douglas MacArthur, Mrs. William Arnold, Mrs. A. Herbert Oliver, Mrs. Joseph Crockett, Mrs. A. M. Roth, Mrs. Charles S. Moore and Mrs. John G. Dunn.

It seemed, at any rate, a good time to refresh the soul. So away 20 miles in Virginia to the nation's most famous landmark, Gunston Hall, and a visit with Louis Hertle, its owner. Mr. Hertle bought the place 22 years ago. He had been in business in Chicago and retired. Born in Cincinnati, where he grew up, he thought he and Mrs. Hertle would like to spend the remainder of their lives on one of the fine old Kentucky estates. He found available nothing he liked. He might have bought another old Virginia estate, but upon returning from Europe it was sold. A real estate agent showed him a place down the Potomac, which he did not like, and suggested that at Gunston Hall they could get a boat back to Washington. He saw it, bought and restored it. At one time three negro families lived on the first floor, two white families on the second and the mules were quartered in the basement.

Gunston Hall, everyone recalls, was patented in 1651 by Richard Turney, who was hanged in 1676 for participation in Bacon's rebellion. It is a mile square. In 1696, the second George Mason acquired it. The house was built in 1755 by the fourth George Mason. He was a Revolutionary leader, Washington's closest friend, author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights and the first constitution of Virginia. It is four miles off the highway, privately owned, and while guests are not invited, one is never turned away from an inspection of the finest boxwood in America and a garden unsurpassed in the Old World or the New. It is a place such as defies words of those who have seen it or even the imagination of those who have not. Arthur Balfour, a guest during the disarmament conference, wrote in Mr. Hertle's register of distinguished guests:

"No word can adequately describe the beauty of this place."

It was in Gunston Hall that George Mason and Thomas Jefferson decided upon the location of the capital. Washington refused to participate because he owned property in and about Alexandria. Except for that Alexandria would have been the capital of the United States. It was there that Washington went for advice and counsel. It has the feel and the atmosphere of being the beginning.

President Roosevelt is a frequent week-end guest, as were Hoover, Coolidge and Wilson. It is the sort of place where great men left something of themselves behind and where others with great responsibilities frequent for inspection and find a connecting link between the past and the present.

It was the midst of the atmosphere of this place where the past lives on, and which has become a shrine because America clings to the ideals that inspired the men of its day, that the county agricultural agent was announced. The charming little host hurried away. The agent probably wanted to give him some instructions about how much tobacco he could plant. We were in the present again, but could not help wondering what George Mason would have said if the county agent had interrupted the writing of the Virginia Bill of Rights to tell him what he could do, or couldn't.—G. M.

CARBON DIOXIDE WELL IN

Mrs. Roosevelt Will Be in Line At Lawn Party

Washington Post 5/21/34

Cabinet Women Also Will Receive at Democrat Women's Fete.

In the receiving line with Mrs. Roosevelt at the annual garden party of the Woman's National Democratic Club tomorrow at the home of Senator and Mrs. Key Pittman, 1629 Foxhall road, will be Mrs. Cordell Hull, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. George H. Dern, Mrs. Harold L. Ickes, Mrs. Key Pittman, and Mrs. Edward B. Meigs.

Tea will be served at small tables under the trees by the daughters of the club members and there will be fortune telling, music, and other entertainment for those who do not play cards. Busses will leave the clubhouse at 2:15 o'clock for those who do not care to drive their own cars.

Among those who are entertaining guests at the card tables are Mrs. Cordell Hull, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Homer S. Cummings, the Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins; Mrs. Joseph T. Robinson, Mrs. Key Pittman, Mrs. Burton K. Wheeler, Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, Mrs. Sherman Minton, Miss Pauletta Guffey, Mrs. Harry B. Hawes.

Mrs. Jesse Jones, Mrs. Marriner Eccles, Mrs. James Helm, Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Mrs. Lucille McMillin, Mrs. Justin Miller, Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, Mrs. Frank S. Bright, Mrs. M. Farmer Murphy, Mrs. Edward B. Meigs, Mrs. Hugh Wallace, Miss Margaret Ayers, Mrs. Arthur Mullen, Mrs. George M. Eckels, Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, Baroness Tahenhart, Mrs. David Tucker Brown, Mrs. Stephen Bonsal, Mrs. Basil Manley, Mrs. Samuel Herrick, Mrs. Huston Thompson, Mrs. Luke I. Wilson, Mrs. O. Max Gardner, Mrs. J. Harry Covington, Mrs. Edward Keating, Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell, Mrs. George F. Becker, Mrs. Thomas Armat, Mrs. Edward A. Stuart, Mrs. Charles H. Brough, Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. F. W. Allsopp, Mrs. John Baird, Mrs. R. N. Garrett, Mrs. George E. Severy, Mrs. John W. Frey, Mrs. Edward F. Gillette, Miss Elizabeth Quennelle, Mrs. W. A. Markley, Mrs. William Conant, Mrs. William D. Sterrett, Mrs. Helen K. Johnson, Mrs. Charles J. Brand, Miss Eleanor Connolly, Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth, Mrs. David J. Howell, Mrs. M. F. Wine, Mrs. Fred W. Johnson

SUND

In The Past

September 21, 1916

Miss Lucy Somerville will be connected with Randolph Macon college, Lynchburg, Va., this coming session as an instructress in phychology and ethics. Miss Somerville is a graduate of Randolph Macon, class 1916. Possessing a brilliant mind and having applied herself since childhood, she is especially well qualified to teach for one so young. Miss Somerville left Greenville some 10 days ago and visited friends for several days while enroute to Lynchburg.

Visited Oct 1934 courtesy of Mrs Lankin + Mrs Hasan Shelton

SOMERVILLE FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY

Hon. Abe Somerville, of the local bar, announces this week for the office of County Prosecuting Attorney, subject to the action of the Democratic Party in the August Primaries.

Mr. Somerville is well known in Bolivar County, not only on account of his law practice, but by his identification with various civic movements. He has long been a member of the American Legion, and has served the local post in every official capacity from Post Commander on down. He has also served on the state staff as District Commander. Ever since the war he has aided veterans in legal matters, serving as service officer of the local Legion post. In this capacity, he has done much free legal work for veterans, and, incidentally, has never refused to help other needy persons when called upon.

He promises to conduct the office, if elected, in such a way that the purpose of the office will be best served. His statement follows:

I hereby announce as a candidate for County Attorney of Bolivar County. Having practiced law in this county for twenty-five years I feel that the people know of my ability to perform the duties of this office.

If elected I shall endeavor to be fair and just to all. I will prosecute but I will not persecute. I will manage the office so as to save money to the county and to the taxpayers of the county so far as is possible with a proper performance of the duties of this office. I need this office and I believe the office needs me.

This office belongs to the people, and I am asking them for it. Before the August Primary I am going to make every effort to see each voter personally; but if I fail to see any voter I take this means of soliciting their vote.

Respectfully,
Abe Somerville.

WOMEN NOW HIGH IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Specific Instances Indicate General Attainments Throughout World

WOMEN AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
By Lucy Somerville Howorth

Newspapers under date of February 16, 1926 carry the account of the recent general election in Turkey, the first election in which women voted and were eligible for national offices. Seventeen women were elected to the Assembly (almost three times the number of women in Congress) and one of these women illustrates several important principles in politics. Anne O'Hare McCormick writing in the New York Times of this woman says, "She is a sturdy peasant woman, quite literate, the wife of a soldier disabled in the war for independence, and the mother of five children. She works daily in the fields, yet she has taken so large a part in the conduct of her village's affairs that three years ago she became the Muhtar (Mayor) of her village. In that capacity she completely changed the village, which today is a model of cleanliness and efficiency to the country-side around. Her fame as mayor reached President Mustapha Kemal Alaturk, and one day he announced he would visit the village. As his automobile stopped, Mayor Sadi Kadin recognized the President from his photographs and hurriedly assembling the villagers, she harangued them about his remarkable achievements for Turkey. President Alaturk was so impressed that he decided then and there that Sadi Kadin should be one of the first women elected to Parliament."

Mayor Kadin began her career by doing well in a relatively small position at home. She carried her home precinct, she was well and favorably known by her home people, and she was ready for emergencies and made the most of the opportunity of meeting her nation's leader, though at the time she probably had no thought of herself, but only anxiety that her village, her home town, should make a favorable impression on the President.

The woman who holds the highest political position yet held by a woman in this country illustrates these same principles. The Honorable Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, was asked, more than twenty years ago to serve as secretary to a committee of the New York State Senate. On that committee were Robert F. Wagner, Alfred E. Smith and Franklin Delano Roosevelt. She did her work so well with that small committee, that each of these men as he rose has always had her as a trusted aide. Gov. Smith gave Miss Perkins her first choice, appointing her a member of the Industrial Commission in New York State. President Roosevelt has made her a member of his cabinet. Senator Wagner, now in the United States Senate, has been her consistent friend in public affairs.

These two careers—one the widow in distant Turkey, the other the college woman devoted to raising the standard of American living, carrying a message to women, particularly business women, to do each job well, to have an active interest in public affairs and to meet each opportunity for a larger service as it presents itself.

I hope women in Mississippi will be increasingly active in politics but I also hope they will not permit themselves to be used in campaigns that corrupt the intellects and characters of our people, arousing prejudice instead of reason and by forgetting public good in the advancement of personal interest. Viscountess Astor, Nancy Langhorne of Virginia, in an article in the Ladies Home Journal has said what I would say to you today "I am often asked why I went into politics. A great many things I care most about are at the mercy of politics—for instance, the health and living conditions of small children, and the labor conditions of juveniles—but when I look right down into my thought I see that what sent me into politics was something deeper than that.

"My belief and trust in women and the sense that they have never yet had a chance to give their full contribution to the World's affairs. Care for children, and for all social questions, is just a part of this. What helped to put me into public life, and especially what keeps me there, is my strong feeling that the world needs women in its political life."

Washington County Woman's Committee Council of Defense.

The object of the Woman's Committee is to co-operate with the County Council of Defense. To co-operate with every form of war service when asked to do so. To promote child welfare, which includes health and education. To look after the moral and spiritual welfare of the county. To meet any needs which may arise for which no special, separate organization has been formed. This is a national and State plan, to accomplish which the co-operation of all the women of Washington county is earnestly requested.

MRS. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Greenville, Chairman.
MRS. CLIVE METCALF, Metcalf, Vice Chairman.
MRS. T. F. WILLSON, Arcola, Treasurer.
MISS LUCY R. SOMERVILLE, Greenville, Secretary.

World War - WWI

MISS PAYNE IS RECENT MEMBER

One of our most recent members, Miss Ethel Payne, state director woman's work for Mississippi E. R. A. received her B. A. degree at Ward Belmon, and was formerly connected with the Young Women's Christian Association, New York. We welcome her to our midst.

Following the regional meeting in Bristol, of the Business and Professional Women, those attending scattered far and wide. Judge Lucy Howorth, who made the keynote address, went to Monteagle to see her mother, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, and missed a brief visit of her brother to Washington, as Mr. Robert N. Somerville, of Cleveland, is in Philadelphia now, where he is attending the meeting of the committee on Uniform Laws, which always meets just before the American Bar Association. Mr Somerville is a member of the committee and will also be present at the Bar Association meeting in Philadelphia.

He stopped by to see his brother-in-law, Joe Howorth, for a day or two and visited with some old friends, besides calling on the Mississippi congressional delegation on the Hill. Mr. Somerville called on his old buddy, Mark Shields, clerk of the appropriations committee of the house, who has held that position through successive administrations, whether Democratic or Republican, for a score or so of years, and probably knows more about the money appropriated by the United States for all purposes, than any other man on Capitol Hill. Mr. Shields is righthand man to Chairman Edward T. Taylor, of Colorado, of the house appropriations committee. Mr. Somerville knew Mark Shields when he, Bob Somerville, was secretary to Representative Ben Humphreys, of Mississippi. Another visit was to Mr John Nettleton, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, whom he has known for about the same length of time. Then he and Joe Howorth wound up that day by going by to see Dr. Henry Collins, Jr., one of the scientists at the Smithsonian and expert on the Esquimaux history and archeology. These three Mississippians are frequently mates and attended Millsaps College together.

Mississippians at the Capital

The Letter Box

1934 Verbum Sap

As one of his reasons for favoring repeal the 18th Amendment, Bishop Gailor cites the political states rights theory.

This suggests a few remarks on the subject of states rights. Rights imply duties, responsibilities, obligations. States rights as a political principle was based upon the supposition that a state would actually manage its own affairs. What are the facts at the present time?

The federal government has set up various agencies dealing directly with the people, using state lines merely as a convenience. State governments have no voice whatever in the so-called New Deal plans.

The federal government plans nationwide control of industry and agriculture.

Quoting Frank I. Weller, Associated Press Farm Editor: "In effect, congress says to the farmer:

"The government will help you to keep your home and your business and even up commodity and dollar values, but you must reduce your production to a profitable relation with consumption so you can purchase the products and services by which the rest of the population makes a living'."

Under these various plans state managers have been or will be appointed.

Mr. R. E. Kennington heads one agricultural relief department. Hon. Wiley Blair heads the Home Loan organization. Others are on the way. Presumably similar conditions in other states.

Recently a statement was given out that Prof. Jenkins, formerly of Millsaps College, would have an important position in the state department of education and his salary would be paid by the General Board of Education. The impression left with the reader was that Prof. Jenkins paid by, and of course directed by, the General Board of Education, is setting out to make over our system and method of public education.

Not only does the federal government come into the state, but various boards and foundations come and direct, largely, public health work, public education, and public benevolence. The governor of the state appears to have less authority as to the welfare of the people than many of these federal and other appointees.

In accepting so much help many responsibilities and duties are laid aside and corresponding rights are also relinquished.

States rights is in a state of innocuous desuetude as a motive power for political action.

Observer.

The Letter Box

Verbum Sap.

Says Will Rogers concerning going off the gold standard, "Well you can alibi the situation but that is repudiation."

Here's a state of things,—the government of the United States charged with repudiation by no other than Will Rogers. Repudiation! But who sees it, who cares? Apparently nobody but Will Rogers. So a new standard of national honor emerges—the standard of expediency. Economy program. Money undreamed of to be spent in an economy program. Well, Well. The more money you spend the more economy you practice.

Then these foreign debts. Poor old Uncle Sam, nobody minds him these days. All these foreign nations just up and say what they will or will not do, and Uncle Sam sucks his thumb in a corner and says, let us have peace.

And here comes China. R. F. C. lends China fifty million (or was it billions?) to buy cotton and wheat. Lots of new things these days, if folks can't buy your stuff just lend them money, your own money, to buy your own goods.

So there arrives a fine new business system. Sounds like a fairy tale but whether they live happy ever afterwards deponent will not even try to guess.

But don't forget one thing, taxes are still with us and more to follow. France et al may not pay, but plain John Citizen will have to pay.

Observer.

DAILY CLARION-LEDGER, JACKSON, MISS. SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1935

PROMINENT MEMBER NOW AT WASHINGTON

Mrs. Joe Howorth, Jackson lawyer ... ment at Washington. An article from ... the service of the federal govern- ... in this edition.

She was ... meeting of English and American lawyers in 1924, and you will appreciate just how truly ... she is when I tell you that she thrills, even now, at the memory of the Royal Garden party given to the delegates by their majesties, the King and Queen of ...

She worked in New York city during the World war in a munitions production shop and, following the Armistice, served two years as industrial research worker in the national Young Women's Christian Association in New York city.

She is also a member of Pi Gamma Mu, and served as national ... auditing officer for A. O. Pi ... 1930. I could tell you many more interesting things about her, but the most important thing, after all, is that she is a lovely, cultured southern woman.

MRS. SOMERVILLE IS STATE LEADER

Member of Club Comes From One of Foremost Mississippi Families

The Business and Professional Women of Jackson, Mississippi, count themselves fortunate, indeed, to number as one of their members Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville. A Mississippian, whose family were Mississippians for several generations, Mrs. Somerville early became one of this state's outstanding characters. She was a leader in the ranks of the prohibition workers, and in the movement for the emancipation of women. In the realm of morals and religion she has ever been one whose stand remained unshaken by the winds of opinion and heresy.

Her life and work have been of such a type as to call for applause, and to entitle her to be placed on the roster of outstanding women in the country.

MRS. HOWORTH PAID TRIBUTE

Prominent B. & P. W. Member Recipient of Many Honors

Lucy Somerville Howorth is an associate member of the Board of Appeals of the Veterans Administration in Washington of which board Gov. Pollard is chairman.

Mrs. Howorth acted as speaker of the house of representatives for the day of March 7, 1932, a merited honor bestowed by the speaker of the house Hon. Tom L. Bailey, when members of the Jackson Business and Professional Women's Club were in charge of state, county and city affairs for the first day of National Business Women's Week and was accorded quite an ovation by her fellow members. Mrs. Howorth is one of the three women who are members of the lower house with a membership of one hundred and forty. Her colleagues admire and respect her and have confidence in her and her ability is recognized by house leaders as evidenced by her appointment on some of the most important committees, chairman of committee on public lands, secretary of committee on constitution, secretary of committee on conservation, member of judiciary "A" committee, and a member of the joint committee of house and senate on state appropriations.

Lucy's mother, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville of Greenville, one of Mississippi's most brilliant and distinguished women, was the first woman in Mississippi to be elected to a seat in the state legislature. This was in 1924. And when her daughter was sworn in, January 1932, her mother was with her in the hall in which she had formerly taken the same oath of office. This was the first time in the history of Mississippi that a mother and daughter had been elected to representation in the state legislature. On Mrs. Howorth's desk were beautiful flowers from the Business and Professional Women's Club of Jackson, of which she is an outstanding member and former chairman of legislative committee, and chairman ... [illegible]

Lucy literally "inherited" her profession. Her maternal grandfather, the late Col. Wm. L. Nugent of Jackson, was one of the state's greatest and most beloved jurists. Her brothers and brother in law are all lawyers of prominence in the state and her mother, who is nationally known, was one of the pioneers in Mississippi for women's rights. Lucy was born in Greenville, educated at the Delta State College Preparatory school there, received a B. A. degree from Randolph-Macon College (1916), did post-graduate work at Columbia University and received her L. L. B. from the University of Mississippi, after which she became a partner in the law firm of Shands, Hinkle and Causey in Cleveland and remained with them four years. She then practiced alone in Greenville until her marriage a year later to Mr. Joseph M. Howorth, prominent young attorney of Jackson, and is a partner, with her husband, in the law firm of Howorth and Howorth, Jackson, Miss. Mr. Howorth is a Pi K. A. and served with the Marine Corps A. E. F. during the World war. They met as students in the Law School of the University of Mississippi.

Mrs. Howorth was asked to give some of her first experiences and replied: "There isn't much to say. My colleague in our first case said, 'Don't give women an undue advantage, for we can't see their knees when they shake.' On the whole, these undue advantages of women are over-balanced by the traditional monopoly of men. People generally have been exceedingly kind and considerate with me, however, and I cannot and would not complain."

Mrs. Howorth was a member of the research commission of Mississippi, number twenty-five members, three of whom are women.

She was a delegate to the international conference of working women in Washington in the fall of 1919, at which conference one of the delegates was Miss Margaret Bondfield, the first woman to become a member of a parliament.

SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1931

Mrs. Howorth Carries On Family Traditions

Legislative Candidate's Mother First Member of House, Heritage, Ability, Experience Lead to Post Sought

1937

D. C., DECEMBER 19,

JUDGE LUCY S. HOWORTH Of the Board of Veterans' Appeals, recently appointed to the National Board of the Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. —Bachrach Photo.

When the broadcast, giving the results of the study was presented last Thursday, about 25 members of the local club attended a "listening-in" party at the studio of WMAL.

Judge Lucy S. Howorth and Mrs. Stewart H. Britt, both of Washington, have been appointed to the board of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Judge Howorth, who is in charge of program co-ordination, is also vice president of the local club. She holds a A. B. degree from Randolph-Macon Women's College and graduated from the University of Mississippi magna cum laude in 1924. She was the first woman to earn this honors in that law school and the first to be chosen class orator. She was also the first woman to serve as a member of the Mississippi State Board of Law Examiners, the first to be chairman of [illegible] and the first woman elected to [illegible] Legislature and [illegible] women on the Board of Veterans' Appeals. Before coming to Washington she practiced law in Jackson, Miss., in partnership with her husband, Joseph M. Howorth.

In her candidacy for the House of Representatives, Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth carries on a family tradition.

Being the daughter of her mother, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, the first woman ever to be elected to the House of Representatives in the state, it follows naturally that Mrs. Howorth should have the desire to serve her state and fellow citizens through the legislative post.

Being the granddaughter of Colonel William Nugent, who fought with the Confederate troops in defense of Jackson and later practiced law for many years in the capital city, Mrs. Howorth evinces in character and ability all that is demanded today in a candidate to fight for high standards of honesty and fairness in government.

Mrs. Howorth's announcement as candidate for the House of Representatives climaxes an active interest in public affairs in Mississippi over a period of years in addition to a fulfillment of family traditions.

A Native Mississippian

She was born, reared and educated and has worked in Mississippi. Since graduating with first honors from the University of Mississippi Law School where she captured the coveted honor of being class orator, she has practiced law in the state for nine years and is at present a member of the firm of Howorth and Howorth in Jackson of which her husband is senior partner.

Meantime, she taught one year, worked in an Aircraft Production shop during the World War, and participated in many public activities.

Recognitions of her outstanding work have been frequent. During the administration of Gov. Henry Whitfield, she was appointed chairman of the State Board of Law Examiners, a post which she held with unusual success for three years. In 1927 she was appointed United States Commissioner by Federal Judge E. R. Holmes.

During the time that she has been actively engaged in the execution of her professional duties, she has had time to devote much time and thought to her lovely home and to make many contributions to various club and organization work.

Mrs. Howorth served five years as legal advisor for the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs and was recently appointed to one of the most important offices in the organization, that of parliamentarian. She has been for seven years state chairman of Girl Reserve work of the Y. W. C. A., and is a loyal member of the Eastern Star, the American Legion Auxiliary, the Business and Professional Women's Club as well as other civic and patriotic organizations. She is a faithful member of the Methodist church.

In all of her public career, she has never before sought public office. "I think the next legislature is of greater importance than it has been at any time since the carpet-bag days. There is little doubt in my mind that legislators will have opportunity to render greater service as there are greater needs than at any previous time."

SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1940

In The Past

25 YEARS AFO TODAY
March 24, 1915
EXCERPTS FROM THE SILVER JUBILEE EDITION—

Here we note those in active business here when the editor located here in 1890 . . .

The first sign we noticed when alighting from a train at the Southern Depot, then the Georgia Pacific, was that of C. M. Ham, furniture. Mr. Ham then occupied the old Harvey building, where the steam laundry now flourishes.

Mr. Sol Brill was then doing business on the corner of Main and Walnut and sis still an honor- business man of the city. He and Nelms did business on Main Street also, but after the flood of 1890, the firm was dissolved and Mr. Torian established a business on Walnut Street.

Mr. L. P. Laurent conducted a market on Main Street and is still here now handling the Cotton Exchange Cigar Stand.

Mrs. R. S. Streams was the chief milliner of the two, doing business on Main Street.

Greenley and Hood were in the gents clothing business. About three years ago Mr. Greenley moved from Main Street to Washington Avenue.

The corner lot now occupied by the handsome Citizens Bank was vacant with the exception of a little candy stand, conducted by an old Spaniard, P. Castro.

On the north side of Main Street, between Poplar and Walnut, was Isenberg's. The Palace Stables then conducted by Capt. Jack Moore, later burned and were rebuilt.

The Old Wooden Opera House, managed by the late lamented Jacob Alexander, was located back from the street with shade trees in front, while the St. Charles Hotel, a very pretty little hotel, was burned with the opera house in 1892.

On the North side of [illegible] street near the river [illegible] ing her Mrs. Seth Williams, [illegible] W. H. Shen and Mrs. Felix Gyga.

Press Post 3/11/41

Alpha Omicron Pi Names Two Here As Fund Trustees

Alpha Omicron Pi, international college sorority, announces the appointment of two Washington members as trustees of the sorority's Anniversary Endowment Fund. Mrs. Francis M. Brotherhood has been named chairman of the board of trustees and Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth, a member.

John Hansen to Show

Letter Box

Editor Bolivar Commercial:

I note that the Mississippi Municipal Officers Association proposes to ask our congressional delegation to get the R. F. C. to assist in financing, refinancing and handling of municipal refunding bond issues.

I hope no such thing will be done. In my opinion any relief afforded by R. F. C., even tho merely putting off pay day, would result in a plunge into fresh extravagance. The same group will consider urging a special session of the legislature to reenact a law giving to municipalities and counties authority to borrow money in anticipation of taxes from ad valorum October 1, 1933, to February 1, 1934, "unintentionally" repealed by the recent extraordinary legislature.

I hope that will not be done. Towns and Counties spend most of the tax money. As long as they can borrow they will borrow. Begin at home to balance the budget, do it NOW!

Nellie N. Somerville.

Time to Stop

The Jackson Daily News, of March 10, carried the following:

"R. F. C. relief funds are on their way to Mississippi, Governor Conner was advised today by Washington officials.

"The March allotment of an R. F. C. loan authorized last week will be sent here from the Federal Reserve bank of New Orleans in four shipments of $89,008 each, the first having gone out today, the Governor was advised."

Senator Carter Glass said the R. F. C. ought to be called "Destruction." He said that he was ashamed that Virginia asked for any R. F. C. Public Welfare money (socalled). Some of us are ashamed that Mississippi asked for it.

With climate and soil which make possible all the year around gardens, with a corps of highly paid extension agents directing farm and home work, Mississippi ought not to be in the mendicant class.

Bank holiday troubles have driven substantial citizens to near desperation. Taxpayers, who must pay back the R. F. C. money, are enduring great discomfort and fearing actual need. Business losses can not be estimated. It is certain that R. F. C. money given through socalled Welfare Work is encouraging idleness and mendicancy, and at the same time piling up taxes.

Such condition is contrary to reason and common sense. It is time to stop. Not only is the whole thing wrong, in the opinion of many, but the expense of administration is a source of exasperation.

It is repeated that Mr. George B. Power gets four hundred dollars a month as chairman. It is reported that Miss Stenholm of Wisconsin and Miss Koller of Kansas get three hundred each. Thus Mississippi taxpayers are making a sizable donation to Wisconsin and Kansas.

Add to this the paid workers in the counties. The total must be up in the thousands. All of this makes further debt to be paid out of taxes. Here some will say no, this is all a loan or advance from road money. What is road money if not tax money? Yes, it is time to stop.

Another consideration. This state has spent, still spends, millions for higher education. The importation of directors from Wisconsin and Kansas puts the stamp of ignorance, inefficiency and incompetency upon our own people.

If this is the result of millions spent on State University and Colleges, would it not be wiser, certainly cheaper, to close at once all state institutions for higher education and let our young people go to northern colleges where they can really learn something. If the millions spent have not developed material for leadership why burden taxpayers further?

Public Welfare Work, R. F. C. is contrary to public welfare and should be stopped.

TAXPAYER.

Letter Box

JAUNTS AND JUNKETS

From Jackson comes the cheerful news that Miss Alice Stenholm (of Wisconsin) assistant director of the Mississippi State Board of Public Welfare, has left for Detroit to attend the National Conference of Social Work and Director George B. Power will also attend.

This is a nice trip and quite all right. The further you go from Mississippi to learn how to manage Mississippi affairs the better of course. Mississippi people do not know how to manage their own affairs, certainly not. This must be that inferiority complex we heard about or maybe it is bad psychology that afflicts us. Some of those strange, new things with long names must be the matter with us.

Here's another of these modern problems. All this while mere man, Mississippi edition, thought Mississippi women were on to everything and up to several things. For lo! these many years, Mississippi women have been doing public welfare work free gratis, for nothing, or so reported and reputed. But alas and alack! when a sure enough, honest to goodness welfare work job comes along, that is to say, one with a nice, juicy salary, behold! to Wisconsin we go.

Ladies, you had us fluffed, we took you seriously but the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Tell it not in Gath, don't tell it to the cost on your back, but Mississippi women are not real bright, they can't be, otherwise sure as shooting, some Mississippi woman would have the Wisconsin lady's Mississippi job.

Impossible to find a real bright Mississippi woman in the whole state. Sorry ladies, but facts are facts, money talks, especially a salary, as no doubt you have heard.

While assistant director Miss Stenholm is up that way, the State Welfare Board R. F. C. might get her to stop off at Washington and report to Miss Perkins on this shoe question. Coming from Wisconsin Miss Perkins might take it under advisement.

But again, here is another of these modern problems, maybe, in her welfare rambles over the state, Miss Stenholm has seen some barefoot folks so it might not do to send her. But there ought to be a survey or a research, or at least an institute, to get us right on this shoe business. The Welfare Board R. F. C. ought to attend to this. Anyway, Miss Perkins has given us a thought if not a thrill, this barefoot social structure means actually bare heads, bare on the inside. Thanks, Miss Perkins, we are aways willing to learn if possible either from Wisconsin or Washington. We do feel sort of bare headed, bare on the inside, for a fact.

State Welfare Board (R. F. C.) director George B. Power, is a busy man these days grabbing off millions to give away, $3,654,834.28 to June 1st, a loan or advance, so called. But wait till that half a billion gift money comes down the pike or the dirt road, George B. will not know whether he is on his heels or his head. More power to you, Mr. Power! Grab all you can, get in on the ground floor and pull strong. With half a billion dollars floating around why not give everybody some?

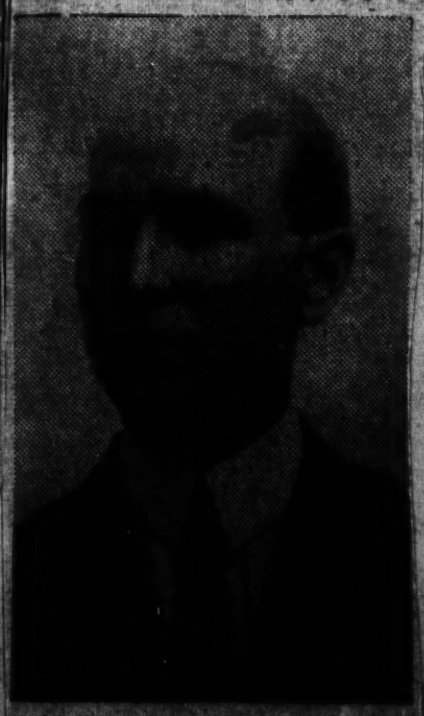
Is payday coming? Are taxes going up?

Just wait and see!

Taxpayer.

Last of three articles

SPORTS MINDED BANKER



W. P. KRETSCHMAR

★ Apparently a lot of Greenwilians handle plenty of

Delta Review

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT-TIMES, GREENVILLE, MISS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1928

State Regent, Vice Regent Attend Fine Meeting of the Belvidere Chapter D. A. R.

A largely attended and delightful meeting of Belvidere Chapter D. A. R. was held on Wednesday, February 22, in the hospitable home of Mrs. Louise H. Shepherd.

This meeting was one of special interest, being attended by the State Regent, Mrs. A. L. Bondurant, of Oxford, Mrs. Walter Sillers, First Vice Regent, of Rosedale, and Mrs. Shelby, State Registrar, of Beulah.

After Scripture reading and prayer by the chaplain, Mrs. Eva Wiggins, the Regent, Mrs. Cowan, graciously presented the State Regent, Mrs. Bondurant, who expressed her pleasure in meeting with the Belvidere Chapter and then told in a very interesting manner of the work of the D. A. R. in Mississippi. She spoke of scholarship loans to deserving students, from the Elizabeth Roach Fund and the placing of boulders to mark the Natchez Trail in the various counties through which this famous road passed.

In honor of Washington's Birthday, Mrs. Bondurant had brought with her a very interesting exhibit of Washingtoniana, a commission signed by George Washington and a Natchez paper telling of his death. She also displayed an ancient almanac similar to those printed by "Poor Richard," and read part of a letter written by General John A. Quitman more than a hundred years ago, telling of the gay and busy life of Natchez at that time. Mrs. Bondurant has in mind many interesting plans for the benefit of this state and several of wider historic interest. Her inspiring address was received with enthusiasm.

The Regent then introduced Mrs. Walter Sillers, First Vice Regent, who really needed no introduction as she has long been known and loved by the members of Belvidere Chapter. Mrs. Sillers responded briefly in a few well-chosen words.

The Regent then introduced Mrs. Shelby, State Registrar, who said that her term of office is about to expire and not being eligible for re-election, she spoke on behalf of her successor.

Mrs. Cowan next presented Mrs. Nellie Somerville, a former member and old friend of the chapter. Mrs. Somerville's talk was devoted chiefly to National Defense, the menace of communism and the danger of recognizing Soviet Russia.

Mrs. Bessie Street Coburn, daughter of Hon. Hugh M. Street, for thirty years, Speaker of the House of the Mississippi Legislature, was then introduced by the Regent and responded by saying that she was a member of Pushmataha Chapter in Meridian, though now making her home in Cleveland, and expressed her pleasure in

(Continued on Page 8)

COUNTY HAD WOMAN DELEGATE TO DEMO. CONVENTION IN 1924

Washington county had a woman delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1924 when Mrs. T. A. Connolly of Greenville was chosen. The Mississippi State delegation attending the convention was headed by W. Davis, said Mayor [illegible] Hand, in correcting a misstatement made in the statement made to the Twig Club in address Monday night and printed in Tuesday's Democrat. The Mayor then added that there was a woman delegate in the Democratic convention from Washington county and the Twig Club reporter was mistaken in the statement.

'Sunset Symphony' Concert Is Given at Watergate in Capital

Tennessean Hears Brahms' Program Given in Honor Of Department of Agriculture Officials; Cabinet Wives Center of Interest

By MARY B. MUFORD

Washington, Aug. 19.—(Special)—During the stay of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hull at Hot Springs, Va., they were guests at a dinner given by the former Undersecretary of State and Mrs. William R. Castle at their beautiful chateau in the mountains. Sir Ronald Lindsay, Ambassador from Great Britain, was the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Castle.

* * *

Mrs. Joseph W. Byrns, wife of the Speaker of the House, was the ranking guest at a charming luncheon given by Mrs. Edgar Kay at the Woman's National Democratic Club on Tuesday in compliment to her house guest, Mrs. D. J. Palmer, of Kansas City, Mo. Covers were laid for thirty and the table was beautifully decorated in multicolored flowers. Mrs. Dwight Webb, wife of the vice-chairman, Home Owners Loan Corporation, was among those present.

* * *

Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth and Miss Ida S. White left Washington August 10 for Montezuma for a stay of two weeks. On August 14, Miss White will lecture on "What the Government Is Doing for the Consumer," a subject she is well qualified to discuss since she was assistant to the late Mary Harriman Rumsey throughout her work of service as adviser on consumer problems, and at present she has charge of the setting up and operation of local consumers' organizations throughout the country. "Washington in 1928" will be the subject of a lecture given by Mrs. Howorth on August 16, and this wide awake State lady no doubt will have many interesting observations to give her audience for she has had unique opportunity to study the Capital in its different phases since her appointment by the President in 1924, as secretary member, Board of Veterans' Appeals. Mrs. Howorth also had a most interesting career. She was an young woman. After her graduation from Southern Woman's College she was assistant in psychology [illegible] then went to Columbia and [illegible] law degree from the University of Minnesota. She has practiced law in several states, served as [illegible] State Board of [illegible] in the State [illegible]

1928 J Vanderbilt

1910

Please return

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT-TIMES, GREENVILLE, MISS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1933

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(Continued on Page 9)

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Mayor Ham stated that there wasn't a woman delegate to the convention this year from Washington county, and the Pilot Club reporter misunderstood his statement.

DR. ANNA H. SHAW HAS ARRIVED

Dr. Anna H. Shaw arrived here early this afternoon and was met by

a committee at the station and is being shown every possible courtesy by the women of Greenville.

She will speak at the Grand theatre this evening and a packed house is expected to hear this distinguished and brilliant woman orator.

1910

'Sunset Symphony' Concert Is Given at Watergate in Capital

Tennesseans Hear Brahms' Program Given in Honor Of Department of Agriculture Officials; Cathedral Herb Garden of Interest

By MARY E. BUFORD

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1933 Marshville Bann

The Clarksdale club busied itself through the month of January with plans for the mammoth President's Ball, held on the evening of January 30th. We sponsored the affair and club president Polly Pilgreen Ligon, cooperating with Mrs. E. W. Still, county chairman, appointed committees to take care of every detail. The brilliant affair was staged at the Elk's Club and was one of the outstanding social events of the pre-Lenten season. The dancing contingent of the delta and points in the Tri-States attended in generous numbers and music was furnished by Ed Howell's orchestra.

The club is agog, too, over the wedding of popular club member and state vice-president Johanno Serio, now Mrs. Robert Paul Westpheling, if you please! The wedding was solemnized on the afternoon of February 4th, at 4:30 o'clock, at St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church. The impressive service was read by Dr. Geoffrey O'Connell in the presence of a large gathering of friends and relatives of the happy couple. Prior to and during the ceremony a program of beautiful nuptial music was rendered by a group of gifted musicians.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, Mr. John Serio, chose as her maid of honor her sister, Miss Louise Serio. Bridesmaids were Miss Louise Westpheling of St. Joseph, Mo., sister of the groom, and Miss Aline Faccini of Clarksdale. Little Shirley Jean Cordero, attractive niece of the bride, was flower girl. Mr. George Stuppy of St. Joseph served as best man and Messrs. Blanton Dye and Bill Chamblin of Clarksdale as groomsmen. Ushers were Messrs. Harry Clark of Clarksdale and A. J. Correro of Greenwood.

Following the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. John Serio, the bride's parents, entertained at a reception honoring the happy young couple, the guest list limited to members of the bridal party and out-of-town wedding guests.

Paul is a very fine young man, as well as an extremely handsome one, so we know Jo will be as happy as she certainly deserves to be.

—mBw—

CLEVELAND—

The first regular semi-monthly meeting of the B&PW club was held on Jan. 9, in the home of Mrs. Kate Gewin with Mrs. Mary Emma Tatum as co-hostess.

Reports from the following were heard: Mrs. Mable Thweatt, delivery of Christmas gifts to county unfortunates; Miss Irene Boswell, T. B. seal sales; Miss Virginia Walt, Membership and plans for making money for clubhouse fund; Miss Dulcie Wiley, Christmas lighting contest results. Mrs. Early then gave a New Year talk and introduced Mrs. Sylvia Wiggins who discussed the need of government in business, comparing the hardships confronting people today with those of early America. Mrs. Clark then gave a short summary of the manner in which the teacher of adult education works in Bolivar county, after which the hostesses served delicious refreshments to those present.

At the Jan. 30th meeting, Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, president, was unable to attend and Miss Walt handled the business on hand, receiving reports from various committee chairmen. Plans are now underway to have the club's annual banquet on Wednesday, February 28, with Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth of Washington, D. C., as guest speaker of the occasion. Officers of the State Federation have been invited by the club to be present.

Judge Howorth is the daughter of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville of the Cleveland club, and second vice-president and public affairs chairman of the National Federation of B&PW clubs. She is also president of the Washington, D. C. club. She will address the banqueteers on the subject, "Our Federation, National and International". The club feels itself extremely fortunate in having so distinguished a personage scheduled as guest speaker for this great occasion.

—mBw—

DURANT—

The Durant club held its monthly business meeting on the evening of Jan. 11th. Two new members, Miss Artie Johnson and Mrs. Lou Wallace, were elected to membership and a full discussion of plans for the new club year was engaged in. "A Community House for Durant" is the slogan being adopted by the club in its efforts for such a worthy cause and many were the plans discussed for furthering the project.

At the conclusion of the meeting, which was held at the Hotel Durant, a lovely surprise awaited the members when Mrs. Sallie Kate Rosson invited them into the coffee shop for a delicious plate lunch.

—mBw—

GREENWOOD—

The Greenwood club met Tuesday night, January 23, in the High School gymnasium, for a special social and fun program given by Miss Jewel Garland, director of the State Home Demonstration Recreation Program with headquarters at State College. Miss Katie Mae Dear, local H. D. agent, was program chairman and the delightful evening was thoroughly enjoyable.

Club president Minnie Rena Shinn announced through the Greenwood Commonwealth that all members of the club were expected to attend the lectures on Parliamentary Law given each night during the week of Jan. 22 to 27, in the Confederate Memorial Building. The lectures were sponsored by the Recreational Division of the WPA and as a part of lation Chairman urged, the club ly into the study

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GREENVILLE—

An interesting and Government Country" was giv home of Miss Li Miss Irene Brign and Mrs. Louise program.

A splendid stor quarters on "B&I vey On Married released in the I issue of January Hammond, club pr

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GULFPORT—

The Gulfport c Markham on Tue noon, with Mrs. relations committe of the program. announced that t would be invited tion service with the last meeting lowing a plan ini the Gulfport club for the joint ins ports were made arela, treasurer, a otte, education ch announced that will give a report James Robert Per pi author, at the

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HATTIESBURG—

In December th Mrs. D. C. Lea a nor Johnson at guests called duri joying the delight short but impres Ethel Newton, pre Lea a placque an honorary members Hattiesburg club.

Guests were rec Fowler, in fuchsi Ellen Curtis, in Newton in black Mrs. Lea wore bla et of lipstick red Johnson wore a with a corsage of

Others receiving Wimberly in petuni Blanche Davis, in Rebecca Brown in Lillie Cameron in Miss Agnes Davis end of the receiv greeted by Mrs. T Frances Clark and and directed to the er by Misses Nell Ja

he work of Pearl
Brown. Music
ing the hours by
atthews, Flossie
eth Ann Moore,
Janet McDonald,
Mitchell, Barbara
e Wisdom, piano
sa Poe. Presiding
pointed tea table
Furr, Mrs. Jessie
teedy and Miss

rs. Lula Wimber-
assume her dut-
newly organized
office in Gulfport,
well luncheon giv-
club. Mrs. Wim-
men to hold such
ted States, nearly
n. She is second
Hattiesburg club.
club president,
d Mrs. Wimberly
a parting gift.
"Kate Lou Lord,
as requested each
ll call with 'yes'
n 'Have you had
ion during the
January or Feb-
ing to make our
On Jan. 23rd, we
lucation led by
an, and she pre-
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committee, com-
Moore, chairman,
Maddox, Dell Tay-
ogether with the
Hattie Pearl Lea,
ry, Nora Reedy,
Vimberly, Eleanor
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vice president of
Bank, and Mr. E.
apply owner, were
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Club supper in
ing on "Does
Cost Too Much?"
publicity chairman,
der, aided by Miss
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rs of the legisla-
Alexander, Mrs.
Mrs. John Clark
Also Mrs. Josie

Preceding the discussion, members of the committees presented facts and figures, national and local, on the following active New Deal agencies:

AAA, Miss Mildred Stansell. Since the AAA was set up in 1933, there has been twice as much income to the cotton farmers as before. 96.8 per cent of the farmers in Mississippi participate in the program. The cotton yield per acre has been increased considerably. Food for the soil has been provided and soil erosion has been lessened.

WPA, Miss Alma Killough. The total expenditures of the WPA through September, 1939, was $76,620,468.38. Some of the benefits to the city of Jackson are new school maternity center, improvements to the fair grounds, parks, and institutions for the blind, deaf and aged, and the building of new streets, water and sanitary sewers, curbs and gutters, and the building of the airport. In addition to this, the city has enjoyed the WPA orchestra.

FHA, Mrs. Kate Johnson, who gave the information that in 1939 some 1,000 homes were built under this plan over the state, with between 400 and 500 of these in the city of Jackson.

CCC, Miss Kathleen Thornton. 44,000 boys in Mississippi have been in this program. 6,200 are in camp at present.

NYA, Miss Beulah DeLano stated that the National Youth Administration provides scholarships, and work projects for 500,000 boys and girls to help them stay in school. In Mississippi 6,000 students in 750 high schools have been aided under this program.

Miss Flo Lehmann and Miss Mabel Bridges led the singing of pep songs. Miss Harriet Gould is program-coordination chairman. Miss Susie Selser, in charge of the program, wrote: "When the meeting was thrown open for discussion I was amazed at the number there who took part in the questions and discussion. So we business women in a Democracy are really getting interested in our own study program."

—mBw—

LELAND—

The club held its regular business meeting on the evening of January 22, at the home of Mrs. Albert Bouler.

—mBw—

LEXINGTON—

The B. & P. W. Club met Tuesday night, January 9th, in the main dining room at the Community Hospital. The business session was presided over by Mrs. Sue Bailey, club president, at which time reports from committee chairmen were heard.

Mrs. Maude Patterson told of a recent pleasant visit to Miss Alice Gwin, in the Marine Hospital, Memphis, and the members were delighted to know that she continues to improve.

Misses Lizzie Connelly and Ruth Holloman were absent from the meeting on account of illness. They were very much missed and were wished a speedy recovery.

At each regular session of the club, the members continue the study of questions on the constitution. The study is under the leadership of Miss Minnie Jordan, legislation chairman.

Mrs. W. W. Oridge, health chairman, arranged a most interesting program for the meeting. She was assisted by Mrs. Dora Pearl Tate and Miss Minnie Jordan. Mrs. Oridge stressed the importance of an annual physical check-up and said, "If we disobey the laws of nature we must make some payment." She also said that good health is the cornerstone of a successful and satisfying career. A woman may have training and display unusual ability on her job, and yet if her health necessitates frequent long absences from her job, or otherwise interferes with her output on the job, neither fitness for the job nor previous success in it will enable her to compete with other employees who are able-bodied and well.

She stated that in examining the leading causes of death among women of the United States we find more deaths are caused by heart conditions than any other cause, with cancer claiming the second place. Cerebral hemorrhages and allied ailments third highest number; nephritis fourth, pneumonia fifth, accidents sixth, and tuberculosis seventh. There are almost twice as many deaths from heart disease as from cancer. Comparing men and women, we find that heart disease and cancer cause the greatest number of deaths among men also. More women, however, between the ages of 40 and 65 die from cancer.

At the conclusion of the program Mrs. Maye P. Huffstatler and Mrs. Nurrie Reid served a delectable plate lunch with hot tea.

The next social meeting of the club will be held on Tuesday night, February 27th, at which time a program on "International Relations" will be arranged by Mrs. Willie C. Page, chairman.

—mBw—

LAUREL—

The Laurel club enjoyed a lively burlesque debate on the question of a "year with thirteen months" for its mid-January meeting. Arguing for the affirmative were Miss Ruby Mulloy and Mrs. Madeline Bilbo, and for the negative were Mrs. Margaret Mohler and Miss Thelma Lindley. Miss Li Mae Bacot presided as chairman.

—mBw—

McCOMB—

The first January meeting of the McComb club was a business one, at which communications were heard from William Neville of the McComb Doll and Toy Fund and N. A. Coplen of the Summit Fund, thanking the club for its

Letter Box

Thanks and Then Some

Thanks to "One of Them" for defending Welfare Work, R. F. C. Let the merry war go on. Read, think, discuss. No bones will be broken, no blood shed.

As to relief —

The writer believes government charity, administered politically, is contrary to public welfare. Believes the spirit of private charity still lives in this state. Believes the situation would have been covered by private charity had there been no government charity politically administered. The suggestion that relief would have been taken, if not given, is highly dangerous. If true, it means that law and order and common honesty are gone. No government can afford to yield to such a condition, to do so would be ruinous.

The chairman, Mr. George B. Power, chairman of the Welfare Board, R. F. C., politically administered, is clerk of the Mississippi House of Representatives, also secretary of the State Bankers' Association and secretary perhaps of other groups. In fact, George B. Power is considered the state's most expert secretary in general. Prominent in masonic circles, secretary of this and that, the guide, philosopher and friend of the legislation. Hence the chagrin, humiliation, grief, that George B. Power found it necessary to import his aides from Wisconsin and Kansas. Not denying the necessity, of course not, not criticizing George B. Power, perish the thought, just a wail of grief that such things be such, and a haunting thought, a fear that it might become necessary to go to Wisconsin and Kansas for more and better state officials. Who can tell?

This inferiority complex, as it were, lands us in quite a maze of uncertainty.

Publicity material coming from the R. F. C. Welfare Board has quite a professional touch. Wonder if a salaried publicity man has been added to the "staff", and where he comes from? This publicity carries a breath of summer, pictures of gardens yet to bloom, mention of May and June, gardens and garden parties.

But why?

Are there not farm and home agents, 4-H Clubs, Garden Clubs and other clubs, with literature galore from the Department of Agriculture? Have gardens been unknown in the state of Mississippi? Even at a tender age, has not the child been given a set of small garden tools and taught to raise a garden in the way it should grow? It takes a hop, skip and jump sort of mind to keep up with this thusness.

Maybe it is this way — Mississippi people are dumb and getting dumber so that it now takes two or three people to teach what formerly could be learned from one. Is it so?

Bear with us, neighbors, friends and clubs, stay with us, we can not spare one of you. . . . Maybe you can beat some sense into our heads if you do not weary in well doing and quit.

The sudden Great R. F. C.

Why call R. F. C. destructive? Here is the answer: R. F. C. is not Manna from Heaven. R. F. C. represents a scheme of gigantic borrowing by the United States government to engage in a scheme of gigantic lending. And that has been done in the face of a constantly mounting deficit in U. S. finances.

The excuse was that borrowers would pay interest to R. F. C. and R. F. C. would pay interest to the government, but it is admitted already that hundreds of millions have been lost, will never be paid. The U. S. government holds the bag and must eventually pay, which means taxes and more taxes.

The public debt of the United States is twenty billion six hundred sixty million dollars ($20,660,000,000.) The debt began to rise in 1930 and has steadily continued to rise while income has fallen. Hence more borrowing and taxes and more taxes. Three cent postage is, in fact, a one cent tax. The public debt is in the form of long time bonds and short time paper called notes and certificates. Such paper represents borrowed money.

More than half of this immense debt is redeemable in the present year. Financial writers point out the fact that the government has been compelled to pay increasing interest rates during December, January, February and March, for short time loans which have been necessary to finance deficits and R. F. C.

Former Secretary of the Treasury, Ogden Mills, warned congress that credit of all kinds depends finally upon the credit of the U. S. government.

President Roosevelt said, "on the unimpaired credit of the United States Government rests the safety of deposits, the security of insurance policies, the activity of industrial enterprise, the value of our agricultural products and the availability of employment."

Earlier in the present month, congress passed an act entitled, "An Act to Maintain the Credit of the United States Government." These things are reminders that the credit of the United States Government could be impaired, and the appalling expenditures of R. F. C. are a considerable element in that dangerous condition. Hence the use of the word "destructive".

The tax burden is crushing many individuals; business firms and corporations are reducing salaries while paying immense taxes. The appalling R. F. C. expenditures should be stopped. Every day papers carry notice of intention to "get" money from R. F. C.

There is little expectation of paying it back. R. F. C. has come to stand for easy money. The worst feature of R. F. C. charity is that it leads people to overlook the real menace in immense, continued borrowing by the government. Doubtless the President appreciates the situation but the public should also appreciate the situation.

MAY-ROBERTS BILL

Editor Democrat-Times:

Believing that all parties concerned want statements made to be accurate, I write to make a correction, as follows:

In the report of an address on the May-Roberts act this statement occurs: "Senator Roberts is a 'teetotaler.'" That statement is a mistake. This can easily be verified by reference to the Senator himself.

Allow me to say further:

The situation created by the May-Roberts act is the most extraordinary in my experience.

It is the current popular belief that this act is to be submitted to the direct vote of the people and naturally the thought is that the ballots used will refer to the May-Roberts act.

Such is not the case. The extraordinary situation existing is that the May-Roberts act is already law but may be repealed by the vote on July 10, the vote to be on another proposition.

The last clause of the act says: "This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage." Furthermore, Sec. 11 ordering the election says, "And of a majority of the persons voting in said election on said proposition, vote for state-wide prohibition the governor shall issue his proclamation declaring this act (May-Roberts) no longer in effect in the state."

Now how or why should the Governor declare the act no longer in effect unless it had been in effect?

Sec. 3 says, "The liquor commission created by this act shall not advertise for bids nor create any expense . . . . . until after the holding of election provided for in Sec. II, of this act."

Friends and foes have talked about the May-Roberts act and a mistaken impression has been made.

The voter, wishing to vote against the May-Roberts act, goes to the voting place and finds no reference to the act on the ticket to be voted. The voter will be confused, to put the case mildly.

The question arises, how can a law be repealed by a vote on another proposition?

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE.

Greenville Democrat-Times
July 1, 1934

I 31, 1935

Dinner Will Honor Delegates To Democratic Women's Parley

Many Official Wives of Washington to Serve as Hostesses at Affair to Be Held Saturday Evening at the Washington Hotel.

At a dinner to be held Saturday night at the Washington Hotel for the delegates to the conference of Democratic Woman's Clubs, many official wives of Washington will act as hostesses. Each hostess is to preside at a table of eight guests. Among those who will serve are:

Mrs. Cordell Hull, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. George Dern, Mrs. Harold Ickes, Mrs. Burton K. Wheeler, Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, Mrs. Bennet Champ Clark, Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Mrs. Charles Hamlin, Mrs. Basil Manley, Miss Mary E. Bakewell, Mrs. W. L. Beale, Mrs. Huston Thompson, Mrs. Charles Warren, Mrs. Bates Warren, Miss Ruth Oberly, Miss Portia Oberly, Mrs. Julian Friant, Miss Eleanor Connelly, Mrs. George M. Eckles, Mrs. Ellis Meredith, Mrs. Edward Keating, Mrs. W. W. Hubbard, Mrs. Samuel Herrick, Mrs. H. E. C. Bryant, Mrs. David Tucker Brown, Mrs. Frank Bright, Mrs. C. J. Brand, Mrs. W. J. Bulow, Mrs. Glen Griswold, Mrs. C. C. Hendrickson, Mrs. Florence B. Livingston, Mrs. Louis Ludlow, Mrs. Guy Mason, Mrs. W. B. Mason, Mrs. W. H. O. McGeehee, Mrs. Robert Nelson, Mrs. C. J. Colden, Mrs. Ernest Daniel, Miss Edith Coulson, Mrs. W. K. Dowe, Mrs. Thomas Walker Page, Mrs. Walter Wyatt.

At the speakers' table Mrs. Edward B. Meigs, president of the National Woman's Democratic Club of Washington, will preside and introduce the speakers, who are: Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Josephine Roche, Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the mint, and Miss Mary Dewson, honorary chairman of the woman's division of the Democratic National Committee. Also seated at the speakers' table will be Mrs. Blair Bannister, assistant treasurer of the United States; Mrs. Benton McMillan, Civil Service Commission; Mrs. Jewel Swofford, Employes Compensation Commission; Miss Catherine Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, and Mrs. James H. Wolfe of the National Democratic Committee.

Another long table will be arranged for women officials of the Administration who are attending the meeting. Among those at this table will be: Miss Jo Cohn, Mrs. Carroll Stewart, Mrs. Thornton L. Brown, Mrs. R. F. Lindsay, Mrs. George Bass, Miss Bernice Pyke, Miss Mary Anderson, Mrs. Neil Wright, Miss Ruth Lockett, Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, Mrs. June Fickel, Miss Mary LeDamme, Mrs. Stanley Hodge, Mrs. Joseph W. Howarth, Mrs. A. J. McGuire and Miss Meta Fay.

On Friday Mrs. George Eckels will preside at a luncheon at the clubhouse, where the speakers will be Representative Mary T. Norton, Representative Virginia Janckes, Representative Isabella Greenway and Representative Caroline O'Day.

Lecture on Europe

Slated Tomorrow

FEBRUARY 16, 1941

D. A. R. Chapter Is Entertained

Greenville Group Hears Talk Of Early American Days

GREENVILLE, Miss., Feb. 15.—The Belvidere Chapter, D. A. R., was entertained Saturday at Hotel Greenville by Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, a former member of the local chapter. Miss Allee Dunn, regent, presided over the meeting.

A program was presented by Mrs. George Archer of the program committee. Mrs. Louise Cowan read excerpts from the inaugural program. Mrs. Archer and Mrs. J. S. Butler gave papers on George Washington and Mrs. Somerville spoke on "Americanism in the Early Days of the Colonies."

Mrs. W. P. Kretchmar is visiting her daughter, Mrs. James McLaurin, in Baton Rouge, La.

Mrs. Duncan Kenner Brent of Roxston, Md., president of the Maryland Colonial Dames, was a visitor Monday with her cousin, Mrs. William Crump.

Post 2/21

RY 21, 1941

Give Others A Lift, Urges Judge Howorth

The responsibility of the exceptional woman for helping the average woman was stressed last night by Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth in an address at the dinner meeting of the Washington Quota Club, at Ivy Terrace.

Judge Howorth, past president of the Business and Professional Women's Club, declared there was much that such women as the Quotarians — whose membership in a selective clubindicated they had achieved success in their individual fields—could do for other women. She specified their obligation to help the young woman, the home woman and the average business woman.

Successful business women, in their contact with younger women, should give them an understanding of the necessity for making an economic contribution, she said. Even if they marry, they should not regard the marriage ceremony as an insurance policy for security, Judge Howorth asserted. They should realize their responsibility for making an economic contribution either through able management of their homes or by continuing to work.

Giving vocational advice and assistance is another means by which women in executive positions can help others, she said.

She also urged that girls be encouraged to understand machinery and become mechanical minded. "We raise girls by the standards of a handicraft age when we are living in a machine age," said Judge Howorth, "and have been left behind as a result."

Executive women need to cooperate with home women and urge them to use their time and ability in community work, she said. She cited the statement in a caption on a picture in The Sunday Post, which stated that women delegates to the Federation of Citizens' Associations do a small amount of talking, and asserted this should not be the case—"they should present their views."

Miss Margaret Lunn, president of the Quota Club, presided.

Nellie Nugent Somerville
at Cleveland

THE BOLIVAR COMMERCIAL, CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

Justice, Mercy, and Humility

Address of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville at D. S. T. C. Assembly, Thursday, January 26, 1933.

We are here for a brief period of reflection, and in reflection there is rest and strength. Said the prophet Micah, "He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?"

Such is the rule for a happy and prosperous nation.

These words were quoted almost literally by George Washington. At the close of the Revolution Washington addressed a letter to all State Governors, in closing which he said:

"I now make it my earnest prayer that God would have you and the State over which you preside in His holy protection, that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to Government, to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow citizens of the United States at large, and particularly for brethren who have served in the field, and finally, that he would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind which are the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion and without whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy nation."

Says one great Bible scholar: "The Hebrew prophets supply us with four cardinal rules by which to judge any civilization. First, of course, they insist that it is the moral question upon which the fate of a civilization is decided. Further, by what means has this system grown? Is justice observed in essence as well as in form? Is there freedom or is the prophet silenced? Does luxury or self-denial prevail? Do the rich make life hard for the poor? Is childhood sheltered and innocence protected?"

Do justly—is justice really done?

A law enforcement official, an honorable man, said he reached the conclusion that people do not want laws enforced. A spirit of lawlessness, contempt for law, is abroad all over the land. None will deny this.

Now it is certain that justice depends upon law. Justice can not be done where a spirit of lawlessness prevails.

Love mercy.

Here it will be said that great works of benevolence answer, "Yes, our people love mercy." But to love mercy means more than that. To love mercy is to have that true spirit of charity which suffereth long and is kind, envieth not, vaunteth not herself, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth.

Walk humbly with thy God!

This is a day of great pride, pride of wealth, pride of power, of achievement, pride of intellect, pride of education. It is a day of great luxury.

If to-day the American people were asked to choose between liberty and luxury, what would be the answer? Present day sentiment seems to be, "Give me an automobile or give me death."

Dr. George Adam Smith, Prof. of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis, Free Church College, Glasgow, in his study of Isaiah, says: "Materialism never presents itself as a mere 'ism.' It always takes some concrete form."

He says, "Isaiah's problem was the fundamental one between faith and atheism—this fundamental religious question, whether men are to trust in the visible forces of the world or in the invisible God, came up as a bit of practical politics. It was not to Isaiah a philosophical or theological question; it was an affair in the foreign policy of Judah."

"Our Assyria," says Dr. Smith, "may be the world in Christ's sense, that flood of successful, heartless, unscrupulous, scornful forces which burst on our innocence with their challenge to make terms and pay tribute or go down straightway in the struggle for existence."

"Beside their frank and forceful demands how commonplace and irrelevant do the simple precepts of religion often seem and how the great brazen laugh of the world seems to bleach the beauty out of purity and honor."

Conditions in our country t-oday well illustrate the truth of these sayings of a great scholar. Purity and honor are in retreat before indecency in social customs, in literature, in amusements.

Brazenly indecent picture shows have educated a generation in crime and immorality. This one thing alone, and the failure to cope with it, shows moral decay in the conscience of this nation. Moral decay means political decay. When I was in the legislature a bill for censorship of the moving pictures of the state was up for debate, and the president of [illegible] church colleges telegraphed to his representative a request to withdraw his support of the bill. Some years ago Judge Percy Bell, of Greenville, became very much disturbed over a [illegible] picture that was booked to be shown in Greenville, and wrote a letter in the local paper, suggesting that the people refuse to attend. The result was that the house was crowded.

[illegible] better of our humanity in such cases.

A modern writer, who apparently sees no Providence in anything, says of Bradford's "History of Plymouth Plantation" that Bradford "saw the wonders of Providence in the events of every season." Even so. Many other great Americans have seen wonders of Providence in events. After the surrender at Yorktown Washington issued orders for prayer to be held in every brigade and said, "The Commander-in-Chief earnestly recommends that the troops not on duty should universally attend with that seriousness of deportment and gratitude of heart which the recognition of such reiterated and astonishing interpositions of Providence demand of us."

There was published recently a report of President Hoover's committee on social trends. The committee, composed of over 500 people, has been at work for three years. The report says, "There can be no assurance that violent revolution in America can be averted unless there can be a more impressive integration of social skills and fusing of social purposes than is revealed in recent trends."

Our country is well supplied with boards, committees, commissions, conferences, associations, engaged in research, surveys, investigations, passing resolutions, setting forth plans for saving the nation with an air, "We are the people and wisdom will die with us."

They are all mistaken. One thing is needful and only one: to fear God and keep his commandments.

How then shall there be a God-fearing nation? You and I with others make up the community, many communities make up the state, and many states make the nation. Private opinion makes public opinion. Private standards make public standards. Private conduct, private customs make the conduct, the customs, of the nation. Your thoughts, your opinions, your conduct, your attitude toward God and your fellowmen are vastly important because out of such opinions, such conduct, such attitudes all over the land grows the attitude, the public opinion of the nation.

Says one writer, "It is a great crisis for any nation to pass from the seclusion of its youth and become a factor in the main history of the world." Our country has reached that crisis. The only way to survive, to be able to help other nations, is to be God-fearing people, strong in the Lord and in the power of his might.

As true to-day as when first they were spoken are the words of the prophet, "He hath shewed thee, O Man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?"

And the man of Galilee, through all the ages, says to a weary world, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you and learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy and my burden is light."

Dear Leader
Sincerely W. M. Parker

Harris & Ewing.

WOMEN DEMOCRATS AT WHITE HOUSE.—Mrs. Roosevelt with leading members of the Women's National Democratic Club and delegates to the Affiliated Club Conference. From the left are Mrs. Harold L. Ickes, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. John Nance Garner and Mrs. Claude A. Swanson.

Belvidere Chapter, D. A. R.

Belvidere Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held their March meeting with the Registrar, Miss Bessie Bell, Friday, March 29, at 3:30.

Miss Bell was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Bell, who added grace and charm to the meeting and pleasure to her friends.

Mrs. J. W. Prior, the Regent, presided. Mrs. Sallie Lyell, the chaplain, presided over the religious ceremonies.

Mrs L. M. Armistead gave the salute to the Flag.

Miss Eunice Secretary, read the minutes.

Reports were given by the delegates who recently attended the State Convention at Vicksburg.

Mrs. H. L. Cowan (Honorary Regent) also a member of the State Committee to revise the by-laws, gave her report, with changes that were made.

Various departments of the state work were reported by Mrs. J. W. Prior, Mrs. L H Shepherd, Mrs. Robert Wineman, Miss Susie Trigg, Miss Eunice Stockwell, Mrs. L. M. Armistead Mrs. W. E. Elam and Mrs. J. C. Pegues.

Miss Bessie Bell, who is chairman of resolutions, gave an interesting report.

Mrs Nellie Somerville, of Cleveland; Miss Mabel Stive, of the Raphael Humphries Chapter of Jackson, and Miss Allee Dunn, of Belvidere Chapter (now residing in Jackson) were visitors.

Mrs. Somerville was heartily greeted by her old friends, and gave a talk on the importance of the D. A. R. upholding religious training and standing for the establishment of correct history of our country.

An address was given by Mrs. J. D. Rosella, title, "The Secretary of the Interior."

Refreshments were served and the entire house was beautifully decorated with spring flowers. A patriotic con-

Bushrod grew up in the knowledge that some day Mount Vernon

Business Clubs Observe Week

ABOUT 1,400 CLUBS in 48 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Alaska will participate in the celebration of the eighth annual observance of National Business Women's Week, formally opened yesterday by President Roosevelt.

In a letter to Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman, president, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, President Roosevelt credited the 60,000 members of the federation with having furthered national economic recovery by their vigor and insight and commented on the great courage they had displayed during the trying times of the last five years.

The local branch of the federation will observe Business Women's Week at a dinner meeting at 6:30 o'clock tonight at the Lafayette Hotel. The Quota Club, Soroptomist Club, Young Women's Christian Association, Zonta Club, Women's City Club and the District Federation of Women's Clubs will be officially represented at the dinner, and greetings will be extended from each organization.

Mrs. Georgette Ross Howard, lecturer on current events, will be guest speaker. Mrs. Howard will discuss matters of particular interest to women as she viewed them on a motor tour of Europe last summer. Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth, a member of the Veterans' Court of Appeals, will speak on "The Meaning of Public Relations."

The Cornell Women's Club will meet Tuesday, March 26, at the home of Mrs. Raleigh Gilchrist

Jackson
Business and Professional Woman's Club
honoring
Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth
Mrs. Hazel Shelton
and
State and District Officers
at a
Reception
Friday Evening, May Twenty-third
Eight to Nine-thirty
Governor's Mansion

E COMMERCIAL APPEA

MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1933.

Mississippians Bound For Washington

Nearly 200 Mississippians last night turned smiling faces towards Washington and the "New Deal" as they tarried for 20 minutes in Memphis while "Governor Conner's Inaugural Special Train" changed engines.

The 10-car special train arrived at 9:20 o'clock last night and left 20 minutes later.

In the group shown above at the rear of the special train are: Adjutant General Thomas Grayson, who is in charge of the party; Edgar S. Williams, chairman of the state Democratic executive committee; Walker Wood, secretary of state; Louis Jiggettes, national Democratic committeeman, and his wife; Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, national Democratic committeewoman; Dr. W. H. Watson, Miss Lucy S. Howorth, S. F. King, Miss Lena Brock, secretary to Governor Conner; Dr. Felix J. Underwood, mentioned for U. S. surgeon general; Col. S. E. Williamson of Memphis; Lyon Brandon, Mississippi department commander of the American Legion; Mrs. Brandon, Miss Lady Rachel Conner, daughter of the governor, and Betty Grayson, daughter of General Grayson.

The happy state of the party is shown in the smiles in the picture below as General Grayson holds Governor Conner's chubby daughter and his own in his arms at the rear of the train.

Governor Conner, at the last minute, was unable to board the train, but may fly to Washington today to join the party for the inaugural. Mrs. Conner was aboard the train but was suffering from train sicknes sand did not appear at Memphis.

The train will reach Washington at 7 o'clock Friday morning.

Also aboard the special train were the 106th Engineer Band of Millsaps College and the State Teachers' Band of Hattiesburg.

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Alpha Os in the Daily Press

Nation Will Be Controlled by Consent of the Governed, says Mrs. Howorth, When Intelligence Is Applied at Home

✦ "When the American people, led by the educated and intelligent citizens, apply intelligence to governmental affairs, beginning with the home precinct—then and not until then will the consent of the governed actually control our destiny," *Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth* (K) of Washington said yesterday in concluding an address on "The Consent of the Governed," which she delivered at a meeting of Lynchburg Chapter, Randolph-Macon Woman's College Alumnæ Association, held in Smith Memorial building.

Mrs. Howorth, member of the Mississippi legislature, and of the law firm in Jackson of which her husband is the senior partner, is in Washington to serve as one of three women on the veterans' appeals board. She was formerly Miss Lucy Somerville of Jackson and is a graduate of the college at which she spoke yesterday. Miss Almeda Garland, president of the alumnæ chapter, presided and the speaker was presented by Mrs. Powell Glass, chairman of the program committee.

Explaining that she selected her subject from "a remarkable document phrased by one of the earliest Virginians to possess a college education," Mrs. Howorth quoted the Declaration of Independence that in order to secure to all men their inalienable rights "governments are instituted among men deriving their powers from the consent of the governed."

She reviewed rapidly the various changes in governmental machinery, pointing out the spread in democratic forms of government and the spread of suffrage and recalling for the benefit of the Randolph-Macon graduates the antipathy of John Randolph to women's appearance in public. "It is probably just as well," she said, "he cannot see the women members on the floor today and know that not only do the daughters of the college bearing his name vote, but also hold offices!"

Forms of government have been modified so as to be responsible to the expressed will of the people, she said, but it does not follow, she maintained, that a democratic government is an actuality.

Never before, Mrs. Howorth said, and "only here in the United States does there exist the machinery for a government responsive to its people's wishes, with a people even in the midst of depression having a relatively high standard of living, plenty of space, rich in resources and a common school education, at least, available to all."

"With such a setting," she said, "the American people should give to the world a demonstration of not only a more perfect union but a more perfect government."

That this is not true, Mrs. Howorth said, is due to many factors, chief among those cited being the susceptibility of the American people, especially those of the south and west, to oratory, to emotional appeals. These cloud the issues at stake, she declared, and said also that to both office-holders and their constituents in the majority of instances, "holding office is simply a means of earning a living."

"Issues should be considered entirely unrelated to their effect upon individual fortunes," Mrs. Howorth said, asserting that they never are and declaring that she used the word "never" intentionally.

"The supposedly educated people are not using their education in their political and civic activities," she said, and that until they do, the consent of the governed will not control government.

Pi Members Assist With Play

✦ "The Importance of Being Earnest," romantic comedy by Oscar Wilde, will be presented by members of the Newcomb College faculty today at 8:15 p. m. in Dixon Hall for the benefit of the Newcomb Alumnæ Book Loan Fund.

The play will be directed by Miss Elizabeth Malone, instructor in the department of physical education.

The cast will include Miss Mildred Christian as Cecily Cardew, Miss Mildred Tonge as Gwendolyn Fairfax, Miss Lydia Frotscher as Lady Bracknell, Miss Katherine Hanley as Miss Prism, Rudd Fleming as John P. Worthing, John Canady as Algernon Moncrief, Herbert Parks Riley as the Rev. Chasuble, Stuart Noble as Merriman and Harold Lee as Lane.

The production committee includes Miss Caroline Burson, prompter; *Miss Anna Many*, electrician; Miss Aline McKenzie, stage manager; Mrs. Ted Bank, assistant stage manager; *Miss Cerda Donovan*, properties, and Miss Katherine Osgood, make-up.

Patronesses are Misses Mary B. Allen, Camille Cambon, *Dorothy Barker, Margaret Davis*, Mrs. Laura Lake Ihrie, Misses Cora Jahncke, Aline McKenzie, Elizabeth McFetridge, Vada Odom, Nan Pipes, Jane Riedel, Janet Wallace, Alma Wirth and Jane Rainey. —*New Orleans Times-Picayune*.

Dinner

GIVEN BY THE

Woman's National Democratic Club

IN HONOR OF THE

Women of the New Deal

WASHINGTON HOTEL

April 6, 1935

7:30 p. m.

Mrs. Roosevelt
will be glad to receive
Mrs Haworth
on Friday afternoon
April the fifth
from four to five o'clock.

Program

Presiding

MRS. EDWARD B. MEIGS
President of the Woman's National Democratic Club

Speakers

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

MRS. GEORGE BASS

MISS MARY DEWSON

MRS. BLAIR BANISTER

MRS. BENTON MCMILLIN

MRS. JEWELL SWOFFORD

MISS KATHERINE LENROOT

Guests of Honor

The Secretary of Labor ..... FRANCES PERKINS
The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury ..... JOSEPHINE ROCHE
Director of the Mint ..... GOV. NELLIE TAYLOR ROSS
Assistant Treasurer of the U. S. ..... MARION BANISTER
Commissioner of Civil Service ..... LUCILLE FOSTER MCMILLIN
Chairman of U. S. Compensation Commission .. JEWELL SWOFFORD
Chief of Children's Bureau ..... KATHERINE LENROOT
Minister to Denmark ..... RUTH BRYAN OWEN
Chairman Advisory Committee ..... MARY DEWSON
Chairman, Women's Division Democratic National Committee ..... CAROLYN WOLFE

MISS STELLA AKIN
HON. CARRICK BUCK
MRS. GEORGE W. BASS
JUDGE FAY BENTLEY
MISS KATHERINE C. BLACKBURN
MISS SOPHRONISBA BRECKENRIDGE
MRS. THORNTON LEE BROWN
HON. HATTIE W. CARAWAY
MISS JO COFFIN
MISS JOANNA COLCORD
MISS BERTHA DELIN
MRS. HELEN C. DONAHUE
MRS. CHARLES L. DONOHOE
MRS. ELIZABETH B. K. DOOLEY
MISS HARRIET ELLIOTT
MRS. META FAY
MRS. JUNE FICKEL
MRS. ANTOINETTE FUNK
MRS. JESSIE M. GARDNER
MISS MABEL GITTINGER
HON. ISABELLA GREENWAY
MRS. STANLEY V. HODGE
MRS. LUCY HOWORTH
MRS. PATTIE R. JACOBS
HON. VIRGINIA E. JENCKES
MRS. J. H. JENNINGS
MRS. PALMER JERMAN
MISS MARY LADAME
MRS. R. F. LINDSAY
MISS RUTH LOCKETT
MRS. A. J. MCGUIRE
MRS. W. S. MCQUILKIN
HON. MARY T. NORTON
HON. CAROLINE O'DAY
MRS. THOMAS O'BERRY
MRS. ANNA DICKIE OLESEN
MRS. PHOEBE F. OMLIE
MISS ISABELLE A. O'NEILL
MRS. MARIE A. PROCTOR
MRS. BERNICE S. PYKE
MISS SUSAN REBHAN
MRS. CARROLL L. STEWART
MISS HARRIET ROOT
MISS MARY H. WARD
MRS. FANNIE DIXON WELCH
MRS. JEAN S. WHITTEMORE
MRS. ELLEN S. WOODWARD
MRS. NEILL WRIGHT
JUDGE ANNABEL MATTHEWS
MISS MARY ANDERSON
DR. LOUISE STANLEY

Mrs. Roosevelt
will be glad to receive
Mrs Haworth
on Friday afternoon
April the fifth
from four to five o'clock

Under The Ding Dong Domes

BY JACK HANCOCK

May 1, 1935

Jackson Daily News

The Legislature loses one mighty good member this time . . . Mrs. Lucy Howorth won't run for re-election . . .

ESDAY, APRIL 30, 1935

MRS. HOWORTH WITHDRAWS IN SOLON'S RACE

Jackson Daily News

Hinds County Representative Is Not Candidate For Re-election

Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth, member of the federal Board of Veterans' Appeals, will not be a candidate for re-election as member of the House of Representatives from Hinds county, she announced today in a statement here.

For the past several months Mrs. Howorth has been in Washington, where, as the only woman member of the appeal board, she has been helping to study appeals of veterans from adverse rulings of state committes.

Her statement today said:

"It is now apparent that my duties as a member of the Board of Veterans Appeals will continue for sometime and therefore, it is not possible for me to be a candidate for renomination for representative. I am making this statement so that my friends will understand that I am not a candidate. I am grateful for the honor you have done me and for the continued confidence and good will shown me."

MRS. HOWORTH NOT FOR RE-ELECTION

Clarion Ledger May 1, 1935

Legislator From Hinds County Will Not Be Candidate For Post

Stating that her duties as a member of the Board of Veterans Appeals would likely continue for some time, Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth yesterday announced she would not be a candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives of the state legislature from Hinds county.

Mrs. Howorth has been in Washington for the past several months as a member of the Board of Veterans Appeals, studying appeals of veterans from rulings of state committees.

Her statement follows:

To the Democratic Voters of Hinds County:

It is now apparent that my duties as a member of the Board of Veterans Appeals will continue for sometime and therefore it is not possible for me to be a candidate for renomination for Representative. I am making this statement so that my friends will understand that I am not a candidate. I am grateful for the honor you have done me and for the continued confidence and good will shown me.

Respectfully yours,

LUCY SOMERVILLE HOWORTH.

Madame Chairman

5/2/41

by Suzanne

JUDGE LUCY S. HOWORTH, of the Board of Veterans Appeals, who is past president of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Washington, will leave May 16 to visit at her home in Jackson, Miss., and to address the annual convention of the Mississippi Business and Professional Women's Clubs, which will be held May 23 and 24.

The local club has issued invitations for a tea and musicale for new members, to be held May 7 at the Silver Bowl. The plan of informal Wednesday afternoon teas at the Silver Bowl for members who want to drop in informally to sew and knit, or just to talk, has proved popular with a growing number taking advantage of it. Dr. Florence Armstrong is the club president.

SUNDAY SUPPER—

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STORY LEAGUE—The

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Brooklyn Sept 1942

Joe Howorth is fishing for a week at Seaside Park, New Jersey, with Captain George P. Dame, his marine captain during the World War. Captain Dame has many times invited Joe to visit him, but always there was a reason why he couldn't get away, but this year he decided to spend a short vacation with the man he served under so many years ago. Joe says that he was a private during the war and did get to be a sergeant but everyone knows that Joe couldn't be just a plain soldier. If he had been, it is a sure thing that his commanding officer wouldn't have kept up with him for 22 years, as Captain Dame has done.

Mrs. Joe Howorth and Mrs. Ellen Woodward, who incidentally had to assume the duties of the entire Social Security Board last week, since the other two members were out of town, will attend the regional conference of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs to be held in Bristol, Tenn. August 30 to September 2. Judge Lucy Howorth is scheduled to make the keynote address and Mrs. Woodward will make the principal address on Sunday. Mrs. Woodward will return to Washington and Mrs. Howorth will go to Montreat to be with her mother for a few days.

Women Of New Deal Banquet In Washington

Jackson Women Attend New Deal Banquet; Mesdames Howorth and Woodward

The Women of the New Deal entertained with a banquet in Washington last Saturday, in the Hall of the Nations, and speakers for the occasion were the leading Democratic women in Washington. The principal address was made by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who said that "a sound objective was to provide every working man's family with a comfortable well-planned home and to eliminate slum districts."

Mrs. Lucy Sommerville Howorth, member of the Veterans' Board of Review, and Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, director of Women's Work of the ERA, both women appointees of the Democratic administration, were seated at the speaker's table.

Mrs. Edward B. Meigs, president of the National Democratic Club of Washington, presided at the meeting and introduced the speakers who were:

The Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins; the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Josephine Roche; Director of the Mint, Gov. Nellie Taylor Ross; Assistant Treasurer of the U. S., Marion Banister; Commissioner of Civil Service, Lucille Foster McMillin; Chairman of U. S. Compensation Commission, Jewell Swofford; Chief of Children's Bureau, Katherine Lenroot; Minister to Denmark, Ruth Bryan Owen; chairman Advisory Committee, Mary Dewson; Chairman, Women's Division Democratic National Committee, Caroiyn Wolfe.

Mrs. Lucille Foster McMillin's home is in Tennessee. Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen sent her message to the gathering via radio. Mrs. Jewell Swofford resides in Kansas City, Missouri.

Honor guests of the Democratic Party, and Women of the New Deal beside the speakers were:

Miss Stella Akin, Hon. Carrick Buck, Mrs. George W. Bass, Judge Fay Bentley, Miss Katherine C. Blackburn, Mrs. Thornton Lee Brown, Miss Sophronisba Breckenridge, Hon. Hattie W. Caraway, Miss Jo Coffin.

Miss Joanna Colcord, Miss Bertha Delin, Mrs. Helen C. Donahue, Mrs. Charles L. Dobonhoe, Mrs. Elizabeth B. K. Dooley, Miss Harriet Elliott, Mrs. Meta Fay, Mrs. June Fickel.

Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Mrs. Jessie M. Gardner, Miss Mabel Gittinger, Hon. Isabella Greenway, Mrs. Stanley V. Hodge.

Mrs. Lucy Sommerville Howorth, Mrs. Pattie R. Jacobs, Hon. Virginia E. Jenckes, Mrs. J. H. Jennings, Mrs. Palmer Jerman, Miss Mae J. LaDame, Mrs. R. F. Lindsay, Miss Ruth Lockett.

Mrs. A. J. McGuire, Mrs. W. S. McQuilkin, Hon. Mary T. Norton, Hon. Caroline O'Day, Mrs. Thomas O'Berry, Mrs. Anna Dickie Olesen, Mrs. Phoebe F. Omlie, of Memphis, aviatrix; Miss Isabelle A. O'Neill, Mrs. Marie A. Proctor, Mrs. Bernice S. Pyle, Miss Susan Rebman, Mrs. Carroll L. Stewart, Miss Harriet Root, Miss Mary H. Ward, Mrs. Fannie Dixon Welch, Mrs. Jean S. Whittemore.

Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, Mrs. Nelli Wright, Judge Annabel Matthews, Miss Mary Anderson, Dr. Louise Stanley.

Jackson Daily News Apr. 11-1935

Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth

Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth (Joseph M.), who is a member of the Veterans' Review Board, was one of the honored guests at the recent banquet given in Washington for Women of the New Deal. All of the most important women of the Democratic party were present, and talks were made by America's first cabinet member, first Ambassador, first Director of the Mint, first Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and other American women who have become leaders in the political world. Before going to Washington, Mrs. Howorth was a member of the state legislature from Hinds county and was active in the practice of law with Mr. Howorth.

SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1935

Many Notables Supporting Confederacy Daughters' Party

Senators and Representatives Listed as Patrons for Card Event Sponsored by Washington Division for Next Wednesday.

The card party to be given by the District of Columbia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, at the Shoreham Hotel next Wednesday at 8 o'clock, is being enthusiastically supported.

The list of patronesses includes Mrs. Carroll Stewart, former first vice-president general of the U. D. C., and former State president of California; Mrs. Thomas L. Loy, former State historian, of California; Mrs. Fred H. Mitchell, former State historian, of West Virginia; Mrs. D. A. McDougal, former state parliamentarian of Oklahoma, Mrs. Stuart Walker, Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth, and the past division presidents of the District of Columbia division, Mrs. Archibald Young, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. Rose Mulcare, Mrs. Maude Howell Smith, Mrs. Albion Tuck, Mrs. George L. Fleming, Mrs. Fred Vollaud, and Mrs. Sam M. [illegible]

Other patronesses and patrons are Senator Morris Sheppard, Senator Matthew M. Neely, Senator John H. Bankhead, Senator Harry Flood Byrd, Senator Hugo L. Black, Senator Tom Connally, Senator Kenneth McKellar, Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, Representative Jennings Randolph, Representative Sam Hobbs, Representative Sam Rayburn, Commander E. M. Bidwell, Maj. and Mrs. William A. [illegible], Dr. and Mrs. William [illegible] Fewkbury.

Tables have been reserved by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Allen, Dr. and Mrs. [illegible]

Thomas Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Dennett Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Fielding Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Myers, Mr. Thomas Slator Settle, Mr. George P. Grove, Mr. I. C. Sherman, Mrs. Julia Vletch Thomas, Mrs. Hilda Meister Wiggin, Mrs. Jane E. MacDonald, Mrs. C. S. Schwarzhorn, Mrs. Ann Sloan, Mrs. Alexander M. Bull, Miss [illegible], Miss Marion Smith, Mrs. Alexander and others.

Written Mrs Arc 1915

April 1915.

Jackson Daily News April 1915 Editor N. O. Johnson

CHILD LABOR IN MISSISSIPPI

(By Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville.)

The very words—Child Labor—seem to typify all the evils of modern commercialism. It is a strange instance of perversion that the blessing of inventive genius should have brought about this condition by making wonderful machines which can be run by little children.

Dr. George Adam Smith says that one of the moral questions upon which the fate of a civilization is decided is this: "Is childhood sheltered and its innocence protected?" Child labor is an industrial crime which is bound to react upon our civilization.

Mississippi, being a rural and agricultural state, child labor has not assumed in it the proportions which it has in some states, but the same problems are presented, the same arguments advanced, and the same dangers are to be met. The first child labor law in Mississippi was passed in 1908. It permitted children of twelve years to be worked ten hours a day and fifty-eight hours a week. Previous to the legislature of 1912, with a view to securing a better law, an investigation was made by Mr. Hines, agent of the National Child Labor Committee. At the time of this investigation the larger mills were closed and Mr. Hines visited only the smaller and medium sized mills. The following account of his work is taken from the report of Dr. A. J. McKelway, secretary for the Southern States of the National Child Labor Committee: "At Laurel, Mr. Hines counted nineteen children under twelve, nine of whom were between eight and eleven. The age of one of these children was exactly ascertained; he was born on January 17, 1908. The Delta Cotton Mills at McComb, Mississippi, were working 66 hours a week, children putting in the same time as adults, and the Magnolia Mills were working 63 hours, the children apparently putting in full time. The photographs of the Yazoo Yarn Mills tell a pathetic story. Many children under twelve were found at the Winona Mills, which run 64 hours a week, giving the children an hour off each day as prescribed by law. There is no public school here; but a private school, charging a dollar a month for pupils, had ten children attending, ranging from six to ten years of age. Where were the others? At West Point all the children said they were over twelve years of age. At the Stone Cotton Mills, at Starkville, only one boy was found apparently under twelve. The mill has only 30 hands, but seems to be trying to observe the law. And the Tombigbee Mills at Columbus were employing only two children evidently under twelve years of age. At the Tupelo Mills, Mr. Hines found among the children under twelve years of age, one child of seven and two of nine, whose ages were taken from

The legislature of 1912 made a distinction between the boys and girls, permitting the employment of boys of twelve but forbidding the employment of girls under fourteen. This legislature also took an advance step in fixing the eight-hour day up to the age of sixteen for boys and eighteen for girls. The legislature of 1914 retrogated in both ages of children and hours of work, but provided for a factory inspector. The law as it now stands allows boys of twelve and girls of fourteen to be worked in cotton and knitting mills for eight hours a day. Boys of fourteen and girls of sixteen may be worked ten hours a day. It is understood that the present law is the result of a compromise between the manufacturing interests of Mississippi Child Labor Committee. The committee thought it best to make concessions in order to secure the factory inspector. The compromise came near sharing the fate which such things usually meet, the manufacturers got their part of it passed first and the factory inspector bill appeared to be in doubt. Members of the legislature and women's organizations took the matter up to Governor Brewer, urging him not to sign one bill until the other was passed. The governor responded to this appeal, thereby helping to secure the inspector law. Mrs. C. H. Alexander, of Jackson, as the representative of the State Central Committee of women's organizations, expressed her dissent from this compromise agreement. Her view is that the violations of the law were not such as to warrant lowering the standard in order to secure inspection. Her view is supported by many women. Mr. David McDowell, of Jackson, was appointed factory inspector and began his work on the first of May.

The business of shucking and canning oysters and picking shrimp on the gulf coast has developed another child employing industry and new features of the child labor evil. As the result of investigations in February and March, 1911, Mr. Hine made the following report: "By actual count of children at work, I found 135 boys and girls whom I judged to be from three to eleven years of age; and at least half of the canneries were working either a small crew or none at all on the days I visited them." The shrimp packing is especially harmful; the Bureau of Chemistry makes the following statement: "It is recognized by packers that shrimp contain some corrosive substance which greatly interferes with their handling and preservation. It attacks the workmen's [illegible] causing the skin to peel off [illegible] through the [illegible] This in which [illegible] are [illegible]

the law to include canneries. Representatives of the national committee who visited the gulf coast in the fall of 1913 reported violations of the law; children under the age limit were worked over hours. It is to be hoped that the state factory inspector will give special attention to this phase of the subject.

Give your support or influence to the Palmer child labor bill; the object of the bill is to secure a national child labor law.

Allied to the child labor problem is the question of compulsory education. If the children are to be properly developed they must be kept out of factories and off the streets and compelled to go to school. The Christian women of Mississippi should begin to think of compulsory education as a part of the child labor problem, and as a question which will surely be before our people for serious consideration in the near future.

DR. ANNA H. SHAW AT GRAND THEATER

A vast throng filled the Grand theatre Saturday evening to hear the distinguished leader of the cause of woman suffrage, Dr. Anna H. Shaw.

At 8:10 Dr. Shaw appeared on the stage with Mrs. Robert Somerville, Mrs. G. C. Council and Rev. J. Tillerry Lewis, and was given tremendous applause.

After music by the orchestra the entire audience sang America, standing, while a large American flag was in plain view furnishing the background for the stage decorations.

Then Dr. Lewis invoked God's blessing in an eloquent prayer.

In the absence of Judge E. N. Thomas, Mrs. Robert Somerville introduced Dr. Shaw in a beautiful, thoughtful presentation speech.

Dr. Shaw, who admitted that she recently celebrated her seventieth birthday, spoke for one and a half hours and presented the rights of the women to equal consideration with men in battles of life and in politics, in a most convincing way.

Her voice was clear and enunciation distinct; her thoughts were profound and her English perfect; her illustrations pointed and convicting. True eloquence, brilliant wit, biting sarcasm and a resistless pathos were all at the command of this unusual woman, who held a great audience of strong men and women imprisoned for a full hour and a half under the spell of her intellectual power.

It was hard to listen to Dr. Anna Shaw, who grows more forceful with her increasing years, and not feel that the demand of women for the ballot is not a demand for justice for the female sex of the world.

Rev. Phillip Davidson in a few words paid a beautiful tribute to Dr. Shaw and her great work. And then the great meeting adjourned after the audience had sung the doxology.

COMMITTEE REPORT ON CHILD LEGISLATION.

The following report of the Committee to formulate plans for united work on child legislation was adopted unanimously at the meeting of representatives from the legislative committees of official boards of the following associations: United Daughters of Confederacy, Mississippi division, full membership of legislative committee; Daughters of American revolution, chairman of child welfare committee; W. C. T. U. corresponding secretary for Mississippi; Association for Finding Homes for the Homeless Children, associate manager for Mississippi; Mississippi Juvenile Reformatory Association, head of the children's bureau of the Department of Labor:

"The committee to formulate plans for work recommends the following action by this body:

1st. "That since the present committee on child labor laws and the Mississippi Juvenile Reformatory Association have been working very efficiently, this meeting indorses this work in the past and their plans for the future, and we stand subject to the call of these bodies and pledge them our assistance.

2nd. "That women's organizations and other organizations of the State having women as members be requested to appoint two representatives from each, to act as members of a joint central committee which shall have for its object the securing of legislation as per the following program: Improved child labor laws, a school for the instruction of juvenile offenders of the law, compulsory education, making women eligible as county and state superintendents of education, on the school boards and on the boards of trustees of the eleemosynary institutions of the state.

3rd. "That each organization appointing members of this central committee be asked for not less than $50.00 to be paid not later than December 1st, 1913, to be used about this work, and that they be requested to appoint said members at the earliest possible date.

4th. "That Mrs. Henderson be authorized and requested to furnish each of said organizations with a copy of this report."

April 1913

Sun Ref Sheet

Commercial Appeal

Sent by Polly Gordon
Mrs. A. R. Reed

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"The committee to formulate plans for work recommends the following action by this body:

1st. "That since the present committee on child labor laws and the Mississippi Juvenile Reformatory Association have been working very efficiently, this meeting indorses this work in the past and their plans for the future, and we stand subject to the call of these bodies and pledge them our assistance.

2nd. "That woman's organizations and other organizations of the State having women as members be requested to appoint two representatives from each, to act as members of a joint central committee which shall have for its object the securing of legislation as per the following program: Improved child labor laws, a school for the instruction of juvenile offenders of the law, compulsory education, making women eligible as county and state superintendents of education, on the school boards and on the boards of trustees of the eleemosynary institutions of the state.

3rd. "That each organization appointing members of this central committee be asked for not less than $50.00 to be paid not later than December 1st, 1913, to be used about this work, and that they be requested to appoint said members at the earliest possible date.

4th. "That Mrs. Henderson be authorized and requested to furnish each of said organizations with a copy of this report."

Old - April 1936 - See Sheet - Child legislation

MRS. SOMERVILLE WITHDRAWS FROM LEGISLATIVE RACE

In announcing for Representtaive from Washington County, my position was made plain as willing to serve without ambition or eagerness. It was stated that I would not announce if others had done so, believing that political strife should be reduced to a minimum.

Men and women of influence in various parts of the state had urged that I return to the Legislature, and it appeared to me possible that I might help to secure the assistance outside the County, which will be essential.

A few days ago notice was given of a personal fight on me in this connection, and I was invited, as the price of peace, to be party to a plain violation of law.

Herein is food for thought: If misfortune has not washed away the spirit of political strife and hatred it is indeed to be lamented.

Under such conditions persons will be chosen for office and positions of trust, not because of their fitness, but for purely partisan reasons, and the time of need finds a divided people defenseless.

Duties and obligations resting upon me, make it improper for me to devote myself to a personal political campaign at this time, and I decline to do so, regretting to disappoint those who are interested in my candidacy.

I withdraw, while there is still time for others to announce, if they wish to do so.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE.

FRIDAY DECEMBER 24, 1937

[illegible] has received notice from Hon. John J. Parker, of Ch[illegible] chairman of the Section of Judicial Administration of the American Bar Association, to the effect that he is appointing Mr. Somerville as advisory and consulting member from Mississippi to the Committee to Suggest Improvements in the Law of Evidence. This appointment is a distinct honor.

A50-v12-1

Sent by Polly Graham
Mrs. R. R. Babcock

June 8-1935

Summer Session Opens at College

Formal opening exercises for the summer session at the Delta State Teachers College were conducted yesterday morning in the Broom Memorial Auditorium. The students were welcomed to Cleveland by Mayor W. W. Simmons, who pledged hearty cooperation from the city to make a successful term.

Other addresses were made by Mrs. Jim Broom, widow of the first president of the Delta State Teachers College, Dr. E. E. McCarty, new faculty director of a curriculum research laboratory, and Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, who presented a volume, "Inevitable War" by Lieut.-Col. Richard Stockton, to the college library, on behalf of the American Legion Auxiliary, and George Armstrong, Jackson, member of the state department of education.

Mrs. Ivy G. Hill, postmistress, and Mrs. Audley W. Shands were also presented to the student body.

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Subscribe For The Enterprise

A Law—Or What Have You?

Bamberger 1934

The May-Roberts Act puts over on the people of Mississippi the neatest political trick of a decade.

Two things have been generally understood and believed to be true, namely, that the May-Roberts Act is to be submitted to a direct vote of the people on July 10; that the May-Roberts Act would become law and be in effect only when, and if, approved by vote of the people on July 10th.

It has been taken for granted that the ballots used on July 10 would have, as the proposition to be voted upon, "For or against the May-Roberts Act."

Wrong every time.

The section of the act ordering the election July 10, says, "Upon the ballots used at such election shall be printed the words, "For the sale of alcoholic beverages in the county," and "against the sale of alcoholic beverages in the county," also, "For state wide prohibition" and "Against state wide prohibition."

The closing section of the act says, "This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage." Sec. 3 of the Act says, "The liquor commission created by this act shall not advertise for bids nor create any expense relating to the purchase of alcoholic beverages or renting of warehouses until after the election provided for in Sec. 11 of this act."

Section 11, ordering the election says, "If a majority of the qualified electors in the state voting on said proposition, vote for state wide prohibition, the Governor shall issue his proclamation declaring this act (May-Roberts) no longer in effect in the state."

Thus the May-Roberts act is law, in force and effect, otherwise how could the Governor proclaim it no longer in effect?

However the actual operation of the law is delayed until after the election on July 10th.

The May-Roberts act may be repealed, that is proclaimed to be no longer in effect if there is a majority vote for state wide prohibition on July 10.

Here is a new thing under the sun, a law yet not a law, and the repeal of a law by a vote on another proposition and no direct vote on the May-Roberts act.

It should be remembered that the Mississippi State Constitution does not provide for or recognize either the making of a law or the repeal of law by a vote of the people, so what have you?

You have a delusion and a snare. A pretense of giving the people a direct vote on a bill which is already a law.

A law to be proclaimed no longer in effect if a certain result shows in the election on July 10.

An election issue confused which is neither fair nor honest.

It would clarify the situation to some extent if those who proclaim the prohibition law a failure would assure a waiting public that they never, in any way, countenanced, aided or abetted any violation of the prohibition law.

As far as I am personally concerned prohibition has been a perfect success. I have been able to attend to all my affairs, to travel, come and go, without having liquor thrust upon me. To the best of my knowledge and belief I have stood for and aided law enforcement. I shall vote for state wide prohibition on July 10 and hope a majority of the voters of the state will also vote for state wide prohibition.

Nellie N. Somerville.

BOLIVAR COUNTY DRYS ORGANIZE

On Wednesday afternoon representative drys from Cleveland, Rosedale, Shelby, Boyle, Skene, and Shaw held an interesting and very satisfactory meeting in the court house, at which plans were laid to extend the organization and a statement issued to the public, the full statement appearing elsewhere in our columns.

R. E. Davis was elected chairman of the meeting, and Mrs. Geo. B. Taylor was elected secretary. The assembly voted to call the permanent organization which was formed later in the meeting the "Bolivar County Drys." Precinct meetings are to be arranged, and a second general meeting will be held in the court house here on Thursday evening, July 21st, at eight o'clock.

Endorsement of the dry movement by the Cottage Prayer Meeting of Cleveland was mentioned by the chairman, and a letter from Mr. Nelson H. Rector read to the assembly. Among those who spoke in the general discussion were: Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, Rev. Melville Johnson, Dr. I. D. Eavenson, all of Cleveland; Rev. Stanley Rogers, of Rosedale. A keen interest was manifested in all the details of the meeting, and absolute harmony prevailed.

The meeting did not attempt either to suggest or bind members as to the matter of voting for the various candidates or parties, but confined itself to the discussion and promulgation of dry information and the arousing of latent dry sentiment.

The general public is invited to attend the next meeting, at which a set program will be presented.

Farewell Banquet

D.C.W.S.

Friday, May 24th, 1912.

Autographs.

Emma Coulter.

Schwandoewenstein

Comtesse von Wertheim

Grendenberg. —

Margaret Marie Fore.

Elizabeth Danelson

Lois Amy

Augusta [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Lizzy Bonneville

Washington Post
May 9, 1935

White House Fetes Wives Of Cabinet

First Lady Also Hostess for Luncheon Before Leaving City.

Mrs. Garner Is Among Numerous Guests at the Mansion.

By Evelyn Peyton Gordon.

Mrs. Roosevelt received the ladies of the Cabinet yesterday at noon at the White House and later in the afternoon entertained a large group, including the Cabinet ladies, at luncheon. Still later in the afternoon the First Lady left Washington for a week's absence during which time she will be "off the record."

The luncheon table yesterday in the State dining room was gay with a centerpiece of bright red tulips, red and white snapdragons, spiraea and maidenhair fern. The guests included Mrs. John Nance Garner, wife of the Vice President; Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the Secretary of State; Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, jr., wife of the Secretary of Treasury; Mrs. George H. Dern, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. Homer S. Cummings, wife of the Attorney General; Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Harold L. Ickes, wife of the Secretary of the Interior; Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture; Mrs. Daniel C. Roper, wife of the Secretary of Commerce, and Miss Frances Perkins, the Secretary of Labor.

There were several wives of United States Senators present including Mrs. Augustine Lonergan, Mrs. Louis Murphy, Mrs. James P. Pope, Mrs. Frederick Van Nuys and Mrs. Carl A. Hatch, and a number of wives of Representatives, including Mrs. Charles A. Eaton, Mrs. Thomas A. Jenkins, Mrs. James M. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. William V. Gregory, Mrs. U. S. Guyer, Mrs. Jed Johnson, Mrs. Malcolm Tarver, Mrs. J. Bayard Clark, Mrs. Wall Doxey, Mrs. Numa F. Montet, Mrs. Ben Cravens and Mrs. Finly H. Grey.

Among the other guests were Mrs. Anne Archbold, Miss Dorothy Bellanca, Mrs. Philip M. Benton, Miss Katherine C. Blackburn, Mrs. Frank S. Bright, Mrs. Thornton Le Brown, Mrs. Ebert K. Burlew, Mrs. Charles A. Cannon, Miss Edith Christenson, Miss Jo Coffin, Mrs. David R. Coker, Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, Mrs. J. Harry Covington, Mrs. Charles W. Eliot 2d, Miss Gertrude Ely, Mrs. James D. Francis, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Miss Doris Gibson, Mrs. Horatio B. Hackett, Mrs. Walter Hansen, Mrs. Henry I. Harriman, Mrs. Stanley V. Hodge, Mrs. Lucy S. Howorth, Mrs. Henry T. Hunt, Mrs. John Ihlder, Mrs. L. H. Jennings and Mrs. Palmer Jerman.

Also Mrs. Kenyon Joyce, Mrs. C. K. Leith, Mrs. Robert L. Lund, Mrs. John McFarland, Mrs. James S. Montgomery, Mrs. Anna Dickie Olesen, Miss Phoebe Omlie, Mrs. R. S. Rauch, Miss Edna Reger, Mrs. Roger Shepard, Mrs. Carroll L. Stewart, Mrs. R. Douglas Stuart, Mrs. W. J. Vereen, Miss Sarah Wambaugh, Mrs. Sidney Westover, Miss Sue White, Mrs. Irving C. Whitehead, Mrs. Luke Wilson, Mrs. William P. Witherow, Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, Miss Marguerite LeHand, Mrs. Louis McH. Howe, Mrs. Malvina T. Scheider and Mrs. James M. Helm.

Mississippians At Luncheon of Mrs. Roosevelt

Mesdames Lucy Howorth And Ellen Woodward Attend Large Affair

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Special)—Two charming and accomplished Mississippi women, Mrs. Lucy Howorth and Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, were among a long list of distinguished guests at a luncheon tendered by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, at the White House, with wives of the member of the President's cabinet in attendance.

Mrs. Howorth is a member of the appeal board of the United Veterans Administration, and Mrs. Woodward is in charge of women's work for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Wives of the cabinet members were received by Mrs. Roosevelt earlier in the day, and the luncheon took place later in the afternoon. Wives of a number of senators and representatives in congress were also in attendance. Among the former was Mrs. John Nance Garner, wife of the vice president.

The luncheon table in the state dining room was beautifully decorated with a centerpiece of bright red tulips, red and white snapdragons, spiraea and maidenhair fern.

In addition to the wives of the cabinet members, senators and representatives, the guest list included nearly a hundred of Washington's most outstanding social registerites and women officials of the federal and local governments.

Jackson Daily News
May 14-1935

1935

Parent-Teachers Meet

The regular April meeting of the Parent-Teachers Association was held Tuesday afternoon with the capable president, Mrs. W. J. Parks, presiding.

The meeting proved to be one of the most interesting of the entire year, the feature of the program being an excellent informative talk by Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville. Mrs. Somerville is not only a gifted speaker but she is a real thinker and does. The subject of her address was the "Proposed Child Labor Amendment."

During the business session, Mrs. Parks appointed the following nominating committee: Mrs. Williford, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Myers.

DR. ANNA H. SHAW AT GRAND THEATER

A vast throng filled the Grand theatre Saturday evening to hear the distinguished leader of the cause of woman suffrage, Dr. Anna H. Shaw.

At 8:30 Dr. Shaw appeared on the stage with Mrs. Robert Somerville, Mrs. G. G. Council and Rev. J. Tillerry Lewis, and was given tremendous applause.

After music by the orchestra the entire audience sang America, standing, while a large American flag was in plain view furnishing the background for the stage decorations.

Then Dr. Lewis invoked God's blessing in an eloquent prayer.

In the absence of Judge E. N. Thomas, Mrs. Robert Somerville introduced Dr. Shaw in a beautiful, thoughtful presentation speech.

Dr. Shaw, who admitted that she recently celebrated her seventieth birthday, spoke for one and a half hours and presented the rights of the women to equal consideration with men in battles of life and in politics, in a most convincing way.

Her voice was clear and pronunciation distinct; her thoughts were profound and her English pastoral; her illustrations pointed and convicting. True eloquence, brilliant wit, biting sarcasm and a resistless pathos were all at the command of this unusual woman, who held a great audience of strong men and women imprisoned for a full hour and a half under the spell of her intellectual power.

It was hard to listen to Dr. Anna Shaw, who grows more forceful with her increasing years, and not feel that the demand of women for the ballot is but a demand for justice for the female sex of the world.

Rev. Phillip Davidson in a few words paid a beautiful tribute to Dr. Shaw and her great work. And the great meeting adjourned as the audience had sung the doxology.

1910

A group from Ed Vet Adm are taking Gov & Mrs Pollard to this - & will be at that table

Stanley Reed Will Be Guest At Bar Dinner

Federal Association Will Hold Annual Reception Thursday.

The Federal Bar Association will have as its guest of honor the Solicitor General of the United States, Mr. Stanley Reed, at the fifteenth annual reception and dinner at the Mayflower Thursday.

The principal address, in addition to that by Mr. Reed, will be made by the Minister of the Union of South Africa, Mr. Ralph William Close. Mr. Ralph Cornell, president of the bar association, will preside, and Mr. Justin Miller, chairman of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee on Crime, will act as toastmaster. Music will be furnished by the Marine Band Orchestra.

Other bar associations to be represented at the dinner include the District of Columbia Association, the Patent Law Association and the American Law Institute. Reservations are being made through Keith E. Moyer, secretary of the Federal Bar Association, Earle Building.

Among guests who will be present are Postmaster General James A. Farley, the Secretary of War and Mrs. George H. Dern, the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, the Minister of the Irish Free State, Mr. Michael MacWhite, Senator and Mrs. Pat MacCarran Representative Hatton W. Summers, Representative Robert Ramspeck, the Chief Justice of the District of Columbia Supreme Court and Mrs. Alfred A. Wheat, and the president of the District of Columbia Bar Association and Mrs. H. Winship Wheatley.

The committee on arrangements is composed of Mr. William R. Vallance, chairman; Mr. Justin Miller, Mr. Robert H. Jackson, Mr. William A. Roberts, Mr. Addison T. Smith, Mr. Keith E. Moyer, secretary; Mr. Fenton W. Booth, Mr. William J. Graham, Representative Morgan G. Sanders, Mr. Clyde B. Aitchison, Mr. Frank J. Wideman, Mr. Harold M. Stephens, Mr. George C. Sweeney, Mr. Sanford Bates, Mr. Paul [illegible] Spearman, Mr. Karl A. Crowley, Mr. Horace Russell, Mr. James [illegible] Murdock, Mr. South Trimble, Jr., Mr. Albert E. Reitzel, Mr. Jade Levin, Col. Hugh C. Smith, Mr. Frederick S. Moiss, Mr. E. Barrett Prettyman, Mr. Elwyn C. Babcock, Mr. John T. Vance, Mr. Clifford G. Beckham, Mr. John G. Will, Mr. O. P. M. Brown, Mr. John C. Fischer, Mr. Heber H. Rice, Mr. William N. Morell, Mr. Harold E. Jacobson, Mr. H. Milton Colvin, Mr. Ellyne E. Strickland and Mr. Richard Whiteley.

AMUSING CONTRASTS in clothes, the combination of summer time entertaining and winter weather has brought forth. Most of the lovely ladies have swathed themselves in warm coats, with furs enjoying a renewed vogue. But to the pretty young things from the Veterans Bureau, who were helping out at the White House garden party for the veterans, a garden party obviously demanded garden party frocks. They shivered in organdie, or muslin or chiffon, ruined silver slippers or dainty light-colored shoes on damp grass—and finally most of them had to ward off sudden showers with strictly utilitarian top coats.

Georgetown's annual garden pilgrimage, held Thursday and yesterday, suffered somewhat from the unseasonable weather, too, but not even rain could keep visitors away from some of the loveliest gardens 'round about the Capital.

* * *

By JEAN ELIOT

UNDAUNTED BY THE FACT that winter has lingered persistently in the lap of spring, Washingtonians go gaily on giving garden parties, planning more garden parties.

One yesterday at the White House, with Mrs. Roosevelt hostess to the large group of women who hold executive positions in the Government departments. Another Thursday, with both the President and Mrs. Roosevelt receiving and with disabled war veterans as the honor guests. And still a third al fresco fete on the White House calendar last week, the picnic luncheon, which Mrs. Roosevelt and the Cabinet ladies gave for the ladies of the Senate.

* * *

SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1936

Our Sons And Daughters At The National Capital

BY OCTAVIA SYKES

The conference of the regional and state directors of the Women's Division of the WPA, which met at the Mayflower Hotel Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, attracted no end of attention. The exhibits from the various states were open to the public and there was a continuous stream of people flowing into the exhibit room.

Sixty-three women were here for the conference and presiding over them at their meetings was slender, stylish, redheaded Ellen Woodward of Jackson. In the fall of '33, Mrs Woodward assumed her present duties as assistant administrator to Harry Hopkins and head of the Women's Division of the Works Progress Administration. She now has over 448,000 women working under her. To look at her attractive, unlined face, seemingly free from every care, one can scarcely believe that this gentle southern lady is one of the most important women in our country today.

At the luncheon at the Mayflower Monday, the First Lady was the honor guest and speaker and was introduced by Mrs. Woodward. Mrs. Roosevelt wore a print frock of red, white, and black with black accessories while Mrs. Woodward was gowned in all black with a corsage of lilies of the valley.

Among those present at the luncheon were Major Fred Sullens, brilliant editor of the Jackson Daily News and his lovely daughter, Mrs. Scott Dickson, who was smartly gowned in black; Mrs. Blanche M. Ralston of Clarksdale, one of the five regional directors, who wore a blue and white print with blue accessories; Miss Ethel Payne, of Greenville, the state director, in blue; Mrs. Pat Harrison, wife of the senator from Mississippi, in a green and black print with black accessories; Mrs. John Rankin, wife of the representative from Tupelo, who wore a brown print with a large brown hat; Mrs. Wall Doxie, wife of the representative from Holly Springs, in green.

Mrs. Joe Howorth of Jackson, who is just recuperating from a streptococic infection of the throat, in blue georgette with a white ruffle around the throat; Mrs. J. O. Lamkin of Clarksdale and Mrs. Walter Sillers of Rosedale, both in blue; Mrs. George Allen, wife of the district commissioner formerly from Tupelo, in a navy blue suit and her matching straw hat trimmed with a cunning bunch of carrots; Mrs. Larry Fulton of Mississippi, in blue with

Mrs. Roosevelt

requests the pleasure of the company of

Mrs. Howorth

at luncheon

Wednesday, May the eighth

at one o'clock

Mrs. Howorth

Please send response to

The Chief of Protocol

The White House

at your earliest convenience

Notice to Those Interested in Canning

The Home Demonstration office is open every afternoon from three to five o'clock. We hope these hours will be convenient for any of you who want help in food preservation. We have a number of new bulletins, many of which are for distribution. If we do not have the recipe you particularly want we may be able to get it for you.

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H. D. Clubs Sponsor Cotton Dress Revue

On July 3rd, members of H. D. Clubs throughout the county will sponsor a Cotton Dress Revue.

The community shows have been held and ladies' dresses have been selected for the county contest.

In connection with the contest for women there will be a Kiddie Style Revue. The revue is not limited to children of Home Demonstration members. Any child in the county between the ages of 3-7 years, either one or more of the

PRESENTATION ADDRESS

By Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville — June 5th

We are here as representatves of the American Legion Auxiliary to present for the college library the book, "Inevitable War" by Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Stockton.

The purpose of the book, as stated by the author, is to give "in one volume a comprehensive story of the vital need of adequate National Defense."

We present this book because there are, in our country, aggressive groups and organizations, advocating total disarmament, the abolishing of all military establishment, and the elimination of all military instruction from schools. In brief, they demand the abandonment of all plans for national defense including, it would seem, the very thought of patriotism.

As part of this campaign there has been, and is, a fight on "Compulsory Military Training" so called. There is a special organization behind this line of work. Much publicity has been given to law suits brought by young men seeking to be exempted from military instruction after voluntarily enrolling at schools where such training is compulsory. In this way "compulsory military training" is brought before the public as an unfair and oppressive custom.

There is not actually in our country any such thing as compulsory military training, for the reason that there is not anywhere any law compelling any young man to go to any school which gives military training. Here at Delta State you have certain rules and customs, if a student finds himself opposed to some rules and customs to such a degree that he cannot submit, his remedy is to leave and go to another college. How foolish it would seem for such a student to appear before Judge Jackson and ask that the college be restrained from enforcing its own regulations.

Why, then, all the noise about compulsory military training?

There is a book, "Ye Shall Know the Truth," by Fred R. Marvin. On the title page the book is described as "An expose of movements and organizations conceived in and directed from foreign countries, working with and through international agencies seeking to destroy the army and navy of the United States, make ineffective the R. O. T. C. and all other defensive forces, scuttle every plan of preparedness and prevent military training in schools and colleges.

On page 50 of this book Mr. Marvin says: "The one thing sought by every radical movement, whether of the socialist or communist brand, is to destroy the sentiment of national loyalty and patriotism and as a step to that end the idea of calling patriotism a form of hate is a part."

Mr. Marvin further says the organized movement against military training is actually a movement against the teaching of loyalty and patriotism which is part of military training. He quotes a bulletin of the National Council for the Prevention of War on this subject as follows:

"All movements that succeed start in the schools. It is in the schools of the world that the peace movement will succeed or fail. If the old style militant nationalism continues to be taught, the arrogance, the hatred of past days, there is no hope. Hate is now being taught in the schools of every land and sometimes it is called patriotism."

I ask you, does that statement properly describe the teaching given in any American school? I never heard of such a thing. There being actually no such thing as compulsory military training, it is pertinent to inquire whether the real purpose is to fight the teaching of loyalty and patriotism as stated by Mr. Marvin.

The opponents of national defense set up the theory that military preparedness is the cause of war.

We will not undertake this morning to argue that proposition through the history of the world but the argument is short and all on one side as far as our country is concerned.

President Theodore Roosevelt in his message to Congress on December 3, 1906, said:

"Our people, during the 12 years before the war of 1812 refused to make any preparation whatever. They saved a million or two of dollars by so doing and in mere money paid a hundred fold for each million thus saved during the three years which followed."

Col. Charles Burton Robbins, prominent in the American Legion, in a public address reviewed the history of our country as to military preparedness. He expressed the opinion that there would have been no war in 1812 if the United States had been prepared. He said the Mexican War would have been over in six months if our country had been prepared and further that Santa Anna declared war because he considered his well trained troops infinitely superior to the raw levies of untrained troops which composed the army of the United States.

At the time of the Spanish War the regular army of the United States consisted of 25,000 men. In the Spanish War and in the World War months of training and preparation were required to put effective armies in the field.

The National Defense Act of 1920 was passed through the influence of military leaders to provide an adequate military establishment, but pacifist influence has prevented the appropriations to make it effective.

There has never existed in this country any genuine militarist spirit This of course has been due to conditions: first, there has never been any need of territorial expansion; second, the spirit of the forefathers and the spirit of our leaders has always been the spirit of courage but never the spirit of aggression or oppression. Besides those two conditions there is a third, under our form of government personal military glory has no appeal to our president.

The wars of the United States have not been caused by preparedness because there has been no preparedness. Why then all this pacifist propaganda? As one army man said — why not take it to Europe where it is needed?

Mr. Marvin says: "Pacifism is but a name given to one form of action to create world communism or socialism. The present movement in the United States, as can be proven by a mass of documentary citations, came from organizations that were opposed to the United States during the last war, and which did all they could, and in every way they could, to defeat the purposes of this country."

A recent publication, as quoted by Mr. Marvin, contains the following: "The whole pacifist-radical communist movement in America is foreign in its conception if not actually under foreign influence, direction and control."

An instance is the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, organized by Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence of London, England, and Frau Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary in 1915. In 1924 at a meeting in Washington of the National Society Daughters 1812, they reviewed the history of this International League and made charges in part as follows:

"That in addition to urging slacker's oaths, the socialist abolition of private privileges, an international strike of women against war service and in addition to participating in international congresses involving the rights of the United States to defend itself, the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom is conducting a nation-wide propaganda, as attested in its literature, against the national defense act."

Resolutions were passed calling upon all good, loyal, sincere, patriotic Americans to take a hand in exposing and combatting this and similar movements now securing altogether too much attention in this country.

We have a right to suspect that the real pacifist aim is to disarm our country and prepare the way for internal revolution.

Mrs. Becker, now president general of the National Society D. A. R., said: "National defense does not deal entirely with an army and a navy. I consider it deals also with the defense of our ideals, at least the defense of the ideals of our forefathers. They are, a belief in a divine being, the American home, property rights, self-government and the unqualified support of the constitution of the United States."

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We will not undertake this morning to argue that proposition through the history of the world but the argument is short and all on one side as far as our country is concerned.

President Theodore Roosevelt in his message to Congress on December 3, 1906, said:

"Our people, during the 12 years before the war of 1812 refused to make any preparation whatever. They saved a million or two of dollars by so doing and in mere money paid a hundred fold for each million thus saved during the three years which followed."

Col. Charles Burton Robbins, prominent in the American Legion, in a public address reviewed the history of our country as to military preparedness. He expressed the opinion that there would have been no war in 1812 if the United States had been prepared. He said the Mexican War would have been over in six months if our country had been prepared and further, that Santa Anna declared war because he considered his well trained troops infinitely superior to the raw levies of untrained troops which composed the army of the United States.

At the time of the Spanish War the regular army of the United States consisted of 25,000 men. In the Spanish War and in the World War months of training and preparation were required to put effective armies in the field.

The National Defense Act of 1920 was passed through the influence of military leaders to provide an adequate military establishment, but pacifist influence has prevented the appropriations to make it effective.

There has never existed in this country any genuine militarist spirit This of course has been due to conditions: first, there has never been any need of territorial expansion; second, the spirit of the forefathers and the spirit of our leaders has always been the spirit of courage but never the spirit of aggression or oppression. Besides those two conditions there is a third, under our form of government personal military glory has no appeal to our president.

The wars of the United States have not been caused by preparedness because there has been no preparedness. Why then all this pacifist propaganda? As one army man said — why not take it to Europe where it is needed?

Mr. Marvin says: "Pacifism is but a name given to one form of action to create world communism or socialism. The present movement in the United States, as can be proven by a mass of documentary citations, came from organizations that were opposed to the United States during the last war, and which did all they could, and in every way they could, to defeat the purposes of this country."

A recent publication, as quoted by Mr. Marvin, contains the following: "The whole pacifist-radical communist movement in America is foreign in its conception if not actually under foreign influence, direction and control."

An instance is the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, organized by Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence of London, England, and Frau Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary in 1915. In 1924 at a meeting in Washington of the National Society Daughters 1812, they reviewed the history of this International League and made charges in part as follows:

"That in addition to urging slacker's oaths, the socialist abolition of private privileges, an international strike of women against war service and in addition to participating in international congresses involving the rights of the United States to defend itself, the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom is conducting a nation-wide propaganda, as attested in its literature, against the national defense act."

Resolutions were passed calling upon all good, loyal, sincere, patriotic Americans to take a hand in exposing and combatting this and similar movements now securing altogether too much attention in this country.

We have a right to suspect that the real pacifist aim is to disarm our country and prepare the way for internal revolution.

Mrs. Becker, now president general of the National Society D. A. R., said: "National defense does not deal entirely with an army and a navy. I consider it deals also with the defense of our ideals, at least the defense of the ideals of our forefathers. They are, a belief in a divine being, the American home, property rights, self-government and the unqualified support of the constitution of the United States."

PRESENTA

By Mrs. Nellie

We are here as representatv the American Legion Auxiliar present for the college library book, "Inevitable War" by Lieu ant-Colonel Richard Stockton.

The purpose of the book, as s ed by the author, is to give "in volume a comprehensive story the vital need of adequate Nati al Defense."

We present this book becau there are, in our country, aggre sive groups and organizations, a vocating total disarmament, t abolishing of all military establis ment, and the elimination of a military instruction from school In brief, they demand the abandon ment of all plans for national de fense including, it would seem, th very thought of patriotism.

As part of this campaign there has been, and is, a fight on "Com pulsory Military Training" so call ed. There is a special organization behind this line of work. Much publicity has been given to law suits brought by young men seek ing to be exempted from military instruction after voluntarily en rolling at schools where such train ing is compulsory. In this way "compulsory military training" is brought before the public as an un fair and oppressive custom.

There is not actually in our coun try any such thing as compulsory military training, for the reason that there is not anywhere any law compelling any young man to go to any school which gives military training. Here at Delta State you have cer tain rules and customs, if a student finds himself opposed to some rules and customs to such a degree that he cannot submit, his remedy is to leave and go to another col lege. How foolish it would seem for such a student to appear be fore Judge Jackson and ask that the college be restrained from en forcing its own regulations.

Why, then, all the noise about compulsory military training?

There is a book, "Ye Shall Know the Truth," by Fred R. Marvin. On the title page the book is described as "An expose of movements and organizations conceived in and di rected from foreign countries, working with and through inter national agencies seeking to de stroy the army and navy of the United States, make ineffective the R. O. T. C. and all other defensive forces, scuttle every plan of pre paredness and prevent military training in schools and colleges.

On page 50 of this book Mr. Marvin says: "The one thing sought by every radical movement, whether of the socialist or commu nist brand, is to destroy the senti ment of national loyalty and pa triotism and as a step to that end the idea of calling patriotism a form of hate is a part.

Lenin was a most shrewd, intel lectual man. A patriotic publica tion has the following: "Lenin said that to change the ideology of a nation was a necessary prelimina ry to the overthrow of its institu tions."

"This country has witnessed dur ing the past few years the most gigantic effort ever made to change national ideology. Through a thousand agencies the campaign to break down the traditional ideals, principles, moral standards and fundamental beliefs of the Ameri can people has gone on steadily. With unlimited support from un revealed sources attack has been made upon national loyalty, na tional military, naval and eco nomic defense — all to the end that America may become the easy prey of subversive forces seeking to betray the ideology of Ameri canism."

We hope the book we bring to you may encourage you to hold fast to true American ideals and traditions.

Address presenting the book "Inevitable War" to Delta State Teachers College, June 5, 1935, by Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, repre senting the American Legion Aux iliary.

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CLEVELAND, MISS.
DEC 23
7 30 PM
1937
Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville,
Cleveland,
Miss.

The National Commander

OF

The American Legion

REQUESTS THE HONOR OF YOUR PRESENCE AT A

Mass Meeting

IN PROTESTING OPPOSITION TO THE OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF
SOVIET RUSSIA BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ON TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL EIGHTEENTH
NINETEEN HUNDRED THIRTY-THREE
EIGHT THIRTY O'CLOCK, WASHINGTON AUDITORIUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS CARD ADMITS YOU
TO RESERVED SECTION

Mrs. Sommerville –

Please ask Lieut. Lineburg at the door to bring you to our party – we would be glad to have you join us.

Walter L. Reynolds

TO AID DEMOCRATIC CLUB GARDEN PARTY

Washington Herald Staff Photo

GIRLS WHO will assist at the garden fete which the Woman's National Democratic Club is giving on Wednesday at Ridge Lands, the home of Senator and Mrs. Key Pittman, meet to talk over plans. In the group are Miss Olive Garrett, Miss Virginia Jenckes, Mrs. J. W. Cummings, jr.; Miss Millie Taylor and Miss Marie McNeese.

FIRST LADY TO ATTEED GARDEN TEA

Mrs. Roosevelt Will Receive at Democratic Club Fete

MRS. ROOSEVELT will receive for the first time as honorary president of the Woman's National Democratic Club, a post which she has just accepted, at the annual garden party on Wednesday. With her in the receiving line will be the ladies of the Cabinet, Mrs. Edward B. Meigs, president of the club, and Mrs. Key Pittman, at whose home, Ridge Lands, the party will be given. At 5 o'clock, immediately after Mrs. Roosevelt presents the prizes at the card tables, the receiving line will form on the wide veranda overlooking the valley.

Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, wife of the Senate "whip"; Mrs. Ellis Meredith, well-known writer, and Miss Margaret Christie, visiting in Washington from Canada, will tell fortunes at the gypsy booth. There will be strolling minstrels, candy booths and other attractions for those who do not play cards.

* * *

THE ANNUAL PARTY, which always attracts many from official Washington, is open to everyone interested in the club as well as to the members and their guests. It is the closing festivity of the club season. Among the younger group who will assist in serving tea are: Mrs. Harry Woodring, Mrs. James Cummings, jr.; Mrs. Grimsley Anderson, Mrs. William G. Mann, Mrs. Sam Roberts, Mrs. W. H. Northcutt, Miss Ariel McNinch and Miss Olive Garett.

J. S. McGroarty To Be Speaker At A.A.U.W. Tea

The Washington branch of the American Association of University Women will give a tea at the clubhouse tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. John S. McGroarty, Representative from California, will tell the story of the "Mission Play," one of a trilogy of plays he has written dealing with the history of California and which has been presented for a number of years before large audiences in San Gabriel. Mr. McGroarty is poet-laureate of California.

Mrs. Glenn L. Swiggett will act as hostess at the tea and assisting her will be Mrs. J. Austin Stone, Mrs. Edwin Nourse, Mrs. Alvin Barber, Dr. Louise Taylor-Jones, Miss Inez Rolph, Mrs. Stephen Brunauer, Dr. Kathryn McHale and Mrs. Paul Storb.

Notables Meet At Dinner

At the dinner to be given this evening at the Washington Hotel for the delegates to the Conference of Democratic Women's Clubs, the wives of many officials in Washington will act as hostesses, each hostess to preside at a table of eight guests.

Among those who will serve will be Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Mrs. Harold L. Ickes, Mrs. Burton K. Wheeler, Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, Mrs. Bennett Champ Clark, Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, Mrs. Basil Manley, Miss Mary E. Bakewell, Mrs. W. L. Beale, Mrs. Huston Thompson, Mrs. Charles Warren, Mrs. Bates Warren, Miss Ruth Oberly, Miss Portia Oberly, Mrs. Julien Friant, Miss Eleanor Connolly, Mrs. George Eckels, Mrs. Ellis Meredith, Mrs. Edward Keating, Mrs. W. W. Hubbard, Mrs. Samuel Herrick, Mrs. T. E. C. Bryant, Mrs. David Tucker Brown, Mrs. Frank Bright, Mrs. C. J. Brand, Mrs. W. J. Bulow, Mrs. Glen Griswold, Mrs. C. C. Hendrickson, Mrs. Florence B. Livingston, Mrs. Louis Ludlow, Mrs. Guy Mason, Mrs. W. B. Mason, Mrs. W. H. O. McGeehee, Mrs. Robert Nelson, Mrs. C. J. Golden, Mrs. Ernest Humphrey Daniel, Miss Edith Coulson, Mrs. W. K. Dowe, Mrs. Thomas Walker Page and Mrs. Walter Wyatt.

Speakers' Table

At the speakers' table Mrs. Edward B. Meigs, president of the National Woman's Democratic Club of Washington, will preside and she will introduce the speakers who will be, the Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins; the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Miss Josephine Roche; the Director of the Mint, Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, and Miss Mary Dewson, honorary chairman of the woman's division of the Democratic national committee.

Also seated at the speakers' table will be Mrs. Blair Banister, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; Mrs. Benton McMillin, of the Civil Service Commission; Mrs. Jewel Swofford, of the Employees Compensation Commission; Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, and Mrs. James H. Wolfe, of the Democratic national committee.

Another long table will be arranged for the women appointees of the Administration who are attending the meeting. Among those seated there will be: Miss Jo Coffin, Mrs. Carroll Stewart, Mrs. Thornton L. Brown, Mrs. R. F. Lindsay, Mrs. George Ross, Miss Bernice Pyke, Mrs. Mary Anderson, Mrs. Neil Wright, Miss Ruth Lockett, Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, Mrs. June Pickel, Miss Mary LeDamme, Mrs. Stanley Hodge, Mrs. Joseph W. Howarth, Mrs. A. J. McGuire and Miss Meta Fay.

* * *

Return Tomorrow

Main street murmurs:

Wattie Bishop is the most popular man in town, now that he's become a Midas overnight by way of the Dollar Letter route; charming and accomplished Lucy Somerville Howorth, member of the appeal board of the United Veterans Administration, was among the distinguished guests at a luncheon recently given by Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt; Dick B...

Local Club Wins State 1st Prize

B. and P. W. Publicity Story Award Won By Local Chapter

The Business and Professional Women's club has again brought distinction to their group. This time the honor comes through two of their members, Miss Anabel Power and Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth.

From the date of June 1, 1934 to June 1, 1935, a prize is awarded the club in the state which secures the best publicity story for the organization. The honor and highest award this year goes to Miss Power of this club for an article written on July 1, 1934 about the appointment of Mrs. Howorth to the Veteran's board.

The story has been submitted to the National Business and Professional Women's Federation for consideration in the national contest for publicty.

The State judge this year was Mr. George Shuff, editor of the Vicksburg Herald. Second prize was won by the Vicksburg club and the Natchez Club won third place.

Mrs. Howorth, wife of Joseph Howorth, of this city, before accepting her appointment in the Capital City, was practicing law with Mr. Howorth, and was a member of the state legislature from this county.

Mrs. Howorth is associate member of the board of appeals for the Veteran's Administration, and at the time of her appointment was supposed to serve six months. Mrs. Howorth is still in Washington and has served over eleven months.

Just before being appointed, Mrs. Howorth was elected president of the local B. and P. W. club, and offered her resignation on the eve of her departure. This was refused and at the present time the other officers of the club are carrying on during her absence, but she still remains leader of the club.

Mrs. Howorth offers rich material in the way of a biography, as her life has been one of accomplishments. She is the granddaughter of William L. Nugent, one of the greatest lawyers of the state. She is the daughter of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, first woman legislator in the state, and prominent national club woman for rights of women.

Mrs. Howorth is a graduate of Randolph-Macon, Lynchburg, Virginia; Columbia University of New York, and has a law degree from the University of Mississippi. After her graduation she practiced law in Cleveland for several years before her marriage to Mr. Howorth and removal to Jackson.

During the World war Mrs. Howorth was connected with the Aircraft Production department in Washington after the Armistice she was with the National Y. W. C. A. as an industrial research worker.

Mrs. Howorth was a delegate to the International Conference of Working Women in Washington in 1919 and in 1924 attended the International Bar Assoication as delegate from Mississippi. In 1932 she served as a Missiippi delegate to the Democratic convention in Chicago and in 1933 was co-chairman of the discussion on public office at the National B. and P. W. convention.

Mural by Ezra Winter. Photo courtesy the Bank of the Manhattan Company

Wall Street in 1792: New York's first Stock Exchange, under the buttonwood-tree

Mrs. Roosevelt

At Home

on Saturday afternoon

May the eighteenth

at four o'clock

Garden Party

MONTEAGLE

On the Top of The Cumberland Mountain

DAILY PROGRAM OF ENTERTAINMENT

"READ ABOUT WHO'S WHO"

53rd Annual Session

July 4 to August 28

1935

1882-1935

Tuesday, August 13th

11:00 A.M.	Annual Meeting of Members of Assembly.
5:00 P.M.	Orchestral Concert on the Mall.
7:30 P.M.	Twilight Prayers.
8:15 P.M.	Moving Pictures—"Barretts of Wimpole Street."

Wednesday, August 14th

11:00 A.M.	Lecture—"What the Government is Doing for the Consumer"—Miss Sue S. White.
5:00 P.M.	Orchestral Concert on the Mall.
7:30 P.M.	Twilight Prayers.
8:30 P.M.	to 11:00 P.M. Junior Dance in Gymnasium.

Thursday, August 15th

11:00 A.M.	Lecture—"Washington in 1935"—Lucy Somerville Howorth.
5:00 P.M.	Orchestral Concert on the Mall.
7:30 P.M.	Twilight Prayers.
8:15 P.M.	Moving Pictures—"Baby Face Harrington."

MISS SUE S. WHITE

Miss Sue S. White, of the Consumers Division of the National Emergency Council, has charge of the setting up and operation of local consumer organizations throughout the country. She was Assistant to the late Mrs. Mary Harriman Rumsey throughout her term of service as Adviser on Consumer Problems, during which time Mrs. Rumsey founded the Consumers Division. As aide and understudy to Mrs. Rumsey in developing the government's program for the protection of the consumer, Miss White became familiar with what is being done in that field and has continued in it, carrying out the policies initiated by Mrs. Rumsey.

LUCY SOMERVILLE HOWORTH

(Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth) A.B., Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Graduate Study Columbia University, LL.B., University of Mississippi. Lawyer—Firm, Howorth & Howorth, Jackson, Miss.

Assistant in Psychology, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, 1916-1917. War Work allied Bureau Aircraft Production, 1918. Industrial Research Secretary, National Board, Y.W.C.A., 1918-1920.

Chairman, Mississippi State Board of Law Examiners, 1924-1928, United States Commissioner, Southern District of Mississippi, 1929-1931, Representative, Hinds County, Miss., State Legislature, 1932-1936; Member, Mississippi State Research Commission, 1930-1935.

Is now Associate Member, Board of Veterans Appeals, Washington, D. C., a board of thirty associate members, Chairman, Hon. John Garland Pollard, formerly Governor of Virginia, appointed June, 1934. A Presidential appointment.

A Democrat, member of Mississippi Delegation to 1932 Convention in Chicago.

Mississippi Woman First Honored By Justice Unit

By Lucy Somerville Howorth

In the rush of pride in present day accomplishments, the quieter achievements of our predecessors in the business world are sometimes overlooked. I recently learned that the first woman given an appointment as an attorney in the United States Department of Justice was a Mississippian. In 1919, Mrs. Quackenbos was appointed special assistant to the attorney general and was assigned to handle the personnel cases. She made an excellent record. Today, Mississippi women lawyers, particularly, take another bow because the ranking woman lawyer in the department of justice is Helen Carlock of Yazoo City and a graduate of M.S.C.W. The March 1936 American magazine carries her picture in the section devoted to "America's Interesting People," describing her as a "Hunter," and said, "Whereas a powerful array of lawyers appears to dispute a tax case, the quiet barristress pops up." The fine tradition established by Mrs. Quackenbos is being carried on by Miss Carlock, Miss Beatie Young of Grenada, and other women in the department.

The chief justice of the supreme court, Mr. Hughes, has stated, and the court has held, that the right to work is fundamental, that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, are rooted in that first and greatest of rights. The learned chief justice had reference to gainful employment, of course, and not to the uncompensated burden bearing of men and women down through the ages. In the general confusion of thinking due to the economic difficulties of the present, it is well to keep in mind the sound principles stated by the chief justice.

A study has recently been published by the National Industrial Conference Board, on the subject of "Women Workers and Labor Supply." This study concludes that women have not displaced men in industry, but the increased number of women in industry is primarily the result of technological improvements which created new types of work. All studies of this subject show that women have followed the transfer from home to factory of their natural occupations, such as spinning, weaving, food canning, and preserving. As a matter of fact in the informal and leisurely days of a 100 years ago much of the letter writing and bookkeeping was done by the women of the family, so the modern stenographer and bookkeeper is actually rendering a service similar to that rendered by her great grandmother in many instances.

It may seem a long step from the distinguished woman lawyer in the department of justice standing beside the swiftly moving bobbin in a textile mill, but it is not. Their problems in reality are the same, to get and keep their jobs in the face of fair competition, to be paid on the basis of skill; in this they and their brothers face the same problems. In the days when Indians roamed this land, the men hunted, fished and fought. The women cultivated crops, wove blankets, did all the work of their camp home life. So it was when the colonists came—men and women jointly created the economic wealth of the United States, and only jointly can it be developed fully. As Judge Florence Allen of the Circuit Court of Appeals, formerly vice president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, has said:

"It is right for women to be a part of the great movement to establish security—the security of children to live without the threat of murder or kidnapping, of the community not to live under the lash of the racketeer, of every man and woman, ready and able to do useful work, a chance to earn a livelihood."

This goal is not to be attained by wishful thinking, but by strong effort in organizations, in politics and government and throughout every day life.

The Epistle to the Hebrews

In the introduction of his book on Hebrews published in 1894, Dr. Andrew Murray says:

"From the very earliest times there have been some among the church fathers who maintained that the Epistle was not written by Paul, while those who held the opposite view have admitted that they had no positive evidence to offer to prove that authorship . . . It may be said that the Epistle contains so much of what had been specially revealed to Paul more than to others concerning the fulfilment of the law in Christ and its passing away, concerning the glory of Christ seated on the throne of heaven and the above power of faith, that it is almost impossible not to recognize his spirit in its teaching. What adds special weight to this view is that, while from the style it is certain that it cannot be the work of any other of our Bible writers, it appears strange that the history of the Church does not even mention the name of a man who had been favored with such special revelations from God as the Epistle bears witness to.

The difficulty has lead from the earliest times to the supposition that Paul either wrote the letter to the Hebrews in their own tongue and that we only have it in the Greek translation or that he gave the substance of its contents to some one who gave expression to them in his own peculiar style. The names have been suggested of Barnabas, of Luke, of Aquila, of Apollos and Clement of Rome. There is such an entire absence of material for forming a decision that we are compelled to rest in the certainty that the name of the author can not be known. All the more we praise God that we know for certain that the Holy Spirit spoke in him who wrote and that it is He who has given us in the Epistle one of the deepest and fullest revelations which the Bible contains of the counsel of redemption and the glory of the Son who makes us partakers of it."

This quotation from an eminent Bible scholar may be of interest in view of recent publicity on this subject

N. N. S.

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25 YEARS AGO
April 30, 1916

The ladies of the Temple Aid will give a second moonlight carnival on May 10th on Mrs. Rosenthal's lawn, corner Theobald and Washington.

Mrs. Robert Somerville left this morning for Cleveland to remain several days. Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Somerville and Mr. Abe Somerville will leave on Monday for Macon, Ga., where on Wednesday, May 3, Mr. Abe Somerville will claim Miss Evelyn Estes, a brilliant daughter of Georgia, as his bride.

In The Past

25 Years Ago
May 10, 1918

Mrs. Nellie Somerville has returned from a visit to Mrs. Harry F. Baldwin in New Orleans.

B & P. Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth Mississippi woman Lawyer 1936

Chance or Malice Prepense?

At an intercollegiate meet held a short time ago the winning speaker used as his subject "The Glory of War". Reports indicate that the use of the subject was ironical, the speaker devoting his attention to the horrors of war.

A few weeks ago the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. at the University sponsored some sort of meeting, Rabbi Louis Binstock of New Orleans being one of the speakers. As reported by the press Rabbi Binstock said "America's weakness lies in the fact that her citizens are seduced by the alluring promises of fame and fortune more than they are repulsed by the shadows of death on the battlefield."

As one brought up in the memories and traditions of the old South I deeply resent the assumption, on the part of any one, that we, in the South, need to be lectured and taught the horror of war. We know it. We were brought up in the shadow of it.

My grandfather, Abram F. Smith, was killed in Washington County by Federal troops. The home in Old Greenville was burned when that town was destroyed. Poverty followed affluence. Wartime deprivations brought sickness and death. After the war my grandmother, with the help of relatives, secured a modest home in the present town of Greenville. She took boarders, took in sewing, any honest work. Such was the common lot.

A prostrate South. A generation of young men with blasted hopes and blighted prospects. The dreadful Reconstruction period with its carpet bagger government. These things are not entirely forgotten.

In the course of varied activities extending over a period of more than thirty years I have never heard or read any expression from any citizen of the United States on the glory of war.

Rabbi Binstock is mistaken. The college orator is mistaken if he believes anybody, in the South, at least, is actually teaching that there is glory in war.

There is not, in this country, any war party or any propaganda for war. No war clouds are on the horizon. Why, then, is it that the subject of Peace vs. War has been presistently and generally kept before college students all over the country during recent years, extreme pacifist views being presented? Why is it that, in the same manner, the same subject has been brought before religious gatherings, especially of young people? Is there, in this country, a planned and directed movement to develope in present day students an extreme pacifist state of mind which, in another decade, may cause the total abandonment of all national defense, the abolishing of army and navy, and all military training, leaving the United States defenseless at the mercy of other nations?

In January, 1935, the Literary Digest poll reported that a majority of the students at Millsaps College and the University of Mississippi voted against Reserve Officers Training Corps at Federal land grant colleges.

That vote was a vote against national defense.

About three months ago a meeting of Methodist young people was held in Memphis. The General Findings Committee, which reviewed results of twenty discussion groups, was composed of: Charles S. Jarvis, of Washington, D. C.; D. C. Duke, University Student, Chairman; Miss Ruth Newman, Durham, N. C.; Roland A. Lippman, Los Angeles, Cal.; Nettie Cook Robertson, Goldsboro, N. C.; John Baylies, Hendrix College, Conway, Ark.; and Sam Bradley of Birmingham.

The following items are taken from the report of the group on War and Peace.

Four fifths of us felt that the church should refuse to appoint chaplains holding military commissions.

Eight out of ten agreed the United States should join the League of Nations and the World Court.

Eighty six per cent of us voted for the United States to take the lead in armament reductions without waiting for other nations.

We are almost unanimous in opposing compulsory military training in the high schools and colleges.

The closing statement said, More than half of us have taken an absolute pacifist position—we can never take part in any war.

These cases are cited because they are in our immediate territory.

In April, 1935, an anti-war demonstration was put on at Western Reserve University. The American Legion "branded both the demonstration and Western Reserve as un-American."

The student mass meeting passed resolutions against war and fascism, but declared against socialism and communism. Over one hundred students declared themselves in favor of communism.

Gil Green is the youthful leader of the Young Communist League of the United States. Reporting to Moscow International Communist officials on progress among American Youths, he said: "An instance of our success was the strike of 184,000 students against war and fascism." He said "Particularly within the last year the (Communist) party and (Young Communists) League have defeated three successive attempts to establish reactionary (patriotic) movements. . . A sharp struggle has begun in the United States for the young generation and the initiative is in our hands." He reported that during the year "the influence of the reds has been evident in all youth gatherings, on the campus and elsewhere."

He further said, "It is the duty of Young Communist League members to join all mass organizations of the youth formed by bourgeois democratic (patriotic) reformists as well as religious organizations to gain influence over the broad mass of youth."

A Western Reserve student wrote on the menace of communism. He said "Under red promotion and assistance students have formed the National Student League and the Student League for Industrial Democracy to foster communist and socialist theories in the United States. . . We can not laugh off the menace of communism . . . In Moscow Stalin mumbles with his tongue in his cheek, his famous lying phrase 'Let's live in peace', and in the United States his minions are insidiously undermining this government. They agitate for peace but they want no peace. They strive for violent class war. Day and night they work for disarmament. Yes, to make capitalism easier to overthrow. . . .

Too long have our schools been polluted with Red propaganda . . .

Forever to keep alive the spirit of democracy, to preserve the worship of the living God—That must be a college crusade. To that crusade we should dedicate our lives."

In an official organ of the Soviet government, Rykov, while president of the council of Peoples' Commissars of the Soviet Government warned, "It is our (communist) duty to inculcate in the minds of all nations the theory of international friendship, pacifism and disarmament, at the same time however, never, for one moment, relaxing our efforts in the upbuilding of our own military establishment."

Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, U. S. N., writing on "Red Peril and Our Defense" in the National Republic, said, "Let us not deceive ourselves. Communism is at work not merely with frenzied zealots letting off hot air, but with a very intelligent directive force and with a great singleness of purpose. It never fails to assail our form of government or any attempt to improve our national defense. . . A study of radical and pacifist publications indicates the general hook-up between the Communist Party and other directly affiliated and sympathetic organizations and shows how they strike at national defense in the guise of pacifism and how certain religious publications, either deliberately or unwittingly, advocate communistic methods in their anti-preparedness and anti-war fights. . . . One of the main objectives of the National Students League is to mobilize all students throughout the United States to join young workers in a strong and militant opposition to national preparedness in any form. . . . In furtherance of this objective the League, at a conference in August, 1934, decided to concentrate on ten educational institutions in an attempt to force abolition of R. O. T. C. units because of what they term the militarization of youth."

It should be noted that there is not in this country any compulsory military training, because no young man is compelled to go to any college where such training is given.

The admiral describes the educational program of the Communist Party, "The main features of this program contemplate work with pacifists in churches, lodges, etc., for the elimination of the National Guard and R. O. T. C., together with all other military or naval units of defense." Their special effort, says the admiral, is to "induce the susceptible women and youth of America to become pacifists and thereby make easier the success of the communistic cause."

These statements, and many which could be added, show that there is a movement to destroy all national defense, that the movement is planned and directed by communists, that it especially aims at military training, that an important part, perhaps the most important part, of the plan is to reach college students and religious gatherings of young people with extreme pacifist propaganda.

The time has come to ask, shall the christian sentiment of this nation be used to destroy national defense? We are for peace, but not for peace at any price. "Give me liberty or give me death" still has a better sound than to say, "Give me any old thing just so you don't hurt me."

National defense, preparedness, is the best guarantee of peace. Christian young people should not fall into the communist trap. "Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird."

Nellie N. Somerville,
Regent, Madame Hodgett
Chapter, D. A. R.

Reprint from—
The Salvor Gleaner

HATTIESBURG (MISS.) AMERICAN

lls On Members To

Now At National Capitol

MRS. LUCY SOMERVILLE HOWORTH

This brilliant and talented attorney from Jackson, Miss., is now serving on the board of appeals of the veterans administration in Washington, D. C. The board is composed of thirty members, only three of whom are women.

Lucy R. M. G. C.

2

CITY LIFE

Boy, 3, Killed As He Runs To Play With His Brother

Youngster Dies Under Wheels Of Automobile In Front of Home

District traffic deaths this year [illegible]2
Deaths this date last year [illegible]9
Total traffic deaths 1948 [illegible]7

A 3-year-old boy was killed instantly yesterday when he was struck by an automobile as he darted across the street to his older brother.

He was Kenneth S. Baylor, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Baylor of 3527 Warder st. nw. Both of his parents are teachers at Browne Junior High School.

The accident occurred about 10:20 a. m. almost directly in front of the Baylor home. The boy had asked his mother if he could visit some friends in a house on the same side of the street. He apparently saw his brother [illegible], 6, playing on the other side of the street, however, and ran out in front of his father's parked auto into the street.

The driver of the auto, [illegible] L. Lanham, 66, retired [illegible] of 426 Allison st. nw., was headed north on Warder. He told police he did not see the child before striking him and had no idea where he came from.

The child's body was [illegible] under the wheels of the car and he was pronounced dead at the scene. Coroner A. Magruder MacDonald issued a certificate of accidental death.

During Recess

Louis Hertle Dies; Owned Gunston Hall

Louis Hertle, one-time Chicago department store executive, who spent the last years of his life in the restoration of historic Gunston Hall, died there yesterday at the age of 89.

Mr. Hertle, who had deeded the historic estate to The State of Virginia in 1932, had reserved a life tenancy for himself there. With his death, the property will be turned over to a board of regents for administration.

Mr. Hertle had been a Virginia resident since about 1913. He spent a year in restoration of the colonial mansion before he occupied it after its purchase in 1912. It had been ravaged by squatters and other tenants between the Civil War and the turn of the century. The Georgian mansion was built by George Mason between 1755 and 1758.

He and Mrs. Hertle did as much as possible to preserve not only the architectural simplicity of the 555-acre estate, but also to restore the colonial aura which had once surrounded it.

They were frequent hosts to Presidents Woodrow Wilson and Calvin Coolidge. Mr. Coolidge, friends remembered, would retire after dinner to the Gunston Hall library while Mrs. Coolidge and "the boys" bould be entertained by Mrs. Hertle.

Mrs. Hertle, his second wife, died in 1929. Three years later, Mr. Hertle presented the mansion to the State of Virginia as a memorial to George Mason.

Under terms of the deed, the estate will be managed and supervised by a Board of Regents of Gunston Hall, one of whom shall be president of the Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Virginia. Others are to be appointed by the Governor of Virginia upon nomination by the CDA.

Mr. Hertle was born on February 22, 1860, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Early in life he joined the Chicago firm of Marshall Field & Co., where he was employed in an executive capacity until his retirement in 1912.

His first wife died in 1912 and two years later Mr. Hertle married Eleanor Daughaday of St. Louis.

In 1917, members of the British War Mission in the United States held frequent conferences at Gunston, as, later, did those who attended the Limited Arms Conference in 1922.

Mr. and Mrs. Hertle soon after the war revived a custom of Colonial times of having boatmen, costumed in Colonial ruffles and silks, carry Gunston visitors across the Potomac by barge from Washington or Alexandria.

Later they also held an annual Christmas tree for the children of the manor, presenting them with one "useful" and one "joy" toy.

In 1924, Mr. Hertle served as a member of the board of trustees of George Washington University. In 1925 he travelled extensively abroad in his search for authentic period furnishings for his home.

When Mr. Hertle bought Gunston Hall in 1912, nothing remained of the original gardens except the English box hedges, which now line a center path in the Gunston gardens. Mr. Hertle designed formal gardens which now flank the box. In addition, he was able to restore intricate carvings and mouldings in the house itself, which had been depleted by the years. The house, considered one of the gems of Georgian architecture of the Colonial period, was built by George Mason between 1755 and 1758. It was designed by William Buckland, who also designed the Hammond-Harwood house in Annapolis.

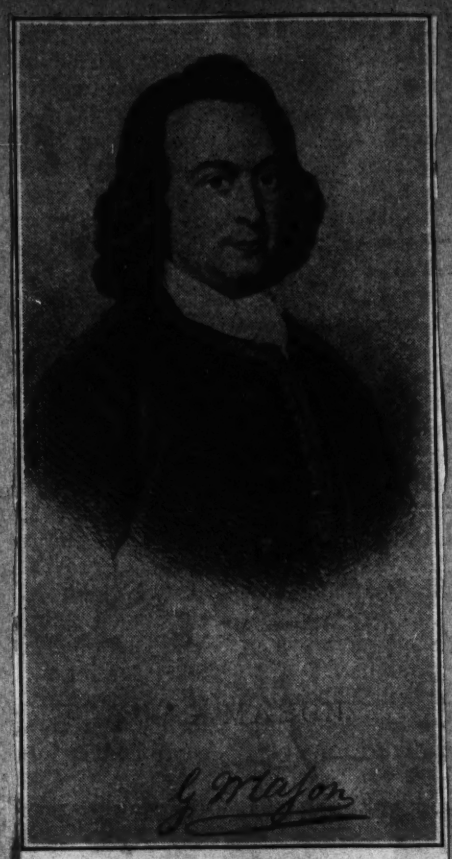
Mason, author of the Declaration of Rights which became the basis of the Bill of Rights by Thomas Jefferson, was a noted leader of the American Revolution and a close friend of George Washington. It is believed that Washington himself stepped off the distances between Mount Vernon and Pohick Church and Gunston Hall to make them equal.

Funeral services for Hertle will be held at 4 p. m. Monday at Pohick Church. Burial will be in Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago, Tuesday or Wednesday.

Mr. Hertle is survived by a niece, Mrs. Freda H. Holbrook, of Des Moines, Iowa, and a nephew, Robert G. Winckler, 8602 Milford ave., Silver Spring, Md.

The Garden Entrance to "Gunston Hall," Showing the Six-Sided Back Porch, Where Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Randolph and Richard Henry Lee Were Entertained by George Mason

6



George Mason

Visited by members of Gunston Hall in Oct. 1934. Frances Great. N.N.S.

Because of her personal fitness in addition to her efficiency as shown in the accomplishments of which you have already heard, Mrs. Keesee should be kept on the National Board as a cabinet member. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I now present Mrs. Charles B. Keesee. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The Chair recognizes Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth—Mrs. Howorth. (Applause.)

MRS. LUCY SOMERVILLE HOWORTH: Madam President General, and Members of the Forty-fourth Congress: Mississippi, a state which numbers among its daughters descendants of heroes of each of the original thirteen colonies, a state which is as proud of its Sergeant S. Prentiss from New England as of its Stephen D. Lee from Virginia, is very proud tonight, proud that it is permitted again to offer a candidate for a national office in this Society and a candidate of whom we are justly proud.

As chapter regent, as state vice regent, as acting state regent, in these and in many other capacities, as you may read, she has served this Society honorably, faithfully and well. But because I know, I would dwell upon those qualities she possesses rather than the honors she has received and borne with dignity and grace. She possesses, in no small degree, leadership of the kind this Society is dedicated to preserve—sane, sound, constructive. The enthusiasm of youth, judgment based on experience, courage to pursue the right without faltering, with a gracious and charming personality, these are qualities of this beloved daughter of Mississippi.

In casting your vote for her, you will be commanding for our Society an officer who will be loyal to its policies, devoted to its principles, and able in performing her duties. I have the honor, Madam President General, to place in nomination for the office of Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. J. Allison Hardy of Mississippi. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The Chair recognizes Mrs. George Young, ex-State Regent of North Dakota, who seconds the nomination. (Applause.)

MRS. GEORGE YOUNG: Madam President General and Members of the Congress: North Dakota is honored to second the nomination of Mrs. Hardy of Mississippi for Corresponding Secretary General. (Applause.)

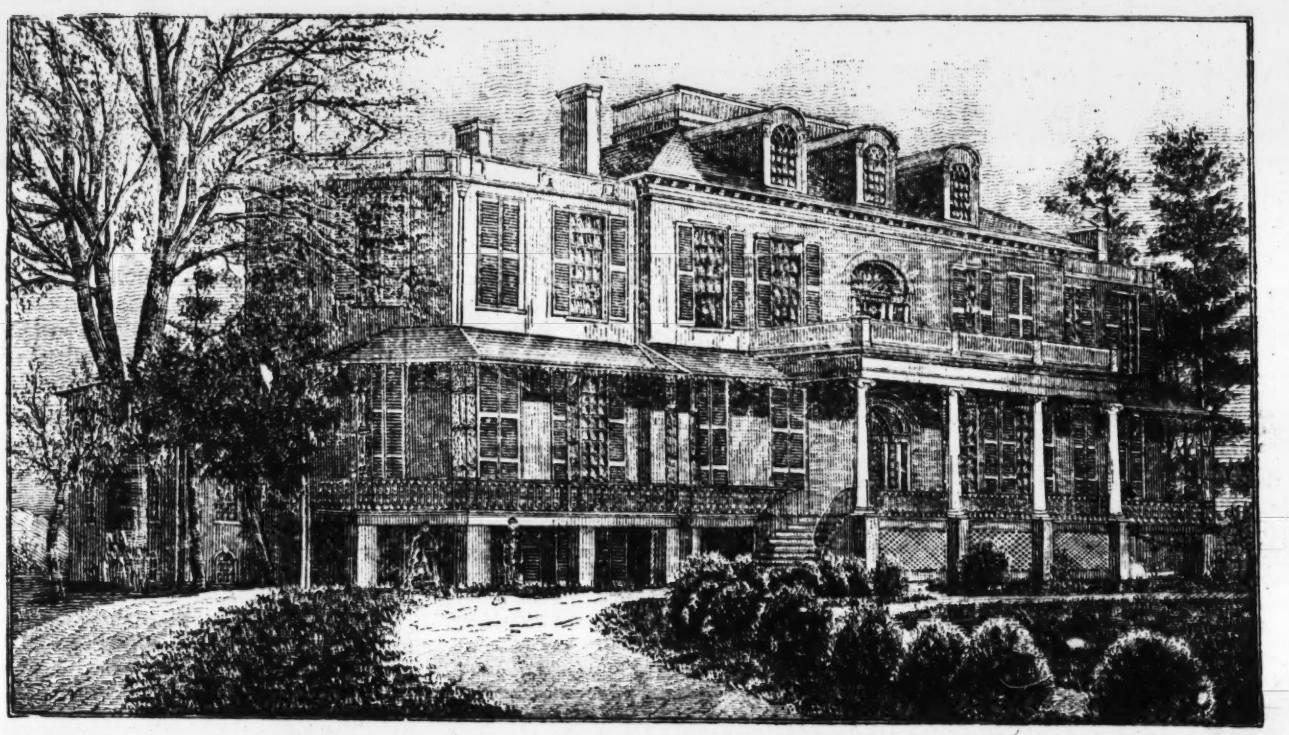
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I now present Mrs. J. Allison Hardy. (Applause.)

It was when I went there Sept. 1878, on account of yellow fever in Mississippi N.N.S.

Martha Washington College, Abingdon, Va.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS, ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

As it was when I went
there Sept. 1878, on account of
yellow fever in Mississippi N.N.S.



Martha Washington College, Abingdon, Va.

NEXT TERM will begin September 13, 1888. This Institution, justly celebrated for its palatial buildings, its ample and highly ornamented grounds, its superior climate, social and religious environments, and its high grade of collegiate advantages, invites a continuation of the liberal patronage which for a quarter of a century it has enjoyed from the Southern States. Graduates from other colleges are invited to consider the advantages afforded in our Musical Institute. Terms have been reduced. Patronage increasing rapidly. Pupils from Southern States acquire health and physical vigor while being educated here. *Alumnæ* are requested to favor us with their addresses.

For Catalogue address REV. D. S. HEARON, A. M., President, Abingdon, Va.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS. ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

April 1936

DAILY CLARION-LEDGER, JACKSON, MISS., SUNDAY MORNING,

LAYING OF M. F. W. C. HEADQUARTERS CORNERSTONE

As Mrs. B. L. Coulter, of Columbia, state president of the Mississippi Federation of Women's clubs, laid the cornerstone of the new state federation headquarters building on Wednesday morning, she was surrounded by a group of prominent Federated club leaders. They are:

Mrs. F. C. Calendar of Durant, fifth district president, in the background on the left; next, Miss Stella V. Powell, of Jackson; Mrs. Sam Covington, of Summit, and Mrs. Lovick P. Estey, of Jackson, three former state presidents of the Federation; in the center, Mrs. Coulter; behind her, Mrs. Hardy J. Wilson of Hazlehurst, headquarters building committee chairman; back of Mrs. Wilson, Miss Colie Covington, of Hazlehurst, state historian; to the right, Mrs. V. B. Hathorn, of Jackson, first vice-president of the M. F. W. C.; and Mrs. W. H. Burt, Sr., of Waynesboro, state secretary.

In spite of the rain, a large crowd of club members and friends were present to witness the laying of the cornerstone, which bore the motto, "First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear."

Letters to the Editor

Law and Order

A news story in the Commercial Appeal gave the following information about the so-called law and order bill proposed by Governor White:

"Little opposition is expected on the House side as the administration forces 'made peace' with the sheriffs of the 82 counties before attempting to put the measure over.

"Before the compact was signed, however, the sheriffs were ready to block the bill, aided by the forces hailing from the areas that now permit wide-open operation of saloons. It was a warning from the 'wet' areas that caused the groups to compromise on the plan to increase the national guard support $25,000, and then let the governor use the guard in his vice crusade.

"In this way the coast section, which recognizes the open operation of saloons, and along the river area, are assured that their operations will not be molested unless the law enforcement officers should change their present attitudes, which are in line with sentiment in those sections."

In the face of such a statement, those who favor law and order should speak for themselves.

I am absolutely opposed to open operation of saloons, gambling rooms, and all unlawful places. I absolutely disapprove and condemn the action of any official who deliberately plans to permit the open operation of unlawful places or any violation of law.

Some years ago, in a resolution on law enforcement, the Judicial Section of the American Bar Association made the following statement concerning violation of prohibition laws:

"When for the gratification of their appetites or the promotion of their interests, lawyers, bankers, great merchants and manufacturers and social leaders, both men and women, disobey and scoff at this law or any other law, they are aiding the cause of anarchy and promoting mob violence, robbery, and homicide. They are sowing dragon's teeth and they need not be surprised when they find that no judicial or police authority can save our country or humanity from reaping the harvest."

A prophet once said something about a covenant with death and an agreement with hell, but the Lord God said, "Your covenant with death shall be disannulled and your agreement with hell shall not stand."

Bolivar County will become the happy hunting ground of criminals if, and when, it becomes known that law will not be enforced. Life and property will not be safe.

Nellie N. Somerville.

Bolivar Commercial
Dec 11 — 1936

A hundred and sixty-five years ago — in 1776 — Benjamin Franklin wrote the famous epitaph, which he entrusted to his friend, Samuel Morris. It reads:

The Body of
B. Franklin, Printer
Like the Cover of an old Book,
Its Contents torn out,
And stript of its Lettering and Gilding,
Lies here, Food for Worms.
But the Work shall not be lost;
For it will, as he believed, appear once more
In a new and more elegant Edition
Corrected and improved
By the Author.

* * *

DAILY NEWS
atest Daily Newspaper
MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1935 UNITED PRES

State Women In Who's Who

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fifth of a series of articles concerning Mississippi women honored by inclusion in the the recently published "American Women", biographical sketches of the nation's leading women.

A story of a daughter's fulfilling of the dreams and ambitions of her mother is revealed in today' sketches of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville and her daughter, Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth.

Mrs. Somerville's accomplishment have been doubly remarkable becaue of her prominence before the day of woman suffrage. She played a large part in gaiinng the equality for women which has made it possible for her daughter to hold national and state offices.

Mrs. Howorth is one of the most brilliant and most respected lawyers in the state, and made a splendid record of achievement in the legislature, in addition to her equally prominent position in Washington.

Eleanor Nugent Somerville

Mrs. Somerville, known to Mississippians as "Nellie" Nugent Somerville, was born in Washington county on September 25, 1863, she has been a dominant figure in Mississippi history for many years. She was the daughter of William L. and Eleanor F. Smith Nugent. In 1885 she married Robert Somerville, a civil engineer. She has four children, Robert Nugent, Bram Douglas, Eleanor and Lucy.

Mrs. Somerville was educated at Fairlawn Institute in Jackson, and Wallworth College, and received her B. A. degree from Martha Washington College in 1880. At present she is manager of her own estate and a trustee of Monteagle, (Tenn.) Sunday school assembly.

From 1924 to 1928 she was a member of the Mississippi legislature. In 1915 she was second vice president of the National American Women's Suffrage Association, and a leader in the movement for women's political equality. She is state chairman of National Defense of the American Legion Auxiliary, and parliamentarian of the Mississippi Federation of Women's clubs. Her home is at Cleveland.

Mrs. Somerville's contribution to the intellectual and political development of the state and nation makes her well worthy of her recognition in "American Women".

Lucy Somerville Howorth

Mrs. Howorth has lived up to the heritage of her brilliant mother in making a nationally prominent place for herself in politics. Born on July 1, 1896, she was the daughter of Robert and Nellie Nugent Somerville. On February 16 1928, she married Joseph M. Howorth, prominent lawyer of Jackson.

She was educated at Randolph-Macon College, where she graduated in 1916, and received her LL.B degree from Columbia University with first honors. She also attended the University of Mississippi. She is a member of Alpha Omicron Pi sorority and was national examining officer from 1918 to 1920. She is also a member of Phi Delta, Delta, and Pi Gamma Mu.

Mrs. Howorth holds innumerable offices of importance in Mississippi and Washington, among them the following: representative in the Mississippi Legislature, chairman of Public Lands Committee, secretary of Conservation Committee, secretary of Constitution Committee, member Judiciary Committee, member Joint Committee on reorganization of state government; lawyer in firm of Howorth and Howorth; and member of Board of Veterans Appeals in Washington, D. C.

She has been an industrial research worker and a member of the national board of the Y. W. C. A., 1919-20; and was appointed by the U. S. district judge as U. S. Commissioner in southern district, 1927-31. She is a member of the Methodist church and the Democratic party.

Among her many memberships in organizations are the following: Mississippi State Bar Association, for whom she was a delegate to London in 1924; Hinds County Bar Association, of which she was vice president in 1929; Y. W. C. A., chairman of Mississippi Council, 1923-30; and the D. A. R., O. E. S., and A. A. U. W.

She has been for many years legal advisor of the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs, and was president of the Jackson Business and Professional Women's Clubs prior to moving to Washington.

She is author of articles in The Woman's Press, and chairman of the Mississippi State Board of Law Examiners and the Research Commission of the state of Mississippi.

Cottage Prayer Meeting

The Cottage Prayer Meeting was held on Oct. 8, with 13 present. Opening song, "Living for Jesus; prayer, Mrs. Marrick; song, "He Lives On High"; prayer, Mrs. Dakin. Devotional, Mrs. Somerville gave a splendid exposition of the book of Nehemiah. We were all so interested and so glad of the privilege of hearing Mrs. Somerville on the Bible. We were dismissed by prayer by Mrs. Biles.

in Greenville with her sister.

Mrs. Nellie Somerville Honored—

* * *

Mrs. Abe Somerville entertained in honor of Mrs. Nellie Somerville on Saturday afternoon celebrating her 74th birthday.

Friends were invited in at 4:30, bringing gifts and good wishes for the honoree.

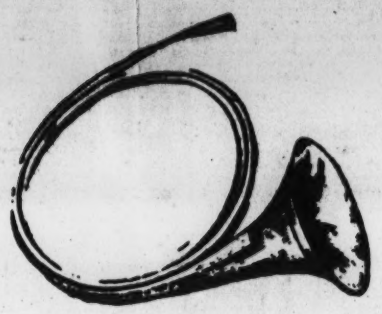
The Somerville home was most attractively decorated in the fall flowers arranged in beautiful pottery.

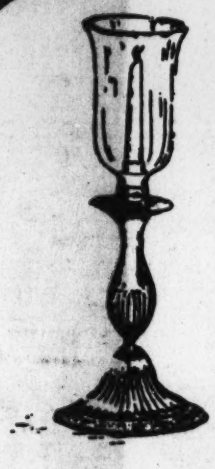
The guests were served brick ice cream and cake during the afternoon.

January 1924.

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, Rep., Washington County.

The three women members of the Legislature have done much to keep their brother members in check, if they had nothing more to their credit. Miss Kearney, in the Senate, doubtless felt her loneliness and the need of backing from members of her own sex. In the House, no more capable, no braver and no more conscientious member ever served in that body than Mrs. Somerville. The last session was Mrs. Woodward's first experience, but she was learning fast and made good.





VISIT
GADSBY'S TAVERN

1752 - 1792

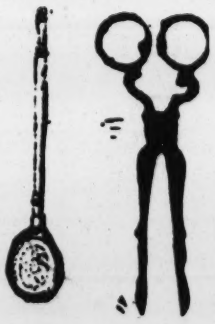
Alexandria, Virginia

A rare collection of

EARLY AMERICAN ANTIQUES

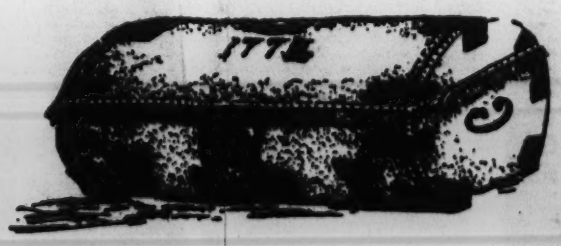
THE Henderson collection, well known to antiquarians, which now furnishes historic Gadsby's Tavern, comprises not only rare and lovely old furniture, silver, pewter and glass, but many other and interesting articles that reflect the habits and fashions of Colonial times.

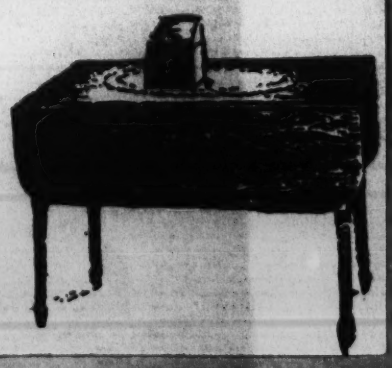
In the panelled rooms of this old inn George Washington, George Mason, Baron de Kalb, Marquis de Lafayette, John Paul Jones, Anne Warren, "ornament of the American stage," and the beautiful Female Stranger were once familiar figures. It was the meeting place of the great political leaders who shaped the destiny of our country.



WEEK DAYS 9:30-5:30 **SUNDAYS 2:00-5:00**

ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS





I visited this place
in Oct 1934
H.N.S.

Dec 10 — 1936

King Edward's Statement Renouncing Empire Throne

Abdication announcement, as read to Commons:

"Realizing as I do the gravity of this step, I can only hope that I shall have the understanding of my peoples in the decision I have taken and the reasons which have led me to take it.

"I conceive that I am not overlooking the duty that rests on me to place in the forefront the public interest when I declare that I am conscious that I can no longer discharge this heavy task with efficiency or with satisfaction to myself.

"I have accordingly this morning executed an instrument of abdication in the terms following:

"I, Edward VIII of Great Britain, Ireland, the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King Emperor of India, do hereby declare my irrevocable determination to renounce the throne for myself and my descendants. My desire is that effect should be given to this instrument of abdication immediately.

"In token thereof I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of December, 1936, in the presence of the witnesses whose signatures are subscribed.

"My execution of this instrument has been witnessed by my three brothers, their royal highnesses the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Kent.

"I deeply appreciate the spirit which has actuated the appeals which have been made to me to take a different decision and I have before reaching my final determination most fully pondered over them.

"But my mind is made up. Moreover, further delay cannot but be most injurious to the peoples whom I have tried to serve as Prince of Wales and as King and whose future happiness and prosperity are the constant wish of my heart.

"I take my leave of them in the confident hope that the course which I have thought it right to follow is that which is best for the stability of the throne and empire and happiness of my people.

"I am deeply sensible of the consideration which they have always extended to me, both before and after my accession to the throne, and which I know they will extend in full measure to my successor.

"I am most anxious that there should be no delay of any kind in giving effect to the instrument which I have executed and that all necessary steps should be taken immediately to ensure that my lawful successor my brother His Royal Highness the Duke of York, should succeed to the throne.

"Signed, EDWARD R. I."

has to pay. His wife ... Queen. The Queen becomes the Queen of the country and therefore in the choice of the Queen the voice of the people must be heard.

"It is the truth expressed in those lines which may come to the minds of the many of you:

His will is not his own,
For he himself is subject to his birth.
He may not, as so valued persons do,
Carve for himself,
For on his own choice depends
The safety and the health of the whole state.

(The quotation is from Hamlet)

"And then His Majesty said to me, and I had his permission to tell you this, that he wanted to tell me something that he had long wanted to tell ..."

DGER, JACKSON, MISS.,

Magnolia State Chapter D.A.R. With Mrs. S. S. Taylor Saturday

Eighteen members and one guest, Mrs. W. W. Rafield, Jr., were present at the April meeting of Magnolia State Chapter D. A. R. on Saturday in the home of Mrs. Swep Taylor. Co-hostesses were Mrs. W. H. Howie and Miss Mernelle Heuck.

The regent, Mrs. John L. Sutton, presided. Plans were discussed for the D. A. R. Museum Tea to be given in co-operation with the Ralph Humphreys chapter, in the home of Mrs. Robert Henry in May. The two Jackson chapters are planning this exhibit of lovely antiques to raise funds toward the purchase of a state D. A. R. home.

Miss Susie Selser, state chairman of historic spots, reported the generous co-operation of the board of trustees from the School for the Blind in securing their old iron fence. This fence will be used to surround the graves of Gen. Cowles Meade and his wife in Natchez, under the supervision of representatives of Magnolia State hapter and Ralph Humphreys Chapter. An appropriate marked will be placed there.

Mrs. W. H. Howie reported that a box of school supplies and clothing had been sent to the Kate Duncan D. A. R. school in Alabama.

The chapter will observe Flag Day June 14, with an appropriate program under the direction of Mrs. F. R. Horne, Mrs. Sue Stewart Bame and Mrs. V. H. Austin. Miss Mabel Bridges was appointed chairman for observation of Constitution Day in September.

The regent appointed the following nominating committee: Miss Susie Selser, Mrs. Frank Bellenger, Mrs. F. R. Horne.

The chapter welcomed Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth, a member who lives in Washington. Mrs. Howorth gave an inspiring talk on D. A. R. standards and the business side of the national organization's management, and pointed with pride to the work done by this band of organized women. Mrs. Howorth will be Magnolia State's official delegate at National D. A. R. Congress in Washington in April.

The program for the afternoon was under the leadership of Mrs. C. C. Yongue who gave an interesting discussion of "The Navy and the Marines."

—o—

Only once more, in all probability, will he write that signature, Edward, King and Emperor. That will be when he signs the act of abdication which will be enacted immediately by the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

The moment that his pen leaves the paper, while the ink is still wet, he ceases to rule, and at that instant the Duke of York is king.

The King signed the fateful abdication message this morning at Fort Belvedere, his country residence, in the presence of his brothers. At that moment the flag of the Duchy of Cornwall was dipped over the castle.

Then it was raised again to the masthead. Edward, for a few piticul hours, is still King and Duke of Cornwall.

It is possible that, with the consent of the new King and Parliament, he will retain the Duchy and its revenues. With his other resources, he thus will go into exile with an annual income of perhaps about $500,000.

Baldwin disclosed that the King first announced his determination to marry Mrs. Simpson in a conversation at Fort Belvedere on Nov. 16.

"The King said he wanted to tell something he had long wanted to tell me," Baldwin said.

"'I am going to marry Mrs. Simpson and I am prepared to go."

The prime minister said he had replied:

"Sir, it is most grievous news and it is impossible for me to make any comment today."

The King, Baldwin added, told his mother the news that night and his brothers the next day.

Then a week ago, the Bishop of Bradford made a speech which let loose the flood and a stunned public learned the truth. Demonstrations for the King and against Baldwin were futile. The mass of the British people put the constitution and the rights of Parliament above the King, even tho they loved him sincerely.

Today came the climax. The House of Commons, which over the course of centuries since the people wrung from King John the Magna Charta has step by step bent the power of the throne to its will, met in its panelled chamber.

As the scene was enacted, the gilt mace which is the symbol of Parliament's authority, lay on the table in front of the speaker, inanimate reminder of the liberties which Britons hold dear.

Winston Churchill, the King's friend, said:

"What is done is done. What has been done or left undone belongs to history and as history as far as I am concerned it shall be left."

Clement Atlee, leader of the Labor Party opposition, paid high tribute to Edward's sympathetic attitude toward labor. He was cheered.

The House took a brief recess before it got to work on the abdication bills. Baldwin said everything will be completed by tomorrow night.

Then the King will sign the abdication bill and leave the country, either tomorrow night or early Saturday. It is not probable that he will remain in the country a moment longer than is necessary after he has signed with his own hand the death warrant of his reign.

Then followed the great constitutional crisis, with torturing days for the King and his ministers. Day and night there were conferences which led nowhere.

The King clung to a forlorn hope that he could keep his throne and marry Mrs. Simpson morganatically. It went before the cabinet and then the House of Commons, and was vetoed emphatically.

ALL ELSE HAVING FAILED—

There was nothing left for the King to do but quit. All this time, the public was totally unaware of what was going on. Not a word appeared in the press.

THE MAN WHO QUIT AND WHY

What has been called the greatest news story of the present generation has demanded more space in the newspapers of the world during the past week when the abdication of his throne by King Edward became imminent. The King is shown with Mrs. Wallis Simpson, the picture being taken recently at the Ascot races.

HERALDS OF A NEW REIGN

After the abdication, the Privy Council will meet for an "accession council." The privy councillors will be joined by various other officials such as the Lord Mayor of London. The new King will be presented, make a short speech and take the oath.

Royal heralds, just as in the case of the death of a King, will proclaim at designated spots in London the ascension of the new monarch.

This ceremony may be expected about Monday. The heralds will proclaim the accession at St. James' Palace, Charing Cross, Temple Bar and the Royal Exchange.

The new monarch will take the title of Albert I.

Where Edward will go is a complete mystery. It most probably will be somewhere on the continent, but not Cannes, where Mrs. Simpson is in retirement.

Her English divorce decree nisi has not yet been made final, and it would be regarded as improper for the King to join her at this stage.

Altho the divorce would not normally become final before next April

Turn to Pg. 3—PREMIER BALDWIN

The Protection of Mississippi Childhood

The proposed Child Labor Amendment would give Congress the right to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of all persons under 18 years of age.

The discussion of the Federal Child Labor Amendment has called attention to child welfare legislation. It, therefore, has become a matter of public interest to consider state laws concerning the protection of children.

The most important of these laws are those relating to:

1. Child labor.
2. Compulsory education.
3. Probation officer.
4. Factory inspector.
5. The Industrial Training School at Columbia.

It is the duty of citizens to know these laws, to see that they are enforced, and to advocate such additional state laws as are seen to be needed.

Sections 4637 to 4652 of the code give the state child labor law and factory inspector law.

In brief the law says, "No boy or girl under the age of fourteen years shall be employed or permitted to work in any mill, cannery, work shop, factory, or manufacturing establishment within this state."

Section 4646 fixes an eight hour day for boys and girls between fourteen and sixteen and forbids night work.

Section 4647 provides for compliance with compulsory school attendance law, to-wit, that no boy or girl between fourteen and sixteen shall be employed unless the Compulsory School Attendance law has been complied with.

However, Section 4652 says, "These provisions of the seven preceding sections of this chapter do not apply to fruit or vegetable canneries."

The seven preceding sections include the entire law since it begins with Section 4645. We need an official opinion to decide what this means. If it is true that no limit or restraint is placed upon fruit and vegetable canneries in the matter of employing children, Section 4652 should be repealed and the law left to apply to all canneries alike.

Factory Inspector

It is the duty of the factory inspector to enforce the child labor law. This is to be done through stated inspections and reports of violations. The law provides that the factory inspector shall be appointed by the State Board of Health and shall make reports to that Board.

I am frank to say, I never have believed and do not now believe the present system of administering this department of the state government is best. I know that many of the women who advocated and worked for this law were as disappointed as I was when the law emerged in its present shape.

The report of the state factory inspector is found on pages 63-65 of the report of the State Board of Health. It covers the period July, 1933, to July, 1935. The following items are taken from the report. "At the present time there are 78 active factories registered under the Factory Inspection Law, employing 12,788 people." Commending the N. R. A. he says, "As a result of this (N. R. A.) we have not received one complaint of a violation of the State Law during the biennial period. Child labor violations were negative as no children were employed in the factories."

Industrial Hygiene.

Under the Department of Industrial Hygiene the report says: "All factories in part time counties were visited and the employees and their families were given immunizations against typhoid fever, diphtheria and smallpox during the biennium. This required a visit each week for three weeks.—The Director of this division served as Health Officer of Copiah County during January, 1935. In February and March five weeks were spent in Tunica, Tate, Panola, and Quitman Counties, giving Toxoid for the prevention of diphtheria.

April, May, and June were spent as acting health officer of Leake County. Inspections were made during this period January to July. This additional work did not interfere with routine inspections."

It is evident from this report that, under the present system, the factory inspector is a part time officer. I do not believe this was contemplated when the law was enacted. The office of factory inspector was created by law and the factory inspector is a law enforcement officer. He (or she) should know the conditions and inform the public of the condition as to woman and child labor in the State. This officer should be in communication with the general public in the same way that any other state officer is. The salary for the last biennial period was $2600.00 annually with an allowance for secretary and traveling expenses.

If this salary is not sufficient to pay for the time of a competent man, it is certain that it would pay for the time of a competent woman.

It is no secret that many of the women who worked for the creation of this office hoped that it would be filled by a suitable woman.

The lamented Jean Gordon of New Orleans held such a position and, with some at least, she was the inspiration of this work. She was a shining example of what a splendid, big-hearted woman could do in such a position.

I think the law should be changed to give the Governor the appointment of this official and this department brought closer to the people.

I am criticizing the system and not those who are administering it as the law now stands.

I do not believe the medical work done by the factory inspector is necessarily within the province of that office.

A very great amount of fine work is done by the State Board of Health for protecting the health of children through other departments. Especially important are the department of Mouth Hygiene and Maternal and Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing.

In advocating a change in one department there should not be lack of appreciation of the vastly important work done in other departments.

Professor Truman Lewis, Associate Professor of Sociology, State Teachers College, Hattiesburg, has been quoted as saying: "25% of the children between the ages of 10 and 15 are now employed in Mississippi." I wrote to Professor Lewis and asked him for information as to the facts upon which his statement was based.

Replying, Professor Lewis said: "The statement made by me from which the quotation mentioned in your letter was taken was evidently the following:

(Omitting a paragraph relating to women only).

"Of all the boys 10 to 15 years of age, 30.7% were gainfully employed in 1930; of girls in the same age limits, 18.8% were gainfully employed; of all, 24.9% were gainfully employed. Very little decline in the gainful employment of young children is noted for the decade 1920-30. This condition, however, is not as deplorable as the figures might indicate. A vast majority of these workers are employed in agricultural occupations, on the farm home and without wages. Few educators would question that the activity has greater vocational significance for these children than many of the things they do in school. Moreover, a relatively small number of these children are employed during the school term.

"My authority for this statement is found on pages 34 and 35 of Bulletin No. 1 of Mississippi Program for the Improvement of Instruction, published by the State Department of Education in October, 1934. This bulletin may be obtained by writing Dr. Frank C. Jenkins, State Department of Education, Jackson, Miss."

Here indeed is a new proposition. Gainful employment means working on the farm home without wages.

As stated in the bulletin, "a vast majority of these (gainfully employed) workers are actually working at home without wages." Furthermore, it is admitted that this work is just as good for the "gainfully employed" children as the things they do in school.

If gainful employment means working at home without wages, the common idea of such statistics needs to be revised.

I am quite sure that my two sons brought in wood and coal, nailed pickets on the fence, raked up trash and did other odd jobs about the home place when they were 10 years old or even younger. It never occurred to any of the family that they should be set down in Government reports as being "gainfully employed."

Discussing this matter with a member of the legislature, he said, he began to work on his father's farm when he was seven years old, that it did him good and he had no regrets in the matter.

Some people may find in these things a sob story which supplies an argument to support the Federal Child Labor Amendment. I am unable to agree with them.

Sections 6716 to 6721 of the code give the Compulsory School Attendance Law. This law includes all children between the ages of 7 and 16 years and provides in detail for the carrying out of the law.

Address to Fifth District M. P. T. A.
Jackson April 15 — 1936.

Probation Officer

Sections 7247 to 7268 give the law establishing the Industrial Training School and creating the office of Probation Officer.

No details as to the Industrial Schools are needed here. Your attention is directed to the subject of probation officer.

Section 7263 (a) says the duties of the Probation Officer shall be "to investigate the cases of destitute, abandoned, or delinquent children—and to present all facts bearing upon such cases to the court; (b) To exercise a friendly supervision and such other supervision as the court may direct either at the time of hearing, or subsequently, over children who are admitted by the court to probation and who are placed under their care by the court or Judge."

Here again the law has not worked out as expected.

It was expected that Probation Officers would assist in enforcing the Compulsory Education Law.

I have not found that it is so used. The Probation Officers seem to act principally in connection with the Industrial Training School. Perhaps the law would be interpreted to cover attention to the Compulsory Education Law also if the question were raised. The officers are appointed by Chancery Judges for counties and paid by Boards of Supervisors. They may also be appointed by the municipal authorities and paid by the municipality. Compensation is fixed by Boards of Supervisors and City Boards. Additional probation officers without salary may be appointed.

I wrote to all Chancery Judges asking two questions, as follows: "Have you appointed Probation Officers in all counties in your district? How many of them are women?"

Six Chancellors replied to this inquiry. Judge Montgomery of District 11 wrote that only one county in his district, Yazoo, has a probation officer. The county prosecuting attorney is probation officer for Yazoo County. Judge Williams of Indianola reported all counties having probation officers except Issaquena and Sharkey. The probation officer for Sunflower County is Mrs. Beulah E. Payne.

Jackson has a city probation officer, Mrs. L. R. Williams. She is appointed by the city, paid by the city, and works only in the city.

Judge Jackson of Cleveland has appointed probation officers in all counties, but two counties have made no provision for a salary.

Judge Ben Stevens has no paid probation officers but unpaid workers are used as needed.

Judge Russell reports only one county probation officer, Miss Florence Cassibry, of Gulfport. Biloxi and Gulfport have city probation officers.

Judge Sledge, who resigned recently, had no regularly appointed probation officers.

This limited inquiry does not warrant a positive opinion. It does raise a question as to whether the probation officer system in our State is as effective as it could be and should be.

Certainly nothing is more important than the protection of childhood. Club women should inform themselves on the subjects which have been mentioned. Get a lawyer to copy for you the laws on this subject—I will answer your question before you ask it—No, do not invite some lawyer to come before your club and tell about it and let the matter end right there. Get the laws written out and study them for yourselves. Find out what the factory inspector is doing. Find out what the probation officer is doing. If changes are needed, be prepared to advocate them.

A circular sent out by the National P.-T. A. says, "In two former periods a Federal Child Labor Law was enacted and did operate (which law the United States Supreme Court declared unconstitutional). This amendment is not itself a law, it merely enables Congress to enact a Federal Child Labor Law."

This statement reveals the true reason for the form of the proposed amendment. It would give Congress the right "to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of all persons under 18 years of age." Evidently the aim is to give Congress unlimited power. Such an unlimited grant of power would make it impossible for any act of Congress on this subject to be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

This unlimited power is a thing to be avoided. I do not believe it is needed, but an active interest in the subject is needed. In this, as in many other things, eternal vigilance is the price of security.

Nellie N. Somerville.

V938

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT-TIMES, GREENVILLE, MISS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 31,

Anti-Tuberculosis Work in Washington County

By MRS. NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE

The proposal to establish a county hospital for tuberculosis cases calls to mind the beginning of anti-tuberculosis work in the county. I ask space for this statement, not so much for the sake of the individual as for the county at large. My belief is that earlier and more active work was done in Washington county than in any county in the state.

Old newspaper clipping afford the following information:

The late L. P. Smith invited me to prepare a sketch of the Civic Improvement Club for a special edition of the Daily Democrat to be published March 14, 1915. In that sketch I find the following:

"April, 1909, anti-tuberculosis work was first discussed. A letter asking for information was sent to the New Orleans committee. In response a quantity of literature was kindly donated. This subject was agitated more or less actively until it resulted in forming a local anti-tuberculosis committee." When the time seemed propitious I was appointed chairman of the committee to effect organization.

The first officers and chairmen were the following:

Chairman, Mrs. Robert Somerville; vice chairman, R. B. Cambbell; secretary, Leon Fletcher; assistant secretary, Miss Margaret Dunn; treasurer, Mrs. S. R. Geise; chairman of cooperation, Rev. Philip G. Davidson; chmn. finance, Ed. Thurman; chmn. publicity, Rabbi E. Sternheim; chmn. anti-spitting, Max Lemler; chmn. hospital and nurse, Dr. J. D. Smythe; legal advisor, Steve T. Ronan, chmn. statistics, F. B. Wilkerson.

A public meeting was held in the interest of the work and largely attended. The next day Mr. Wilzin, of New York, called me up, expressed his interest and said he would give one hundred dollars to the work.

The following were appointed a committee to formulate plans: Dr. J. D. Smythe, Ed. Thurman, Father P. J. Korstenbrock, Emeline Goldstein, Morris Rosenstock, George Wheatley, Nellie N. Somerville, Mary H. Trigg, Lucy D. Campbell. This committee made a report advising that a trained nurse be secured as a visiting nurse and that some kind of camp, hospital or home for tuberculosis cases be provided.

Monthly meetings were held on Sunday afternoons and largely attended by business men as well as women. I find one report by Mr. Max Lemler for anti-spitting work. 200 large placards had been posted and many small cards distributed, Dewey Kellner and James Cowan had assisted.

One thousand dollars was raised and a nurse secured, Miss Leola Steele, of Natchez.

I think I am correct in saying Miss Steele was the first community nurse ever employed in the state. A remarkable interest was manifested and good work done.

When I could no longer serve as chairman, I put the case before Mrs. Bessie Johnson Taylor, and urged her to accept election as chairman. She reluctantly consented and was elected and conducted the work with her well-known ability.

The work herein recalled was notable as it was somewhat in the nature of pioneer work.

I trust Mr. Editor and kind readers will pardon these recollections from an old citizen.

Calendar of Crisis From Time Of Castle Dinner to Abdication

By The Associated Press

The progress of the century's greatest love story that cost a king his throne, as it became known to the world:

May 27, 1936.—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Simpson were listed on the court circular as among King Edward's guests in Buckingham Palace in his first formal dinner after his accession.

July 9—Mrs. Simpson announced as dinner guest of the king.

Aug. 8—King flies from England for vacation cruise, joining in France his guests, among whom were Mrs. Simpson.

Aug. 10—Month's cruise on yacht Nahlin starts from Sibenik on Dalmation Coast of Yugoslavia.

Sept. 6—Cruise ends at Istanbul. Homeward trip includes stop Sept. 8 in Vienna, where Mrs. Simpson arranged to have king consult ear specialist.

Sept. 24—Mrs. Simpson guest of king at Balmoral Castle house party.

Oct. 15—Mrs. Simpson starts suit for divorce against Ernest Aldrich Simpson on grounds of misconduct.

Oct. 27—Mr. Justice Hawke grants Mrs. Simpson a decree nisi, final in six months.

Nov. 12—King Edward attends party given by Mrs. Simpson.

Nov. 13—Mrs. D. B. Merryman, Mrs. Simpson's "Aunt Bessie," of Washington, arrives to chaperon Mrs. Simpson.

Nov. 25—London Times, without mentioning Mrs. Simpson, says "King's position must be kept high above reproach or ridicule."

Dec. 1—Bishop of Bradford, in speech to diocesan convention, said of King Edward: "He stands for the English people's idea of kingship and I hope it still is an essential part of that idea that the king needs the grace of God for his office. . . . We hope he is aware of his need. Some of us wish he gave more positive signs of such awareness." Provincial newspapers, linking the speech with gossip over Mrs. Simpson, lifted the self-imposed censorship of the press.

Dec. 2—London newspapers "break" the story with pictures and flaring headlines.

Dec. 3—Prime Minister Baldwin, after two conferences with King Edward, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, said: "The situation is of such a nature as to make it inexpedient that I be questioned about it at this time."

Dec. 4—Mrs. Simpson arrived at 4:10 a.m. in Rouen, France, after a secret trip from England and left early in the afternoon for the South of France.

Prime Minister Baldwin, in his first public statement, told the House of Commons the king was free to marry whom he would, but the lady whom he married "necessarily becomes queen" since "there is no such thing as what is called morganatic marriage known to our law." He said the cabinet was "not prepared" to introduce legislation "dealing with a particular case" after an explanation that "the matters to be dealt with are of common concern to the commonwealth as a whole and such a change could not be effected without the consent of all the dominions. I am satisfied from inquiries that this assent would not be forthcoming."

Dec. 5—Winston Churchill appealed for "time and tolerance," and challenged the authority of "any minsitry" to advise the sovereign to abdicate.

Mrs. Simpson ended a two-day automobile dash across France at the villa of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Rogers of New York, in Cannes.

Dec. 6—The cabinet met in 10 Downing Street, crowds booing the ministers. The Archbishop of Canterbury also was booed. Prayers "for the king's majesty" were sent up throughout the empire. A surge of public opinion supporting the king was seen as forcing the government to soft-pedal its pressure to make him choose between his throne and Mrs. Simpson. Mrs. Simpson remained in Cannes.

Dec. 7—Baldwin, mentioning Mrs. Simpson's name for the first time in the House of Commons, said: "These matters were not raised first by the government, but by his majesty himself in conversation with me some weeks ago, when he first informed me of his intention to marry Mrs. Simpson whenever she should be free.

"The subject has therefore been for some time in the king's mind, and as soon as his majesty has arrived at the conclusion as to the course he desires to take, he will no doubt communicate it to the governments in this country and the dominions.

"It will then be for those governments to decide what advice, if any, they would feel it their duty to tender him in the light of his conclusion."

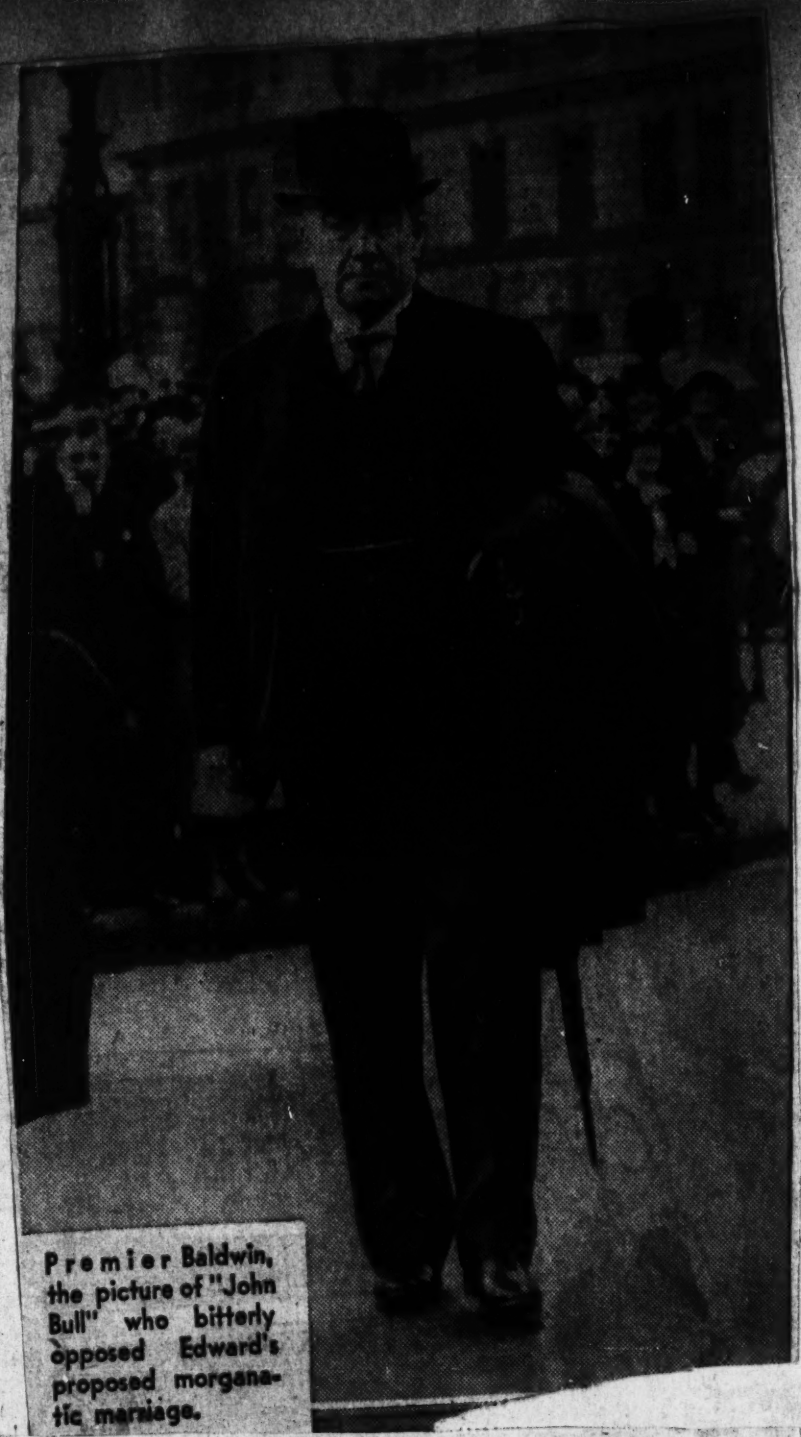
He said it was "the earnest desire of the government to afford his majesty the fullest opportunity of weighing the decision, which involves so directly his own future happiness and the interests of all his subjects."

Mrs. Simpson, in a signed statement issued in Cannes, said she was willing, if her action would solve the problem, "to withdraw forthwith from a situation that has become unhappy and untenable."

Dec. 8—King and brothers dine with Baldwin at Belvedere, in effort to find a solution acceptable to all.

Dec. 9—Edward decides; British press prepares empire for abdication.

Dec. 10—Edward's abdication read to Parliament.



Premier Baldwin, the picture of "John Bull" who bitterly opposed Edward's proposed morganatic marriage.

Carries Message to Cabinet

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, shown here in ceremonial garb as he entered the Senate House at Cambridge last June for conferring of honorary degrees, had the task yesterday of informing the cabinet of King Edward's decision. —Associated Press Photo

Recommendations

study of the married woman's problems

the project" state and club presidents would be asked to set up advisory committees composed of representatives to all men's and women's groups interested in this question.

"In 1940 we suggest also," said Miss White, "that the National Federation approach the platform committees and presidential candidates of the political parties to enlist their support in our program.

"By 1941 the National Federation should be in a position to offer further detailed suggestions for active campaigns in the state legislative sessions, and ready to assist in every possible way any state federation having legislative sessions before 1941."

A procedural change of no little consequence was effected when favorable action was taken on measures offered by the resolutions committee, Mrs. Maude E. Empey, chairman. These recommendations on resolutions were:

"1. That no resolutions shall be accepted by the resolutions committee after the first day of the convention.

"2. That all resolutions shall be read in the morning of the second day of the convention and mimeographed copies of the resolutions exactly as presented placed in the hands of the convention delegates at the same time. Discussion and vote shall be taken on the morning of the last day of the convention."

Three resolutions, among those offered by state federations were referred to committee for study. The first asked a change in tentative plans for the proposed administration building of the Federation.

"It appearing that since the inception of this fund," (the $43,000 in the treasury subscribed for the purpose of erecting an administration building in Washington, D. C.) "there has been a steadily increasing sense that a federation administration building should be more centrally located," and "that the fund has not grown appreciably for several years," the Michigan Federation which offered this resolution suggested substituting Chicago as the proposed site. It was voted to refer the resolution to a committee for study and recommendation at the next Biennial.

Referred to the program coordination committee, also for study and report at the next Biennial, was a resolution on the national program which read:

"Whereas, the Minnesota Federation believes that a program built upon convention action is preferable to the present method;

"Be it resolved that the Minnesota Federation recommend to the National Federation that this question be placed on the agenda of the Kansas City Convention for consideration and action."

This further resolution on the program was adopted and referred to the program coordination committee:

"At the meeting of the New Jersey State Federation held in New Brunswick on March 18, 1939, the following motion was passed namely, that we approve the theme 'Business Women in a Democracy' if it be changed to read 'Business and Professional Women in a Democracy' and also if it incorporates in its program the action program submitted by the New Jersey Federation.

"The New Jersey Federation is definitely on record that our program for the next two years should be one of education and action both, with the emphasis placed on action."

Beyond the procedural measures and the suggestions from the states, the resolutions committee brought only the usual courtesy resolution, citing twenty-seven individuals and concerns that had contributed most largely to the splendid success of the meeting. All other matters of consequence were decided upon through the recommendations of the committee chairmen, which are printed, with the action on each, at the close of the committee reports which, in somewhat abbreviated form, fill the succeeding pages.

Program Coordination

by Lucy Somerville Howorth

National Program Coordination Chairman

Your National Program Coordination chairman is happy to report on the past year's work of her committee. The program "My Business and Yours" came about as the result of suggestions made by state presidents, state committee chairmen, and other officers and members of the Federation. The outline was approved by the Board of Directors as the basis for the official program for the year.

The program outline was published as then required in the May 1938 INDEPENDENT WOMAN with the hope that every club would have a part in this current program while carrying out its perennial and its special committee interests. The reports of its use in states and clubs show how loyally they are participating and with what unity they are pulling together nationally to understand economic problems before us. The eighth year of work directing our mem-

Dr. Maffett greeting Lilla M. White of Jacksonville, Florida, whose faith in the Federation in early days led her to lend it $10,000 of her own money without interest or security. Four years later at the Cleveland convention, the sum was repaid

bership leadership in economic thinking can report commendable progress.

Program coordination has begun to mean greater cooperation between committees and richer membership participation in the clubs. More program material was used this year than ever before. More requests were made for more reference material than ever before. In the states the program coordination chairmen have taken new responsibility for planning ahead with the other committees and for encouraging cooperative committee efforts through the year. More time on program by the field staff was requested.

While your chairman and the staff agree with one of the state chairmen who writes, "Finding a theme and then developing it along lines to appeal to the whole of the United States is quite a task," yet reports show that the clubs understand that the suggested program is intended for adaptation; that it is flexible and not fixed; that it is one of the common factors making for unity; and that each club will naturally select its interest as it sees fit and balance its work with recreational and social activities to make a rounded and enjoyable whole.

Let us look more closely at the details of the past year's work.

"MY BUSINESS AND YOURS"

Reports have been received from 45 state program coordination chairmen. In these states 940 clubs were reported to have used all or part of the national program. This is 59 per cent of the total number of clubs in the Federation. However, it is impossible to give an accurate account of the total number of clubs participating, for many report use of the program through the education, public affairs, and other committees and many which have used the program have not reported so doing. But all indications are that participation in the official program has been greater than before.

Use of Materials Increased

Certainly from the actual use of the Program Book and Kit more participation than ever before is indicated. There were 3,299 Program Books sold this year as compared to 1,067 last year, nearly three times as many,—in addition to those sent free to every club president and other complimentary copies—so a total of 5,147 program books were in use. Kits to the number of 573 were sold this year as compared with 448 last year. There has been widespread use of the monthly articles in INDEPENDENT WOMAN giving good discussion material into every member's hands. There was also use of the "Handbook of Federation Procedures" which acquaints chairmen with their work and gives a picture of the Federation's continuing program. This increased use of materials may be explained by the fact that those states favorable to the program were really enthusiastic and that the records in the national office show almost 100 per cent of all their clubs cooperated and used the materials provided by the national office. This demonstrates what leadership can accomplish. Under "My Business and Yours" there has been more intensive interest reported in the program than heretofore.

Comments received at the national office point up how well and how cleverly the program has been adapted to meet local needs and situations; give evidence of the growth of leadership and membership participation; show increase in membership and attendance. For details as to meetings held I refer you to the reports of the various committees which were responsible for the monthly meetings. A few comments will serve, however, to illustrate the views of the clubs:

Adaptation

"After careful study, we felt we could not use it as a study program for the year. We do recognize some good points in it, and we shall base our few discussion programs on the questions of A Business Woman's Income (My Pay Envelope and Yours); The Ways in Which a Business Woman spends Her Income for Necessities (A Consumer's Clinic); A Business Woman's Investments (My Savings and Yours). In doing this, we expect to make the discussion very broad and not in any way delve into the personal positions or income of our members. The discussions will probably not be handled by the entire club, but by a smaller group, in the informal atmosphere of the homes of our members." St. Joseph, Missouri.

"We are using the Program Book for 1938-39, varying it in accordance with the size of our town and are very much interested in the work." Warsaw, Indiana.

Growth of Leadership and Member Participation

"About a year ago some of us were wondering whether the program 'Our Town's Business' might not prove to be a bit 'dry,' but before we knew it every member was doing her part to make it interesting. This year's program 'My Business and Yours' gives us an opportunity to broaden our understanding of the other woman who has a job and of the woman who does not. Our Ten Year Objective is unfolding beautifully. Through it we are learning and growing and if we also have gained a place of greater importance in our community we are pleased and a bit proud." Evanston, Illinois.

Membership and Attendance

"We are enjoying the program immensely and much interest is being manifested in the club and out. We now have a membership of seventeen against eleven last year." Everglades Club, Florida.

"Our meetings have been interesting and our attendance much better, which, of course, indicates more interest, which I attribute to our program." Meridian, Mississippi.

RECOGNITION FROM OUTSIDE

As indicative of recognition by persons outside our membership, the following comment by a lawyer and trust officer in a bank is given:

"Permit me to express my admiration for your 'Program Book for 1938-39,' a copy of which your program coordination chairman very thoughtfully loaned me when she invited me to speak to you on the subject of savings and investments. During the past month I have taken up with several of our bank officers, and others, questions propounded on the various subjects as suggested for the March program and each has first of all commented on the beauty of the book typographically and more enthusiastically after reading the questions applying to his or her own line of business, and finally with the same conclusion by each that such a splendid unified program ought to make the Business and Professional Women's Clubs a most influential group in every community. I cannot think of anything you could do that would create greater respect and admiration for your organization."

CONFLICTING NEEDS

The year has been marked by vigorous and healthy discussion of program problems. The letters which went to the state presidents and to all state committee chairmen in December requesting comments and suggestions brought replies which were numerically disappointing but which showed the leaders wide-awake to the reaction of the local clubs in their states.

It is great satisfaction to have received these varied points of view. After all, the National Federation is pioneering in program building and the process requires the experience and imagination and constructive criticisms of us all. Only as state and club officers use the democratic machinery set up by the National Federation to make known their needs and convictions, will the program reflect their wishes. Creating program books each year requires the readaptation of devices found successful by the clubs and the discarding of those which clubs have been unable to use.

The following excerpts from the replies suggest the differing needs of various types of clubs and point to a need for better interpretation of the program through the state and local leaders and for more discussion of program methods by the field staff. Some replies are enthusiastic, like these:

"It is elastic enough to suit large and small clubs and is close enough to each of us personally so that we have vital interest in it."

"I firmly believe the discussion groups in which the members themselves do the work often prompt more thought than the best lectures by experts with the women making no effort themselves except to listen."

"Our meetings have been interesting and our attendance better, which, of course, indicates more interest, which I attribute to our program."

Yet at the same time, others say:

"The opinion seems to be that some of the subject matter is interesting but that it is far too personal considering that most of our clubs are in towns of but a few thousands."

"The Program Book is so complicated as to frighten the members."

"A number of clubs report that their attendance drops when the program is carried out by members of the club rather than by an

outside speaker. This is certainly not as it should be."

"In my club I have found that the members get very tired of statistics and much prefer a really good speaker."

It may be helpful to consider some of the discussion of the program this past year. Your chairman has repeatedly said and written that constructive criticism was desired. It is only through such criticism that future programs can be better suited to your needs. Also there is no better sign of vitality in our Federation than discussion of program content. Your chairman believes an obligation rests upon every officer and member to do her very best to make use of the official program, but she is at entire liberty to discuss through proper channels changes and her own ideas of program building. And it has never been intended that the program should be used without adaptation to local needs and customs.

But before you write in that "My club is composed of tired business women and they only want to play," stop and think—do you believe for one minute that this Federation could have lived twenty years, grown to 70,000 members and commanded the respect of the people of the United States if it had only played "Ring Around the Rosy"? Of course it could not. The most frequent criticism was that "My Business and Yours" was "too personal." That criticism shouldn't be quoted outside our membership. All of our lives we have heard that women could not consider issues impersonally. Your chairman has not found that to be true. But this particular comment indicates it is true. While issues may be personal, they can never be solved until they are viewed impersonally. You may think your salary is a private, personal matter, but actually it is known to everyone who has any interest in it, the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, as well as others who do the same work. One club chairman wrote, "Our town is too small to select the best employer." All right, why not invite all employers of club members and have some discussion of what makes a good employer? We should learn to look ourselves in the face, objectively, see not Mary Jones, but one of a group who has common problems with ten thousand others like her.

Then there are those who say, "We do not like so much economics." Our Ten Year Objective laid down an economic program which our yearly programs must develop. Economic interest is our reason for having a Federation. We are eligible to the Federation because we work for money—not because we are good looking. What would you think of a church that did not study religion? If our Federation is to help our members it must qualify them to be leaders in economic thinking.

It would be helpful if local club chairmen who find difficulty with the program would take up their problems with the state or national officers. Many have with fine results.

The state chairmen have been understanding and cooperative. In addition to the interest and faithfulness with which they have prepared their annual reports, many have done a good piece of education work. Several have made interesting surveys of their clubs. For the most part they have taken one or more of the following responsibilities: a summer or fall meeting of committee chairmen where practicable to discuss the programs, some with teamwork demonstrations; letters to clubs; items in state bulletins; news letters; sessions at district conferences; overnight get-togethers to discuss cooperation between committees; and mid-year meetings.

COORDINATION

Coordination has been pointed to already as an important element in the year's work. It is really intended to bring about concerted planning by the committees. State chairmen expressed the advantages of coordination in such phrases as these: "Saves overlapping," "Draws clubs close together," "Division of responsibility the best method," "Gives continuity," "Since all are responsible more are interested."

From the Washington state report we have the following: "In clubs where committees really coordinated the result was a fine program. It does not leave the burden of a program on one committee and this idea makes it possible for a greater participation by club members—gives unity in program—gives all members something to do which creates more interest. It allows new chairmen to take over meetings without fear of failure as they have another committee to help direct when necessary and it gives us a chance to carry out our national program to the best advantage."

From the Idaho state report: "The majority of our Idaho clubs feel decidedly that program coordination is practical as it gives a better balanced program than could possibly be achieved through the effects of one chairman and a small committee. Under this arrangement, every phase of club interests and activities is covered in program plans, and as a national group we are developing topics of interest to us all at the same time. I think program coordination is one of the finest and most practical things that National has done for individual clubs."

And here is food for thought. Thirty-three of the 42 states reporting agreed that coordination is practical and desirable. Here and there, however, they said that coordination led to lack of leadership because of the diffusion of responsibility, that it placed too much power in the hands of one person, the coordinator, or that it was impossible because of the difficulty experienced in getting so many persons to come together frequently. These are natural difficulties but they can be corrected and adjustments made. Cooperation, tolerance and the accurate balance of responsibility between leaders and those who follow has to be maintained if the system is to run smoothly.

In discussing these issues we come face to face with the topic for next year. For in coordination we have the essence of democracy. In working it out we see in our clubs the very complexities, difficulties, the inadequacies of a democratic system. We see that the danger of falling into dictatorship comes through failure of individuals to carry their share of the load. Success in a democratic society depends upon each member's ability to do her bit.

BUSINESS WOMEN IN A DEMOCRACY, 1939-1940

The program "Business Women in a Democracy," like those of the past two years, was selected by the democratic method. Letters were sent to 500 members—the national board of directors and the state chairmen of committees—to ask their suggestions for the program theme. Of the 500, too few responded with suggestions, but the results were carefully analyzed and showed a remarkably uniform line of thought. A tentative outline based on the suggestions was submitted to the board of directors for vote. The result of the vote was as follows: approved—51; disapproved—6; no response—10.

Definite plans to improve the services to the clubs in 1939-40 are being worked out as a further result of the comments which have come to your chairman.

1. The program outline was published in April rather than May as ordered by the Board of Directors at the Grand Rapids Meeting.
2. The Program Book will be simpler and much easier to use.
3. The number of monthly topics has been reduced from ten to eight, leaving more time for social affairs and recreation.
4. More emphasis will be put upon choice and adaptation.

CHAIRMAN'S WORK REPORT

The two years as your Program Coordination Chairman have been a valued experience. It has been a pleasure to visit some of the clubs and state federations, the nationwide correspondence has been interesting and inspiring. The fine spirit of loyalty and enthusiasm for our Federation and the keen intelligence of our membership should strengthen the faith of us all in the American business woman. Your chairman thanks you for your splendid cooperation and bespeaks for her successor the same fine spirit.

Through our program we work toward unity and increased strength in our Federation.

If business and professional women are to create opportunity and to establish themselves more firmly in the economic world we feel they should continue to unite on a program which furthers understanding of the issues involved, and which makes for intelligent action on these issues. This is in accord with our Ten Year Objective.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended:

1. That state leaders assume a greater responsibility for carrying through the officially adopted program and for interpreting it to the membership and to the public, and for adapting it to local needs.
2. That the state leaders assume greater responsibility for interpreting to the national chairman the wishes of Federation members as to the nature and content of our program.

Both adopted.

Public Affairs

by Amy Lewellen

National Public Affairs Chairman

As your chairman said in her annual report to the Grand Rapids Board Meeting last summer, the functions of the Public Affairs Committee are so different from its predecessor, Public Relations, as virtually to constitute a new committee.

The purpose of the Public Affairs Committee, according to the Bylaws adopted two years ago, is "to develop understanding of social, economic and political problems; to guide the Federation's participation in public affairs; and to promote the interests of women in these fields."

The old Public Relations Committee was primarily responsible for fostering interest in matters of community, state and national importance and for cooperating with other organizations in activities of mutual concern.

It involved a wide variety of activities, ranging all the way from participating with other organizations in landscaping the park to buying eye glasses for needy children. It involved dinner meetings to which heads of organizations or our employers were invited to tell of their work and to learn of ours. Business Women's Week used to be primarily a Public Relations activity, to build good will for the business women in town.

TIME MARCHES ON

But conditions change and the Federation could not afford to lag behind. As the Oklahoma state chairman said in her excellent report, "These welfare projects are all worthy causes. However, there are many agencies especially organized to handle such projects. The National Federation, of course, wants us to take our place in civic affairs, but to concentrate our efforts on projects that will further the interests of women—directly and indirectly—and not be haulers of wood and carriers of water for other organizations, but spend our money and energies doing the jobs that others have not undertaken."

Clubs had been telling us that in these days they were more likely to cooperate with other groups to get public funds for school doctors and nurses to buy eye glasses for a few needy children. They were more likely to cooperate with other groups to secure trained vocational counsellors in the schools. They said that public agencies could do a more complete scientific job at meeting the social needs of the community.

In other words this sort of activity was already the trend. These questions, as you can see, are not primarily matters of Public Relations, but the responsibilities of the Health and Education committees.

If employers come to our Business Women's Week meetings today they are more likely to discuss what our town can do for economic recovery or to make democracy work or something of the kind—public affairs not primarily public relations.

GOOD PUBLIC RELATIONS IN 1939

Good public relations, good will in the community today, is a by-product of good program and proper interpretation.

The good program is the responsibility of Program Coordination and the committee concerned with the subject matter, such as the Health Committee with school doctors, etc. Proper interpretation of this good program is primarily the job of the Publicity Committee, although it always involves unfailing courtesy on the part of all those who meet outside groups. The Publicity Committee cannot do a good interpretative job in a vacuum. The chairman needs first, the good program, next, understanding by all club committee chairmen and officers of how publicity can be used as an interpretative device and last, their courtesy to all outside groups they contact.

This function of interpretation has therefore been given under the new by-laws to the Publicity Committee.

Perhaps the purpose of the Public Affairs Committee will be clearer if we consider the two fundamental ways in which the Federation advances the interests of business and professional women. These two ways are reflected in the committee set-up as approved by the Atlantic City convention in the Bylaws.

The Federation Is a Bi-valve

Like hearts and oysters, the National Federation might be called a bi-valve. Through one valve flows concern for your growth and mine as individuals. Through the other flows concern for the public questions which affect us as groups or as citizens of a democracy.

The First Valve

Membership in the Federation should make you and me as individuals better business women, with better chances to advance vocationally. Membership should make you and me conscious of our individual health and its importance as a vocational factor and as an element in personal happiness. Membership and responsibility in the Federation should make us individually grow in articulateness, in executive ability, in knowledge of people and of the many problems we face in the world.

The Other Valve

Thus through one of our Federation valves flows concern for us as individuals, while through the other flows concern for the public questions which particularly affect us as groups or as citizens—such questions as how Our Town can contribute to economic recovery, or to the preservation of democracy, what production, labor and consumer problems we face, the question of savings, money and credit, unemployment, etc., etc.

All these questions would come under the scope of the Public Affairs Committee. Not all public questions are the responsibility of the Public Affairs Committee, however. Some questions may involve the public health, as school doctors, and are so closely allied with the other work of the Health Committee as to make it logical to group them together. The competent members available for chairmanships of the Health Committee, moreover, are usually aware of such public health problems and needs.

The same is true of the process of securing trained vocational counsellors in the schools. This question of public education is so intimately bound up with our concern for the vocational adjustments of business women that it logically remains the responsibility of the Education Committee.

There is another whole realm of public questions not included in Public Affairs and that is international relations. This whole field is so vast and specialized that it seemed necessary to have it treated by a separate committee on the subject—hence the retention of this committee in the new Bylaws.

Perhaps the following chart will make the functions of the various committees clear:

The Federation's Concern for

Individual Growth		*Public Questions Affecting Us*
For balancing	*Program Coordination*	For emphasis
Vocational Adjustment Cultural Interests	*Education*	Vocational Counsellors in schools Public Education
Physical & Mental Health Recreation	*Health*	Public Health
Growth through understanding	*Public Affairs*	Social economic and political questions
Growth through understanding	*International Relations*	International public affairs

This chart should not be taken too literally but merely as a broad indication of the functions and limits of responsibilities of the Public Affairs and other committees.

WHAT OF THE LEGISLATION COMMITTEE?

Out of the activity and study of each of the committees above there comes the recognition of certain problems which could be solved or alleviated by the enactment of legislation. The needed legislation may involve only a part of the committee's field. The Education Committee, for instance, recognized the need for additional funds for equalizing educational opportunity in this country. So they proposed that the Federation delegates at convention vote to support "federal aid for public education, provided state control of funds and policies is guaranteed."

Now obviously the Education Committee knows more about this subject and the whole field of education than any other committee in the Federation. But getting laws through Congress is a technical process involving special

BALDWIN GIVES STAND IN TALK TO COMMONS

Prime Minister Reveals He Pleaded With Edward

DUTY AS RULER STRESSED

Leader Tells Parliament Sovereign Was Warned Marriage To Mrs. Simpson Not Expedient—Life Not Own

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Dec. 10—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin in addressing the House of Commons today on the question of the abdication of King Edward VIII revealed, he first discussed the problem of the proposed king's marriage to Mrs. Simpson at about the time her decree nisi of divorce from Ernest Simpson was granted.

At that time, Mr. Baldwin pointed out, the king was determined upon a marriage to the American born woman, and shortly thereafter so informed his family, including Queen Mary.

King's Life Not Own

Mr. Baldwin said he repeatedly pointed out to the king that the king's life was not his own and the marriage would not be expedient.

The full text of Prime Minister Baldwin's statement in the House of Commons follows:

"I have now to move that his majesty's most gracious message be now considered.

"No more grave message was ever received by Parliament, no more difficult and, I might say, repugnant, task has ever been imposed upon a prime minister. (Cheers).

"I will now ask the House, which I know will not be without sympathy for me now (cheers) to remember that this last week I have had little time in which to compose a speech for delivery today.

Nothing But Truth

"And so I must tell what I have to tell truthfully, sincerely, plainly, with no attempt to dress it up, and I shall have little or nothing to say in the way of comment or criticism, of praise or of blame.

"Then my best course today, and the one that the House would desire, is to tell them so far as I can what has passed between his majesty and myself, and what has led up to the present situation.

"I might say at the start that his majesty as Prince of Wales honored me for many years with a friendship that I value; and I know he would agree with me in saying to you that it was not only friendship, but between man and man a friendship of perfection.

"I would like to tell the House that when we said good-bye Tuesday night at Fort Belvedere, we both knew and felt and said to each other that friendship, so far from being impaired by the discussions of this last week, bound us more closely together than ever, and that it would last for life.

"The House will want to know when I had my first interview with his majesty. I may say that his majesty has been most generous in allowing me to tell the House the pertinent part of the discussion that took place between us.

Ordered to Rest

"As the House is aware, I have been ordered during August and September to take a complete rest which, owing to the kindness of my staff and the consideration of my colleagues, I was able to enjoy to the full; and when October came, although I had been ordered to continue the rest, I could not, in fairness to my work, take a further holiday, and I came on half time before the middle of October.

"I then, for the first time since the beginning of August, was in a position to look into things.

"There were two things that disquieted me at that moment.

"There was coming into my office a vast volume of correspondence, mainly from British subjects and American citizens of British origin in the United States, all expressing perturbation and uneasiness on what was then appearing in the American press.

"I was also aware that there was in the near future a divorce case going on, the results of which made me realize that possibly a difficult situation might arise later and I felt it was essential that someone should see his majesty and warn him of the difficult situation that might arise later if the occasion was given for the continuation of this kind of gossip and criticism—the danger that might come if this kind of gossip and criticism spread from the other side of the Atlantic to this country.

"I thought that in the circumstances there was only one who could speak to him and talk the matter over with him, and that man was the premier.

"Bound to Speak"

"I felt doubly bound to speak, and it was my duty as I conceived it to the country and my duty to him not only as counsellor, but as friend.

"I consulted—I am ashamed to say, but they forgave me—none of my colleagues.

"I happened to be staying in the neighborhood of Fort Belvedere about the middle of October and ascertained that his majesty was leaving the house Sunday, the 18th of October, to entertain a small party at Sandringham, and that he was leaving Sunday afternoon.

"I telephoned from my friend's house Sunday morning, and found that he had left earlier than expected. These circumstances I communicated to him through his secretary, and stated my desire to see him.

"It was the first and only occasion on which I was the one who asked for an interview. I said I desired to see him and that the matter was urgent. I told him what it was, and I expressed my willingness to go to Sandringham the 20th, but said I thought it wiser if his majetsy thought fit to see me at Fort Belvedere, because I was anxious at that time that no one should know of my visit, and that the first talk should be in complete privacy.

Audience Granted

"His majesty replied that he would motor back Monday, the 19th, to Fort Belvedere and would see me Tuesday morning, and on Tuesday morning I saw him.

"I may say, before I proceed to give the details of that conversation, that the advisor of the crown can do no possible service to his master unless he tells him at all times the truth as he sees it. (Cheers.) Whether that truth be welcome or not.

"And let me say here, as I may say several times before I finish, that during those talks, when I look back, there was nothing I have not told his majesty of which I felt he ought to be aware, but never has his majesty shown any signs of offense or of being hurt at anything I said to him, and the whole discussions have been carried through with an increase, if possible, of that mutual respect and regard in which we stood.

Fearful of Results

"I told his majesty that I had two great anxieties: First, the effect of continuance of the kind of criticism that was at that time proceeding in the American press, and the effect it would have in the Dominions, particularly Canada, where it was widespread, and the effect it would have in this country.

"Then I reminded him what I had often told him and his brothers in years past, and that is this: The crown in this country through centuries has been deprived of many of its prerogatives, but today, while that is true, it (the crown) stands for far more than it has ever done in its history. (Cheers.)

"The importance of its integrity, beyond all question, is far greater than it has ever been, being, as it is, not only the last link of empire that is left, but a guarantee in this country, so long as it exists in that integrity, against many evils that affected and afflicted other countries.

"There is no man or woman in this country, whatever party he may belong to, would not subscribe to that, but while this feeling vastly depends on respect for that crown, as shown in the last three generations of the monarchy, it might not take so long in the face of the kind of criticism to which it was being exposed, to lose that power far more rapidly than it was built up, and once lost, I doubt if anything could restore it.

Basis of Talk

"That was the basis of my talk on that aspect, and I expressed my anxiety, then my desire, that such criticisms should not have cause to go on.

"I said that in my view no popularity in the long run would have weighed against the effect of such criticism.

"I told His Majesty I had looked forward to his reign as a great reign in a new age. He had so many of the qualities necessary for it.

"I told him I had come naturally—I was his prime minister!—and wanted to talk it over with him as a friend.

"Perhaps I am saying what I should not say here. I did not ask His Majesty whether I might say this, but I will say it because I don't think he would mind, and I think it illustrates the basis on which our talks have been held.

"He said to me not once, but many times during these many hours we had together, especially towards the end—he said: 'You and I must settle this matter together. I will not have anyone interfering.'

Points to Danger

"I then pointed out the danger of divorce proceedings: That if a verdict was given that left the matter in suspense for some time, that period of suspense must be dangerous, because then everyone would be talking, and when once the press begins, as it must begin some time in this country, a most difficult situation would arise for me and for him.

"And there might well be the danger—which both he and I had seen through all this, and which was one of the reasons why we wanted to take this action quickly—that sides would be taken and factions grow up in this country where no faction ought ever to exist.

"It was on the aspect that we talked for hours, and I went away glad the ice had been broken.

"My conscience at that moment was clear, and for some little time we had no further meetings.

"I begged His Majesty to consider all I had said. I said I pressed him for no kind of an answer, but would he consider everything I had said?

"The next time I saw him was the 16th of November.

"This was at Buckingham Palace. By that date the decree nisi was pronounced in the divorce case, and I felt it my duty on that occasion—His Majesty had sent for me—to begin the conversation, and I spoke to him for a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes on the question of marriage.

Cabinet Not Informed

"Again you must remember the cabinet had not been in this at all. I reported to about four of my sincere colleagues the conversation at Fort Belvedere.

"I saw him Monday the 16th and began giving him my view on the possible marriage and told him I did not think that particular marriage was one that would receive the approbation of the country.

"The marriage would have involved the lady becoming queen, and I told His Majesty at once that I might be a remnant of the old Victorians, but that my worst enemy could not say this of me—that I did not know what reaction of the English people would be to any particular course of action.

"I told him that so far as they went I was certain that that would be impracticable. I cannot go further into details, but that was the substance, and I pointed out to him the position of the king's wife was a different position from that of the wife of any citizen of the country.

"It is part of the price the king has to pay. His wife becomes queen. The queen becomes queen of the country, and therefore in the choice of a queen the voice of the people must be heard.

"It is the truth expressed in these lines which may come to the minds of many of you: 'His will is not his own, for he himself is subject to his birth. He may not, as unvalued persons do, carve for himself, for on his choice depends the safety and health of the whole state.'

"Then His Majesty said to me, and I have his permission to tell this, that he wanted to tell me something he long had wanted to tell me. He said:

"'I am going to marry Mrs. Simpson, and I am prepared to go.'

"I said:

"'Sir, that is most grievous news, and it is impossible for me to make any comment on it today.'

"He told the queen that night and he told the Duke of York and the Duke of Gloucester the next day, and the Duke of Kent, who was then out of London, on either Wednesday or Thursday. And for the rest of the week, so far as I know, he was considering that point.

"He sent for me again Wednesday, the 25th of November. In the meantime the suggestion had been made to me that a possible compromise might be arranged to avoid those two possibilities that had been seen. First in the distance and then approaching nearer and nearer, the compromise was that the king should marry and that Parliament should pass an act enabling the lady to be the king's wife without the position of queen.

Doubtful of Passage

"I saw His Majesty on Wednesday, Nov. 25, and he asked me if that proposition had been put. He asked me what I thought of it. I told him I had given it no considered opinion, but that if he asked me, my first reaction was that Parliament never would pass it.

"I said if he desired I would examine it formally. He said he did so desire. Then I said it will mean my putting it formally before the whole cabinet, communicating with all the premiers of the Dominions, and I asked if that was his wish. He told me it was. I said I would do it.

"On Dec. 2 he asked me to see him and again I had intended asking an audience later that week, because some inquiries I thought it proper to make had not been completed, but they had gone far enough to show that neither in the dominions nor here would there be any prospect of such legislation being accepted.

"His Majesty asked me if I could answer his question. I gave him the reply I thought it (the compromise) would be impracticable for those reasons. His Majesty said he was not surprised at that answer and he took my answer without question and he never referred to it again.

"I want you to put yourself in His Majesty's place and realize what his feelings are, and know how glad he would have been had this been possible.

No Formal Decision

"There was no formal decision of any kind until we come to the history of yesterday, but when we finished that conversation I pointed out that the possible alternatives had been nulled and that it really had brought him into the position when he would have been placed in a grievous situation between two conflicting causes in his own heart—either complete abandonment of the project on which his heart was set and remaining as king, or doing as he intimated to me he was prepared to do in the talk which I had reported, going and later contracting that marriage if it were possible.

"In the last days from that date until now, that has been the struggle wherein His Majesty has been engaged. We had many talks discussing the aspects of this limited problem.

"The House must remember—and it is difficult to realize—His Majesty is not a boy. He looks so young we all have thought of him as our prince. But he is a mature man with a wide and great experience in life and the world. (Cheers).

"He always had before him three motives which he repeated in the course of conversation at all hours, again and again. If he went he would go with dignity, and would not allow a situation to arise in which he could not do that, and he wanted to go with as little disturbance among his ministers and people as possible.

"He wishes to go in such circumstances that succession of his brother would be made with as little difficulty as possible, and I may say that any idea to him of what might be called a king's party was abhorrent. (Loud cheers).

Stayed At Fort

"He stayed down at Fort Belvedere because he said he was not coming to London while these things were in dispute because of the cheering crowds. I honor and respect him for the manner in which he behaved at that time.

"I have something which I think will touch the House. I have here a penciled note sent to me by his majesty this morning, and we have his authority for reading it. It is simply penciled, and says:

"'The Duke of York and the king always have been on the best of terms as brothers, and the king is confident the duke will deserve and receive the support of the whole empire.' (Cheers).

"I would say a word or two on the king's position. The king cannot speak for himself. The king has told us he cannot carry and does not see his way to carry those almost intolerable burdens of kingship without a woman at his side, and we know this crisis, if I may use the word, has risen now rather than later from that very frankness of his majesty's character which is one of his many attractions.

Danger To Crown

"It would have been perfectly possible for his majesty not to tell me at this date, when he did, and not to have told me for some months to come, but he realized the damage that might be done in the interval by gossip and rumors and talk, and he made that declaration to me when he did on purpose to avoid what he felt might be dangerous, not only here but throughout the empire, to that very moral force of the crown which we all were determined to sustain.

"He told me his intention and never wavered from it. I want the House to understand that. He felt it was his duty to take into anxious consideration all the representations his advisors might give him, and not until he had fully considered them did he make public his decision. There has been no sign of conflict on this matter.

"My efforts these last days have been directed at trying to help him make a choice which he has not made, and we have failed and the king has made his decision to take this moment to send his gracious message because of his confident hope that by that he will preserve the unity of this country and the whole empire (cheers) and avoid those factious differences that might so easily have arisen.

Under Great Strain

"These last days have been a great strain. It was a great comfort to me, and I hope it will be to the House, when I was assured before I left him Tuesday night by that intimate circle chat with him at the fort that evening, that I had left nothing undone that I could have done to move him from the decision at which he had arrived. (Cheers).

"While there is not a soul among us who will not regret this from the bottom of the heart, there is not a soul here today that wants to judge. We are not judgers (cheers).

"His majesty has announced his decision. He has told us what he wants us to do and I think we must close our ranks. At a later stage this evening I shall ask leave to bring in the necessary bill so that it may be read the first time, printed, and made available to members.

"The House will meet tomorrow at the usual time, 11 o'clock, when we shall take a second reading and the remaining stages of the bill. It is very important it should be passed into law tomorrow, and I shall put on the order paper tomorrow a motion to take private members' time to suspend the 4 o'clock (closing) rule.

"My last words are that I am convinced that where I failed no one could have succeeded (cheers). Those who know his majesty best will know what that means.

"This House today is a theater being watched by the whole world. Let us conduct ourselves with that dignity his majesty himself has shown in this hour of trial, and whatever may be our regret at the contents of the message, let us fulfill his wishes and do what he asks and do it with speed. Let no word be spoken today that the speaker or utterer of that word may regret for days to come.

"Let no word be spoken that causes pain to any soul. Let us not forget today that revered and beloved figure of Queen Mary (cheers). Think what all this meant to her, and think of her when you have to speak during this debate.

"We have as guardians of democracy on this little island to see we do our work to maintain the integrity of the monarchy. Let us look forward and remember our country, and the trust reposed in the country in this Commons, and let us rally behind the new king. (Prolonged cheers).

"Let us rally behind him and help him.

"Whatever the country may have suffered from what it is passing through may soon be repaire[illegible] we may take hand again try[illegible] make it a better country for [illegible] people in it. (Cheers).

In The Past

IN THE PAST

25 Years Ago
October 28, 1918

Misses Evelyn Head, Margaret Richardson, Elizabeth Bass and Alva Robinson left this morning for I. I. and C.

Chancellor E. N. Thomas, attorneys, H. P. Farish, E. J. Bogen and Wm. Ray Toombs were in Issaquena county a few days ago on legal business.

Rev. and Mrs. T. W. Green will arrive here this afternoon. Dr. Green is the new pastor of the First Baptist church. Rev. and Mrs. Green will occupy the Baptist home on No. Hinds.

Mrs. Robert Somerville has returned from a visit to Sumner and Charleston, Miss., where she represented the Woman's Division of the Mississippi war work campaign. Splendid meetings were held at both Sumner and Charleston under the direction of the district chairman, Rev. W. L. Lipscomb of Greenwood. The purpose of the two district chairmen of Tallahatchie county one for each court district is to have the total quota of the county subscribed this week.

50 Years Ago
Greenville Times
Week of September 24, 1893

Under the date September 8 comes the good news that women suffrage has won a victory in Mississippi. The report says:

"The first election, perhaps at which women ever voted in the South is that on the stock law question just closed in Hinds county. The law provided that all persons who are householders, and none other, shall vote on the fence question. This admits all women who own a home to the right of suffrage."

We congratulate men of Mississippi that they have led the way in beginning to secure political justice for women at the South. We are proud of the women who accepted the first opportunity to exercise a right which should never have been withheld. They found no "filthy pool" and every man was a gentleman in their presence.

The Boston Herald says that "so long as these women are to have their say about the fences, it is not likely that they will long be denied the privileges of the entire potato patch." And the Herold is right—Boston Woman's Column.

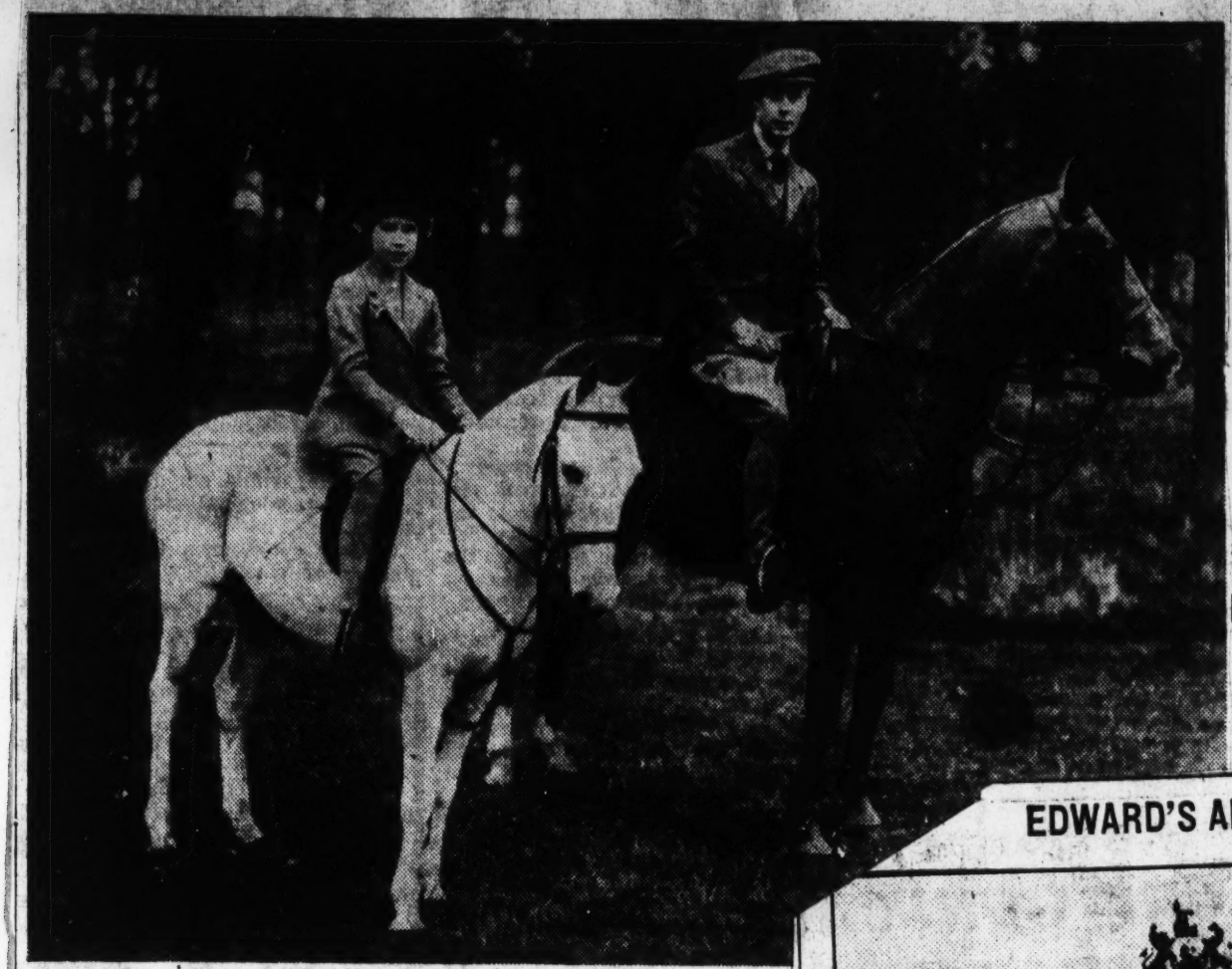
'EARL BALDWIN' INDUCTED

Retired Premier Enters House of [illegible] in Traditional Ritual

LONDON, June [illegible] (AP)—Stanley Baldwin, the old squire of Westminster, who wants to go back to the country and raise pigs, was inducted into the House of Lords today [illegible] ceremony of [illegible] parliamentary [illegible]

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL, MEM

The King, With Heiress to Throne



Princess Elizabeth, charmi daughter of England's new ki and heir apparent to the thro is shown riding with her fath the then Duke of York on her 1 birthday, April 21. The pictu was taken in the woods surroun ing Windsor castle.

Associated Press.

Princess Elizabeth (left) with her mother and her sister.

EDWARD'S ABDICATION

INSTRUMENT OF ABDICATION

I, Edward the Eighth, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Emperor of India, do hereby declare My irrevocable determination to renounce the Throne for Myself and for My descendants, and My desire that effect should be given to this instrument of Abdication immediately.

In token whereof I have hereunto set My hand this tenth day of December, nineteen hundred and thirty six, in the presence of the witnesses whose signatures are subscribed.

SIGNED AT
FORT BELVEDERE
IN THE PRESENCE
OF

Edward RI

Albert

Henry

George

One of the most important of Britain's historic documents is reproduced above, the instrument of abdication signed by King Edward VIII at his Fort Belvedere residence in the presence of his three brothers. At the moment of signing, the flag of the duchy of Cornwall, flying above the castle, was dipped briefly, then raised again to the masthead.

L APPEAL

, 1936 TELEGRAPH SERVICE BY { ASSOCIATED PRESS, UNITED PRESS, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, UNIVERSAL 22 PAGES *** PRICE 5 CENTS

Edward Leaves England After Radio Farewell; George Will Take Vow

Prince Edward's Goodbye to Britain

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The text of former King Edward's broadcast tonight follows:

At long last I am able to say a few words of my own. I have never wanted to withhold anything but until now it has not been constitutionally possible for me to speak.

A few hours ago I discharged my last duty as king and emperor. And now that I have been succeeded by my brother, the Duke of York, my first words must be to declare my allegiance to him.

This I do with all my heart.

"I Did Not Forget . . . Empire I Have Tried to Serve"

You know the reasons which have impelled me to renounce the throne, but I want you to understand that in making up my mind I did not forget the country or the empire which, as Prince of Wales and lately as king, I have for 25 years tried to serve.

But you must believe me when I tell you that I have found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibility and to discharge my duties as king as I would wish to do without the help and support of the woman I love.

And I want you to know that the decision I have made has been mine and mine alone.

This was a thing I had to judge entirely for myself. The other person most nearly concerned has tried up to the last to persuade me to take a different course.

"The Most Serious Decision of My Life"

I have made this, the most serious decision of my life, only upon the single thought of what would, in the end, be best for all.

This decision has been made less difficult to me by the sure knowledge that my brother, with his long training in the public affairs of this country and with his fine qualities, will be able to take my place forthwith without interruption or injury to the life and progress of the empire, and he has one matchless blessing, enjoyed by so many of you and not bestowed on me, a happy home with his wife and children.

During these hard days I have been comforted by her majesty, my mother, and by my family. The ministers of the crown and in particular Mr. Baldwin, the prime minister, have always treated me with full consideration.

There has never been any constitutional differences between me and them and between me and Parliament.

Bred in the constitutional traditions by my father, I should never have allowed any such issue to arise.

"God Bless You All! God Save the King!"

Ever since I was Prince of Wales and later on, when I occupied the throne, I have been treated with the greatest kindness by all classes of the people wherever I have lived or journeyed throughout the empire.

For that I am very grateful. I now quit altogether public affairs and I lay down my burden.

It may be some time before I return to my native land, but I shall always follow the fortunes of the British race and empire with profound interest and if, at any time in the future, I can be found of service to his majesty in a private station I shall not fail.

And now we all have a new king. I wish him and you, his people, happiness and prosperity with all my heart.

God bless you all!

God save the king!

Queen Mary

The National Geographic Society

Through the Board of Trustees at a meeting held in Washington District of Columbia in the United States of America has elected

MRS. NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE

OF

CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

a member of that Society

In Witness Whereof this certificate has been signed and presented

George W Hutchison

Secretary

MAY 19, 1938

A CHRISTMAS APPEAL!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The N

THIS SECTION CONSISTS OF 32 PAGES
THE NEWS INDEX IS ON PAGE 51, THIS SECTION

VOL. LXXXVI....No. 28,813.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice, New York, N. Y.

GEORGE VI PROCLAIMED KING; EDWARD ON TRAIN FOR VIENNA; HE WILL BE DUKE OF WINDSOR

ANCIENT RITUAL ENACTED

Hundreds of Thousands Mass as New Reign Is Opened by Pageantry.

RULER RECEIVES FEALTY

Then He Makes First Formal Declaration to Accession Council in St. James's.

QUEEN MARY A SPECTATOR

She Watches as News of Her Son's Sovereignty Is Read to Throngs in Drizzle.

By FREDERICK T. BIRCHALL
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Under a gray sky and amid a mild drizzle characteristic of London in mid-December a new régime, which is in a measure nothing more than a return to the old order of things, began in Great Britain today with the proclamation of George VI as King and Emperor.

It was initiated under the old forms observed in the case of the preceding monarch less than a year ago, but it was entered into in a different spirit. The reign of Edward VIII was ushered in last January with a popular ebullience

Accession Proclamation

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The texts of the Accession Council proclamation announcing George VI as the new British King and the King's reply follow:

Whereas by an instrument of abdication dated the tenth day of December, His former Majesty Edward the Eighth did declare his irrevocable determination to renounce the throne for himself and his descendants, and the said instrument of abdication has now taken effect whereby the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, Ireland and all other of His former Majesty's dominions is now solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince, Albert Frederick Arthur George.

We, therefore, the Lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being here assisted with these of His Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen and quality and with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of London, do now hereby with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince, Albert Frederick Arthur George, is now become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord, George the Sixth, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince George VI with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given at St. James's Palace the twelfth day of December in the year of our Lord 1936. God save the King.

King George's Reply

I meet you today in circumstances which are without parallel in the history of our country. Now that the duties of sovereignty have fallen to me, I declare to you my adherence to the strict principles of constitutional government and my resolve to work before all else for the welfare of the British Commonwealth of nations.

With my wife as helpmeet by my side, I take up the heavy task which lies before me. In it I look for the support of all my peoples.

Furthermore, my first act on succeeding my brother will be to confer on him a dukedom, and he will henceforth be known as His Royal Highness, the Duke of Windsor.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Mrs. Lucy A. Haworth
Veterans Board of Appeals

1939

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt
will be glad to receive
Mrs. Haworth
on Wednesday afternoon
January the twentieth
at five o'clock

WOMAN'S NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB
1526 New Hampshire Avenue

Announces

EDUCATION COMMITTEE—Thursday, January 21, 1937; 11 o'clock.

DEBATE—Question: Should the Constitution be amended to give the President of the U. S. one term of six years?

Affirmative:	Negative:
Mrs. June Fickel	Mrs. Charles Hamlin
Mrs. Joseph Howorth	Mrs. Albert A. Jones

LUNCHEON—Monday, January 25, 12:45 o'clock; 75 cents.
Speaker—Mr. John B. Gordon.
Subject—The Philippines.

The Clubhouse is open every day for Luncheon, Dinner and Afternoon Tea

Potomac 3603

THE FEDERAL BAR ASSOCIATION
Wednesday Luncheons—12:30 P. M.—Hotel Harrington
11th and E Streets N. W.
February, 1937.

3.—**Mr. Thurman Arnold,** Special Assistant to the Attorney General, *"The Proposed Administrative Court."*

10.—**Mr. James L. Brown,** Chief, Industrial Property Section, Division of Commercial Laws, Department of Commerce. *"Development of Industrial Property Law Throughout the World."*

17.—**Mrs. Lucy S. Howorth,** Member, Board of Veterans' Appeals, *"The Place of State Legislatures."*

24.—**Mr. Bernard F. Burdick,** Assistant to Comptroller, Panama Canal, *"Administrative and Legal Problems of the Panama Canal."*

February 22, 1937, at 7 P. M., Hotel Mayflower: 17th Annual Dinner

Kenneth H. Bruner, Secretary,
Earle Building, Washington, D. C.

1-27-37

BPW Biennial Draws Localites to Bristol August 30-September 2

1940

The Jackson Business and Professional Women's club is to have a number of representatives at the Fifth Biennial Conference of the Southeast Region of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's clubs, August 30 to September 2. The club president, Miss Harriett Gould, and the immediate past president of the club, Mrs. D. W. McBryde, who is also state first vice president, will head the group of two cars of members now planning to make the trip to Bristol, Va.

Another matter of interest to all Mississippi members, is that Judge Lucy Howorth, now of Washington, D. C., but well remembered in Jackson, and maintaining her membership in the Mississippi Federation, will take an active part in the program. Also Miss Earlene White, former national president, beloved in Mississippi, will be one of the three past presidents of the National Federation present. All of these from the Southeast Regional states: Mrs. Geline Bowman, Richmond, Va.; Miss Charl Williams, formerly of Memphis.

Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, surgeon, of Dallas, Texas, and national president, will make the main address.

Postmaster Amelia S. Copenhaver of Bristol, Tenn., president hostess state and acting regional chairman, states in the official call, which has just gone to clubs in the region, that the conference will open August 30, and continue into Semptember 2. The opening session will be preceded by a luncheon meeting of the regional board. Conference headquarters will be set up in Hotel Bristol.

Mrs. Copenhaver announces that Miss Dorothy Crook, director of legislation and public affairs, and Miss Irene Armes, director of field service, will come down from national headquarters in New York City to participate in the program. A quartet of national department chairmen will attend all sessions. They will be Miss Grace Fitzgerald, of Dallas, Texas, membership chairman; Judge Lucy S. Howorth, of Washington, D. C., public affairs chairman; Miss Margaret Hickey, of St. Louis, Mo., education chairman; and Miss Myrtle Ellen LaBarr, of Greensboro, N. C., publicity chairman.

Three former national presidents will appear on the program. They will be Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman, of Richmond, Va.; Miss Charl O. Williams, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Earline LaBarr, of Greensboro, N. C., publicity chairman.

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Ten departmental work shops will give women who attend much practical help on club problems and activities. Social functions and recreational activities will give variety and balance to the program.

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1941

In The Past

25 YEARS AGO
May 19, 1916

One of the beautiful entertainments of the spring was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. E. H. Moore at her pretty home in the Park, when she was hostess of the Belvedere chapter, DAR, and the officer of Private Taylor Rouck chapter, UDC, at a well planned tea.

Mrs. Lotta M. Armistead and Mrs. Peets received the guests. Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville delivered an eloquent talk appropriate to the occasion, while Mrs. Lillie F. Worthington spoke beautifully on the work of the DARs. Mrs. J. T. Crowe sang delightfully, while Mrs. Clive Metcalfe read a peace poem most effectively.

25 YEARS AGO,
March 25, 1916

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville returned from Jackson, where she has been as the chairman of the legislative committee of the Equal Suffrage Association.

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[illegible] Chad O. Williams of Washington, D. C., and Miss Earline White of Washington, D. C.

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Mrs. Lulie M. Armstead and Mrs. Peale received the guests. Mrs. Hallie Nugent Somerville delivered an eloquent talk appropriate to the occasion, while Mrs. Lillie F. Washington spoke [illegible] on the work of the [illegible] Mrs. J. F. Crook sang [illegible] while Mrs. Cling Mebane read a [illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville returned from Jackson, Miss., [illegible] has been as the chairman of the legislative committee of the Equal Suffrage Association.

The New York Times Magazine, December 20, 1936.

CHRISTMAS TREES" THAT SING OF THE NATIVITY

non's Cedars Had cal Forbears

Photographs by J. Lane Miller.

Six thousand feet above the Mediterranean grow the famous cedars of Lebanon. Four hundred of them still stand. These two are called "The Sentinels."

INE B. MILLER
BSEH, LEBANON.
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stand within her
ntain, the nascent
of Lebanon, at-
recent Franco-
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climbs with a feeling

that, with a cluster of trunks rising up from a few main one. In the hollow of another a hermit lived for sixteen years. Another has been such a good neighbor that it has thrust a life-giving branch between two threatened boughs of a tottering one, until the two trees were grown together.

* * *

PLINY said that cedar wood was everlasting; no wonder it was sought for the temples of Diana at Ephesus and of Apollo at Utica. Yet as early as the second century Hadrian put a conservation law into effect. And a Lebanese Governor, Rustam Pasha, protected the trees from mountain goats with a stout stone fence through which visitors today enter on payment of a small fee to the native custodian.

But the real guardian of the grove is the Maronite priest who tends the tiny rustic chapel in its midst. He seems a part of the solemn precincts. And he never tires of looking where the trees lean close to frame a windowed vista down the deep Qadisha Valley, as it tumbles toward the Mediterranean between amazing terraces of vegetables and grain cultivated by meticulous farmers.

The pageant of the conquerors—Hittites, Assyrians, Greeks, Persians—did not pass by the cedars. They followed the world's oldest road, the Via Maris, the Dog River Pass or Esdraelon Plain. But the cedars played a rôle in the building program of the victors. Their desolation began when Hiram told his friend David that he might take to Jerusalem "cedar trees without number"; and when he and Solomon entered into one of the most famous building contracts in history. Thirty thousand conscripted Hebrew workmen were sent into the Lebanons to labor side by side with the men of Hiram of Phoenicia.

The original text of Hiram's clause in the contract reads: "I will do all thy desire concerning timber of cedar. My servants shall bring them down from Lebanon unto the sea; and I will make them into rafts to go by sea unto the place that thou shalt appoint me." "So Hiram gave Solomon cedar * * * according to all his desire." He received oil and food for his people, year by year, in payment.

* * *

IT is hard today to picture the transporting of whole trees

For Mrs. A. W. Shands—

On Wednesday evening Mrs. W. M. Merritt and Mrs. Robert Wall will entertain with a spaghetti supper at Merri-Lodge, honoring Mrs. A. W. Shands, who leaves Sunday for New Orleans. Red roses will be used on the dining table and as decorations throughout the lodge. The guests will being "going away gifts" to the honoree, and travel games will be played. The following friends will enjoy the courtesy with Mrs. Shands: Mrs. Bob Somerville, Mrs. Abe Somerville, Mrs. J. C. Russel, Sr., Mrs. W. W. Simmons, Mrs. I. M. Crowder and Mrs. Levering of Jackson.

Miss Joy Somerville of Webb spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. A. D. Somerville. Miss Somerville had as her guests Misses Ella Frances Burnett of Clarksdale, Martha Pearson of DeKalb, Texas, and Marge Cromeans of Belmont, all members of the Webb School faculty.

Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Somerville and their little daughter of New Orleans are guests of Mrs. A. D. Somerville.

Our Sons And Daughters At The National Capital

BY OCTAVIA SYKES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Special)—The city is now in the hands of the delegates to the D. A. R. Congress and taxi cabs are as hard to get as hen's teeth. Our Mississippi delegation presents an excellent front and is one of the best dressed delegations to the National Congress.

On Monday the Mississippi state regent, Mrs. W. K. Herrin, Jr., of Clarksdale, was hostess at a large tea at the Carlton to which all the Mississippi D. A. R.'s were invited. Mrs. Herrin was gowned in pale flowered chiffon with a large black hat and a shoulder corsage of orchids. In her arms she carried a sheaf of yellow roses.

Also in the receiving line were: Mrs. Egbert Jones, of Holly Springs, in a striking print tea gown; Mrs. Pat Harrison, wife of the senator from Mississippi, in navy blue; Mrs. Walter Sillers, of Rosedale, who wore a frock of peach color, and Mrs. George S. Howe, the former Miss Duncan, of Columbus, in black chiffon. The mother of the regent, Mrs. Almon Cotton, came all the way from Texas to see her daughter take part in the Congress. Mrs. Cotton was also a member of her daughter's receiving line and wore all white for the occasion.

Mrs. Howe, who was to have been hostess at a tea at the Carlton that very afternoon in honor of Mrs. Herrin and Mrs. Jones, surrendered her plans in order to be in Mrs. Herrin's receiving line and everything would have been lovely except for just one little thing. Mrs. Howe forgot to notify the guests whom she had invited some three weeks before and many of them arrived, only to find that they had unintentionally crashed a party to which they thought they had been invited. These embarrassed guests, who hailed from all parts of our country and even from Canada and some of them not the least bit D. A. R. conscious, felt conspicuously out of place and ill at ease at this supposedly all Mississippi, all D. A. R., affair and they scarcely heeded Mrs. Howe's humbled apologies in their rush to leave. One can't help but wonder just how Mrs. Herrin feels about the whole thing since, so one hears, she was paying a dollar per head!

Mrs. Joe Howorth, of Jackson, who is representing the Magnolia State Chapter at the Congress, and Miss Sue White, were co-hostesses at a luncheon Friday when Mrs. Ellen Woodward, also of Jackson, was among the guests present.

On Thursday the D. A. R., delegation from Mississippi was split between two luncheons, half going to the one given by Mrs. Will Whittington, wife of the representative from Greenwood, and the rest going to that given at the Colonial Dames Club by Mrs. Edgerly, formerly Miss McQuiston, of Aberdeen. Mrs. Edgerly's luncheon was given in honor of Mrs. Jones, of Holly Springs.

Tuesday the members of the Mississippi delegation were guests at a dutch treat luncheon to which all Mississippi D. A. R.'s in the city were invited. Among those present were: Mrs. Herrin and Mrs. William Schmidt, of Clarksdale; Mrs. Egbert Jones, Holly Springs; Mrs. Walter Sillers, of Rosedale; Mrs. John Rankin, of Tupelo; Mrs. Whittington and Mrs. Johnson, of Greenwood; Mrs. Howorth, Mrs. Sims, Mrs. Enochs and Mrs. Willis Harris, all of Jackson; Mrs. Sedgwick Moss, of Natchez; Mrs. Edgerly, of Aberdeen, and Mrs. Howe, and Mrs. L. R. Mayfield, of Columbia.

Mrs. John Rankin, wife of the representative from Tupelo, has as her house guest her cousin, Mrs. Means Johnston, of Greenwood. Before coming to Washington, Mrs. Johnston visited her son who is at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Serving as delegates from the Greenwood chapter are: Mrs. Will Whittington, wife of the representative from Greenwood, and Mrs. Johnson, who is regent of that chapter. After taking part in the activities here Mrs. Johnston will go to Philadelphia where she will visit her brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. Crider, at the Jefferson Medical school. For many years Dr. Crider was a member of

Our Sons And Daughters At The National Capital

BY OCTAVIA SYKES

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (Special) — The annual spring party given by the National Women's Democratic Club was held on the roof of the Hotel Washington and proved to be a huge success. Although Mrs. Roosevelt was unable to attend, she sent a doll to be sold at the party. The doll was beautifully costumed in the native dress of the Czechs, hand-made, and with even its underclothes embroidered. Arthur Godfrey, popular radio announcer for WJSV, auctioned off the doll, which was sold to Miss Reba Doughton, daughter of Representative Robert Doughton of North Carolina, for twenty-two dollars.

At one time or another during the afternoon, practically all of the Cabinet wives put in an appearance. Waiting in line for their fortunes to be read by Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, were Mrs. Homer Cummings, wife of the attorney-general, and Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo. However, before their turns arrived, both had decided that there was only about a quarter's worth of their fortune left, and, instead of paying the dollar for a glimpse into the future, wandered away to squander their dollar elsewhere. Mrs. Cummings wore an elaborate fur cape over a flowered chiffon garden party frock while Mrs. McAdoo was simply gowned in a print silk.

Mrs. H. A. Wallace, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, who wore a frock of print silk. Both Mrs. Dern and Mrs. Wallace were accompanied by their daughters.

Mrs. Pat Harrison, wife of the senior senator from Mississippi, stopped at the flower booth to buy a dozen petunia plants for her garden. She wore a handsome tailored silk frock of creamy tan with accessories of chocolate brown.

Tiny donkey pins, studded with rhinestones, were sold at the old Country Store and Mrs. Joe Howorth of Jackson, was one of the first customers. She pinned her donkey on the lapel of her pink wool coat and went off to chat with friends. Mrs. Howorth's dress was a flowered print. With her was one of the most efficient of the lady lawyers in the Veterans Administration, Miss Imogene Williford, who is from Vossburg.

Before the afternoon was over, the cake and candy booth was sold out, the flower booth stripped, and the other booths in like condition. Just before closing time, Mrs. Lewis Skinner, of North Carolina, gratified a lifelong ambition when she bought enough gardenias to pin all the way down the front of her coat. One of the few men present at the affair amused himself by buying dozens of balloons and popping them behind the backs of staid old ladies for the sheer pleasure of seeing them jump.

M.F.W.C. Historian Relates Story Of Mississippi Clubs

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article, written by Miss Colie M. Covington, historian of the Mississippi Federation of Women's clubs, is especially timely today, since the cornerstone of the state headquarters building, a dream recently realized by the Federation, will be laid here Wednesday morning.)

It was early in the nineties that the inclination of women to band themselves together began to manifest itself in the state, possibly promoted by the union of women's organizations in the north and east under the name of the General Federation of Women's clubs. It remained for the inspiration of a small band of women in the north central part of the state to bring about this momentous event.

Thirty-eight years ago, in the town of Kosciusko, a small group of cultured women worming the 19th Century Literary Club were holding a regular meeting. One of the members, Mrs. Fannie Clark Coleman, had become interested in the new organization, "The General Federation of Women's Clubs," through reading reports published in Harper's Magazine of the recently held annual convention. This organization was made up of individual clubs and the few states that had been organized into state federations. Realizing the value of bringing the club women of Mississippi together, Mrs. Coleman placed the matter of such an organization before her club members. The idea was eagerly grasped and Mrs. Coleman and the secretary of the club, Mrs. W. P. Mills, were appointed as a committee to call together delegates from other clubs scattered over the state for the purpose of organizing a state federation of women's clubs.

In May 1898 there assembled in Kosciusko representatives of nine clubs. Mrs. D. N. Hebron came from the 20th Century club, Vicksburg. This club already held membership in the general federation. Mrs. A. G. Weems represented the Fortnightly club of Meridian which dates its organization from 1875, the oldest club in the state. Mrs. Rosalie Quitman Duncan from the Progressive club of Natchez, Mrs. R. J. Harding of Jackson, Mrs. Josie Frazee Cappleman of Okolona, Mrs. Hala Hammond Butt of Clarksdale, Mrs. Lydia Oldham of Oxford, Mrs. Alice Brown of Verona.

An organization was duly effected, with Mrs. D.N. Hebron elected president for one year, Mrs. Harding was vice-president, Mrs. Brown, treasurer, and Mrs. Mills, secretary.

Mrs. Hebron was succeeded by Mrs. A. G. Weems, then came Mrs. Josie Frazee Cappleman, each serving one year.

To these first state presidents was given the difficult task of completing the organization, enlisting other clubs and outlining plans of work.

The clubs in the state were organized for the purpose of mutual improvement, and nautrally the first work outlined was along educational lines.

Free scholarships were established in state schools for deserving girls, books were assembled in the form of traveling libraries, and sent into rural communities. Traveling art exhibits, prints of old masters were sent the round of public schools.

Looking toward the interest of their families, the women realized the necessity for their having a part in the upbuilding of the health of their communities. Village improvement groups sprang up giving special attention to sanitary conditions and to the beautification of homes and towns.

Upon becoming affiliated with the General Federation in 1904, the plan of work was enlarged, but down through the years the women have continued the work of these first committees through the public welfare, community service, and conservation departments.

For twenty-five years the federation has supported a scholarship in Teachers College, Columbia, for the benefit of Mississippi teachers who wish to hold a Master's degree. This scholarship bears the name of the federation's first president, Mrs. D. N. Hebron, who passed away January 1, 1915.

As early as 1903 the members of the federation made an effort to have the much needed "Child Welfare" bill passed by the state legislature. This was the beginning of a splendid legislative program in the interest of the women and children in the state, under the leadership of Mrs. C. E. Alexander, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville and Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson.

All honor to the Pioneer club women of Mississippi. "They have builded better than they knew." The motto adopted, "First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear," was a forecast of future possibilities, many of which have been realized.

From a small beginning, thirty eight years ago, the organization now has 250 clubs, with more than five thousand members, with every line of federation work in the hands of capable committees, all working together for the betterment of home, community, and country.

Letters to the Editor

Law and Order

A news story in the Commercial Appeal gave the following information about the so-called law and order bill proposed by Governor White:

"Little opposition is expected on the House side as the administration forces 'made peace' with the sheriffs of the 82 counties before attempting to put the measure over.

"Before the compact was signed, however, the sheriffs were ready to block the bill, aided by the forces hailing from the areas that now permit wide-open operation of saloons. It was a warning from the 'wet' areas that caused the groups to compromise on the plan to increase the national guard support $25,000, and then let the governor use the guard in his vice crusade.

"In this way the coast section, which recognizes the open operation of saloons, and along the river area, are assured that their operations will not be molested, unless the law enforcement officers should change their present attitudes, which are in line with sentiment in those sectors."

In the face of such a statement, those who favor law and order should speak for themselves.

I am absolutely opposed to open operation of saloons, gambling rooms, and all unlawful places. I absolutely disapprove and condemn the action of any official who deliberately plans to permit the open operation of unlawful places or any violation of law.

Some years ago, in a resolution on law enforcement, the Judicial Section of the American Bar Association made the following statement concerning violation of prohibition laws:

"When for the gratification of their appetites or the promotion of their interests, lawyers, bankers, great merchants and manufacturers and social leaders, both men and women, disobey and scoff at this law or any other law, they are aiding the cause of anarchy and promoting mob violence, robbery, and homicide. They are sowing dragon's teeth and they need not be surprised when they find that no judicial or police authority can save our country or humanity from reaping the harvest."

A prophet once said something about a covenant with death and an agreement with hell, but the Lord God said, "Your covenant with death shall be disannulled and your agreement with hell shall not stand."

Bolivar County will become the happy hunting ground of criminals if, and when, it becomes known that law will not be enforced. Life and property will not be safe.

Nellie N. Somerville.

HEALTH on Your Budget

by Caroline Chandler, M. D.
Former holder of the Lena Lake Forrest Fellowship

Will this country ever have a compulsory health insurance program, similar to the one now operating in England? One can not say. But certainly *voluntary* health insurance programs are being enthusiastically adopted by the general American public.

Voluntary insurance is, to be sure, not the answer to the problem of the "medically indigent" who can afford nothing at all for medical care. But it does offer a solution that will suffice, pending future social legislation, to give adequate medical care to the professional man or woman in the lower income brackets. Those of us earning an average income of $1,500 to $3,000 a year can not face with equanimity the prospect of an unexpected illness, accident, or operation requiring hospital care. At the same time, few in that income class but can afford the minimum amount necessary to purchase insurance against such an economic emergency.

There are, at the present time, fifty non-profit, community service group health associations throughout the United States that provide a limited amount of annual hospital care to subscribers for a small annual sum that generally can be paid in monthly or even weekly installments. In the larger cities like New York, Boston, Cleveland, etc., such insurance groups have memberships exceeding one hundred thousand.

Suppose we take the Associated Hospital Service Corporation of Massachusetts (the Blue Cross) as an example of how these groups operate. Any resident in an area adjacent to a member hospital may become a subscriber. The rich, the poor, the employed, the retired, or even the unemployed may subscribe, but no single member is accepted at one time. Applications for membership must be made by groups. This provision is necessary to insure an average selection of persons in normal health, since no form of examination is required.

Five or more employees in the same organization will constitute a group. Any employee is eligible for membership regardless of age or sex, with one exception. Married women must enroll in a husband-and-wife or a family group, unless widowed, separated, or divorced. (Can this be another case of discrimination?) A family group includes the applicant, his or her spouse, and all unmarried children under the age of nineteen.

Miscellaneous groups may be formed by employees in organizations having a total personnel of less than ten, provided a minimum of five eligible applicants can be found. For example, suppose Mary Snyder were employed in a concern with a total personnel of seven. She might submit her application in a group with her doctor, an artist she might know, the butcher with whom she markets, who may have no employees, and a retired broker. Each of these five applicants must, however, be ineligible to enroll in the more usual employee group formed in larger business concerns.

When our friend Mary has joined the Blue Cross, she is entitled to semi-private care, during one or more hospital admissions, for a maximum of twenty-one days in each contract year. Such care includes bed and board and general nursing service in semi-private accommodations; use of the operating room; anesthesia, if administered by an employee of the hospital; medications and dressings; necessary X-ray examinations up to $25 per contract year; laboratory examinations as ordinarily provided by the member hospital; use of the delivery room after eleven consecutive months of membership, and ordinary nursing care of the new-born child during the hospital stay of the mother.

And after the twenty-one free days, a credit of 25 per cent is allowed on all charges except for X-rays, which must be paid for in full after the $25 free maximum has been used.

Furthermore, subscribers eligible for semi-private care, but who want private care instead, are allowed $5 a day toward the regular rate for a private room. Under this plan, the subscriber is entitled to the same services as those already outlined with the exception of X-ray and laboratory examinations. For these services, one-half the cost must be defrayed by the subscriber.

When the Blue Cross was first organized, ward care was not available to members. The association has, however, developed so rapidly and satisfactorily that a ward service is now provided for wage earners in the lower income brackets. Eligibility for membership in the ward plan is determined by the amount of the applicant's annual income. For example, a single subscriber, with no dependents, having an annual income of less than $1,000 dollars would be eligible, just as would a subscriber whose income totaled $1.250, but who had one dependent—and so on. Under the ward plan, the subscriber is entitled to the same services as those available under the semi-private plan, except that the accommodations differ.

If a group hospital service is to operate successfully, certain provisos have to be made. Thus it would be impossible for a non-profit organization of this sort to provide such things as out-patient or clinic service, special nurses, the services of private physicians or surgeons, X-ray or radium treatment, fees for blood donors, ambulance service, etc.

Likewise, for obvious reasons, it could not undertake to furnish hospital care for mental or nervous disorders; quarantinable diseases; pulmonary tuberculosis, after diagnosis as such; or for the treat-

(*Continued on page* 334)

Tell About It!

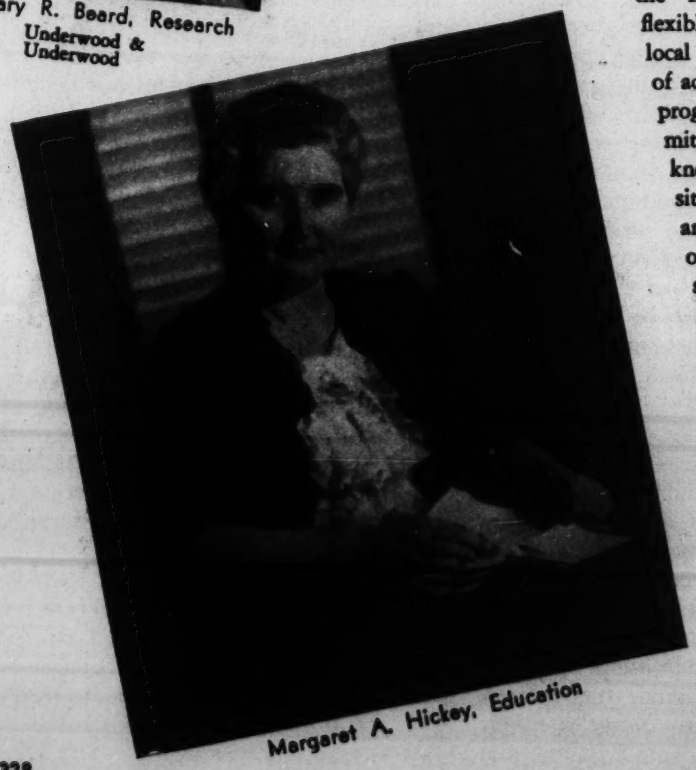
Please report your Business Women's Week to headquarters promptly. The composite story of the celebration all over the country must be written in mid-October to appear in the November issue. Don't write lengthily. Pick the highlights and give pertinent facts. Glossy prints of photos taken are most welcome. Cuts and newspaper mats cannot be used.

Here Are Your 1939-40

Lucy Somerville Howorth, Public Affairs
Hessler

Genevieve Forsberg Macliver, Finance

Mary R. Beard, Research
Underwood & Underwood



Margaret A. Hickey, Education

Her all-but-completed corps of national committee chairmen, Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, announces on these pages. And with a pride that is justified by the level both of pictorial and verbal excellence with which they can be presented to the Federation membership. Though their records speak eloquently, each chairman with whom INDEPENDENT WOMAN was able to get in touch in the brief time since the appointments were made, was eager to speak for herself of the year's work ahead.

"The program coordination committee," said Kathryn H. Starbuck, its new chairman, "should be interested not only in the content of the program, but also in *methods* of presenting it. The growth of member participation in the last two years is very encouraging. That might well be especially stressed during the next biennium, since effective participation by individuals is, after all, the essence of democracy. If business women are to make a valuable contribution to the preservation of democracy, they must learn to participate in group thinking and activity. One really effective bit of participation in a good club program is worth more than many a high-priced lecture.

"I am enthusisatic about the new Program Book," Miss Starbuck went on. "If we can really make it a text book for all our clubs—do the recommended reading and follow out some of the splendid suggestions for group discussion—our 70,000 members would be a tremendous force to 'keep the faith' for democracy in the United States.

"It goes without saying that the material is sufficiently flexible to be adapted to any local needs, but the task of adaptation belongs to the program coordination committee, and that requires knowledge of the local situation, good judgment, and a genuine realization of the importance of the subject which we have chosen to study."

Miss Starbuck is no newcomer to 'Federation leadership. (She is a former national international relations chairman.) But beyond that, she has been coordinating programs in everything from national fields to the civic affairs of her own Saratoga Springs, New York, for so long that none can doubt her expertness. Her workaday job is to be secretary of Saratoga's Skidmore College (that means publicity, fund raising, and the forming of alumnae groups for the entire institution) and professor of law there.

Her latest civic honor was election in June to the presidency of the Saratoga Springs board of education, first woman ever to hold the position. But she is on innumerable boards—has fought for a city manager, public health, consumer interests, and so on.

She has been active politically since she chaired her county's woman suffrage campaigns in 1915 and '17. Her works for peace and better international relations are legion, and she's well known as lecturer on those fields and women's responsibilities as citizens. She is a member of the bar, and a Phi Beta Kappa from Vassar.

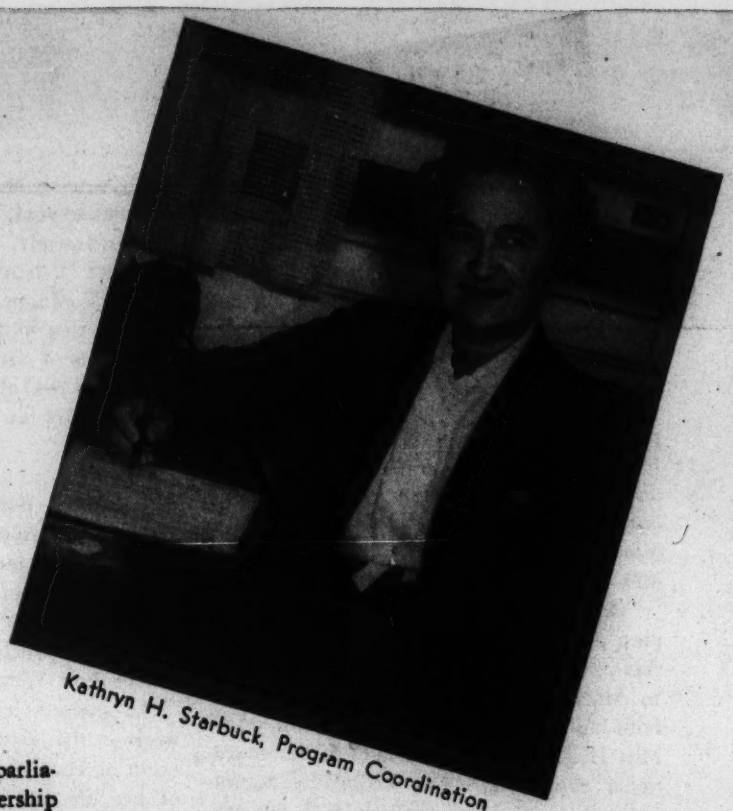
Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth, president of the District of Columbia club and national program coordination chairman during the last biennium, will now guide the destinies of the public affairs committee.

"The responsibility of the public affairs committee is to develop understanding of social, economic and political problems; to guide the Federation's participation in public affairs; and to promote the interests of women in these fields looms large in a world torn by actual physical combat and harassed by conflict between fundamental philosophies," said Mrs. Howorth.

"Our first duty is to lead our membership in clear, sane, and kindly thinking. We have a major responsibility in the program 'Business Women in a Democracy' and it is the duty of this committee to inform the membership on what are the central items in the Federation's legislative program, the defense and preservation of the right of women to gainful employment. With the same fine cooperation from state and local chairmen that was given to Miss Lewellyn, we can look forward to a year of progressive and interesting work."

Mrs. Howorth has recently become a member of the executive council of the Federal Bar Association, national organization of lawyers and judges in the federal government; and a director of the Veterans' Administration Employees Credit Union, a cooperative bank that does a $150,000 business. This latter activity greatly interested the women of cooperative Scandinavia when Judge Howorth represented the United States Federation at

Committee Chairmen



Kathryn H. Starbuck, Program Coordination

the Trondheim meeting of the International Federation board last summer.

Receiving her A. B. degree from Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Mrs. Howorth studied law and later earned her LL.B. from the University of Mississippi. In this state she was president of our Jackson club. She is a member of the Board of Veterans' Appeals of the U. S. Veterans' Administration in Washington, formerly a member of the Mississippi Legislature and chairman of the Board of Law Examiners in Mississippi. She belongs to the various bar associations and a number of women's groups.

A newcomer to the ranks of chairmen is Dr. Edythe Hershey, director of the Division of Maternal and Child Health of the Montana State Board of Health, who will head the health committee.

In attendance at the American Congress on Obstetrics and Gynecology at Cleveland in late September, Dr. Hershey could not be reached by your magazine for either photograph or message. But her record does speak eloquently for her.

Born and reared in Brooklyn, New York, she was graduated from the University of Texas, and was for a number of years a member of the Home Economics faculty of that institution. Later she was graduated from the University of Texas Medical College at Galveston, served a three year internship in the Jewish Hospital in Brooklyn, organized and conducted the Department of Health Education in the Dallas city schools for a number of years, and was connected for a year or more with the State Health Department of Texas. Following temporary work on maternal and child welfare in the Children's Bureau at Washington, she assumed her present position.

A face new among those pictured here is that of Grace N. Fitzgerald of Dallas, Texas, named to chairmanship of the membership committee.

"The Federation should gain new impetus for growth in numbers and in program interest by virtue of the present world crisis, as more thoughtful business and professional women discover in it an avenue for articulation and service," said Miss Fitzgerald.

But though new on the national horizon, Miss Fitzgerald is really a veteran of Federation work, as she has been Texas president (during her term the successful innovation of a paid executive secretary for the state was made), vice president, parliamentarian and state membership and legislation chairman. In the last capacity she also served the Region, and has had many club and district posts, including the Dallas presidency two terms.

Miss Fitzgerald has had a general law practice twenty-one years in Dallas, where she came as a child from Jackson, Mississippi.

While a clerk in the bankruptcy court, she read law of evenings; was admitted to the bar in 1918, and practices in both state and federal courts. Active in civic affairs, Miss Fitzgerald was secretary-treasurer for six years of Dallas' Citizens Charter Association which inaugurated the council-manager form of government ten years ago. She chairs the street committee of the City Plan Commission; was charter president of the Dallas Altrusa.

Miss Fitzgerald owns her own home, where she delights to get into the kitchen and cook a meal. Her favorite recreation is a swim in the Gulf; she thinks nothing

Rosza O. Tonkel, Publications

Mrs. David Simms, International Relations

Grace N. Fitzgerald, Membership

Myrtle Ellen LaBarr, Publicity

of dashing the 350 necessary miles to get it —indeed she put 55,000 miles on a car the two years she was Texas president. Golf, tennis, horseback riding, hiking, Colorado mountain climbing—she likes them all, and makes time to indulge occasionally.

The new education chairman, Margaret A. Hickey, founder and principal of Miss Hickey's Training School for Secretaries in St. Louis, headed the national special committee on college auxiliaries last year, and endeared herself to Federation leaders during the Kansas City Convention as Missouri's hospitality chairman.

"One of the most timely and possibly the most acute social and individual problem of this period, is our responsibility to give back to American young people their heritage of faith and confidence in opportunity," said Miss Hickey, out of the wealth of her educational experience. "Our national education program is concerned not only with the professional advancement of the trained woman, but also with the avenues of entry into business and professional life for the business-woman-to-be.

"A better understanding of the significance of sound vocational guidance should be underscored for special attention in every local club. Let us do everything possible to make available a trained vocational counselor in every high school. That is the first step.

"And through participation in the Federation program—national, state and local—we must nurture and develop our own leadership. There is no finer apprenticeship for public life or individual success than the opportunities afforded for growth and the discipline of unselfish service. More than ever before, we must make our clubs real leadership centers for our own members."

State president of the Missouri Federation, lawyer, business woman, and educator, Miss Hickey's own career has given her an unusual opportunity to study trends and influences that affect women in business and professional life. She is a gifted public speaker.

Following a degree in law from the Kansas City University Law School, she was admitted, in 1928, to the Missouri Bar.

At Washington University she has been a member of the Vocational Guidance Advisory Committee, and, the spring of 1940, will give a series of eight lectures for their Careers Advancement Series.

Her own St. Louis County Business and Professional Women's club Miss Hickey has served as president, and is on the national affairs and legislation committees of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. For the St. Louis Y. W. C. A. she originated the Montevello Camp Conference for unemployed girls.

"I approach the work of the next two years," said Rosza O. Tonkel of Fort Wayne, Indiana, new publications chairman, "realizing how horizons have been narrowed throughout the world the past two months for freedom of the press. Yet in America we still are permitted this freedom. Every member of our Federation must use wisely, actively and exhaustively the privilege we enjoy to read, to write, and to speak freely and intelligently, using as her medium INDEPENDENT WOMAN.

"The committee will strive to develop a program that will inspire local communities in all parts of our United States and the possessions to read thoughtfully and analytically what appears on the pages of our splendid magazine.

"I ask you to give support to our editorial staff in their efforts to publish constructively and without prejudice or bias what should be helpful and of interest to us all."

A graduate of Indiana University, with graduate work in the University of Chicago, Miss Tonkel teaches English in Central High School, Fort Wayne.

An interest far removed from academic work is the Hoosier farm lying ten miles north of Fort Wayne, where the greater part of her life has been spent. Here she still lives, commuting all but the winter months. She finds both recreation and inspiration from contacts with Hoosier farmers—not the least of whom is her father, who though 71 is still actively engaged in agricultural pursuits.

"I have sat on the deck of an Alaskan bound steamer," said Miss Tonkel, expressing sentiments in which thousands of Federation members will sympathize. "I've visited with potato farmers in Maine and ranchmen in California, but, like Vera Brittain, the English novelist, I feel one doesn't really know the United States until she has watched the sun rise and set in the central region of the Mississippi Valley. My heart is in the work of guiding young boys and girls of metropolitan areas, but my feet are in the soil of an Indiana farm."

The other three chairmen that have been named are veterans in the posts they will occupy during the coming biennium. They are:

Publicity—Myrtle Ellen LaBarr of Greensboro, North Carolina.

International relations—Mrs. David Simms of Hastings, Nebraska.

Finance—Mrs. Genevieve Forsberg Macliver, San Carlos, California.

Miss LaBarr, whose devoted service to the Federation and her record as journalist and writer are well known, said, "Sound publicity is fundamental to the growth and prosperity of the National Federation and its state and local branches. The publicity committee is indeed the spokesman who tells contemporary public opinion what it shall think of the ambitions, activities, and achievements of organized business and professional women. It is the recorder who makes sure that the pages of the nation's press will preserve a full and honest story of today's career women on which tomorrow's historians will base their evaluation of Federation achievements today.

"As we approach the biennium which will see us reach our majority as a national organization, the publicity committee must approach its duty with a level head and an understanding heart. It must steer clear of the treacherous shoals of hysteria and sensationalism and act only on mature judgment. Such a course can safely be calculated to win for the Federation powerful popular support for its important objectives.

"The backbone of this program, of course, is the committees in the local clubs and the various states, the women who are getting our message across to the neighborhoods of America. It is the hope of the national publicity director and myself that all of us may pursue the task that has come to us with a unity and intelligence, a courage and vision that will be worthy of the Federation and its noble goals. We even dare to hope that together we may prove that a nation of free people at peace with themselves and the world is not an impossible dream, even in a world where dictators march and civilization bares its fangs."

Mrs. Macliver, who has engineered Federation finances wisely and well since 1936, wrote that, "The only change in my life is that we have bought a home 'down the peninsula', as we say here. Perched on a hillside with a view of mountain and bay, we enjoy country life. Gardening will be my hobby from now on."

To all finance committee chairmen, Mrs. Macliver said, "Your national finance committee has presented helps to you through portions of the Handbook, August INDEPENDENT WOMAN and Program Book. After you have consulted all three sources, please set up from one to three objectives you will work for this biennium. If you have problems not touched upon in the above three sources, please write to us. We shall do our very best to help you.

"The purpose of greater efficiency in the finance department is to strengthen the foundations and to clear the way for concentration on your Federation program, legislation and other objectives. The more time of the club year that can be given to study, discussion and action related to our objectives, the further we shall progress by 1941.

"When you have solved a real problem won't you tell us so that we may pass your story on to others?"

Mrs. Macliver, as most Federation members know, is an underwriter for the Equitable Life Assurance Society who regularly belongs to its quarter million dollar club.

As for Mrs. Simms, she has given over 200 talks on international relations this past year, crossing the continent twice. During the summer she attended Oxford University in England, mingling with students from thirty-one countries.

Currently she has been helping in the discussions and round tables of the First Annual Institute of Government held at the University of Omaha September 18 to 22. She was among its sponsors.

Frances K. Marlatt, the efficient lawyer of Mt. Vernon, New York, has been reappointed as legal adviser for the Federation.

No new special committee appointments were to be made except a leader for the new research group on the married woman worker. The acceptance by the eminent Mrs. Mary R. Beard of this post was announced in the September issue.

Jan 1938

cher Congress sion With Party

CLUB NEWS
NOTES ABOUT BUSY
DISTRICT GROUPS

MEMBERS OF the Randolph-Macon Alumnae Association held a tea yesterday afternoon at the home of Jane Brainerd, daughter of Judge Ezra Brainerd, jr. Among those present were (left to right) Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth, president of the association; Eleanor Struppa, honor guest, and Miss Brainerd.

Washington Herald Staff Photo

ELEANOR STRUPPA RECEPTION GUEST

Slim and graceful Eleanor Struppa, physical director at Randolph-Macon Women's College, was the guest of honor of the Washington Alumnae Association yesterday afternoon at a tea and reception at the home of Judge Ezra Brainerd, jr., 2234 California St.

Wearing a tailored frock of brown crepe with amber necklace and brown hat and veil, Miss Struppa stood in the receiving line with Judge Brainerd, Mrs. Brainerd, whose lovely iron-gray hair was enhanced by a gown of lacquer red duvetyn; the Brainerd daughters, Jane and Betty, both in black velvet with lace collars and cuffs, and Mrs. Joseph Howorth, president of the Alumnae Association, in an astrakhan-trimmed black velvet ensemble with black velvet turban.

Miss Struppa, who has gained note as a teacher of the modern dance, will bring her pupils to Washington February 26 in a dance recital, the proceeds from which will go towards a loan fund for Washington girls attending the college.

Tea was served at a table handsome with filet cloth and tall pink tapers set in silver candelabra. Pink snapdragons and carnations filled the rooms where the reception, attended by more than 150 persons, was held.

Assisting at the tea table were Mrs. Rose Collins in black satin frock with small hat of satin and felt; Mrs. Robert S. Keebler and Mrs. Frank Bane, both in black, and Mrs. F. Morrison Bryant, in black with gold embroidered bodice and carved golden necklace.

Noted at the affair were Dr. Mary Fleming in soft blue with cossack hat of brown astrakhan; Mrs. George Baskerville in black crepe; Mrs. Roy Heald, former chapter president; Mrs. B. W. Fink in gown of rust satin with brown velvet hat; Mrs. E. W. Magruder, prominent in Arlington county political circles; Marion Magruder and Katharine McKinney.

Greenville Dem. Times Mch 21 1938

Jackson Clarion Ledger

Greenville Mississippian

MRS. HOWARTH HERE FROM WASHINGTON

Accompanied by Mother, Mrs. Somerville and Mrs. Abe Somerville For Short Visit to City.

Mrs. J. M. (Lucy Somerville) Howarth, of Washington, is visiting her mother Mrs. N. N. Somerville and brothers, Robert and Abe Somerville, at Cleveland. Accompanied by her mother and Mrs. Robert Somerville, Mrs. Howarth, visited friends here today. She will go to Jackson tomorrow to attend the wedding of Miss Aimee Shands to Mr. John Walsh.

Mrs. Howarth is a member of the Board of Veterans Appeal, at Washington, and Mr. Howarth is practicing law there. They formerly lived in Jackson.

Mrs. Joe Howorth Is To Visit City For Several Days

Friends of Mrs. Joe Howorth (Lucy Somerville) are very pleased to know that she will be a visitor in Jackson during this week, arriving Thursday to attend the Shands-Walsh wedding. She will be at the Edwards hotel. Mrs. Howorth will leave at midnight on Saturday to return to her duties in Washington, D. C.

The Business and Professional Women's club will have an informal meeting at the club house at 6 o'clock Saturday evening in order that Mrs. Howorth may greet members and friends. Members who plan to go to the meeting are asked to call Miss Mary B. Crane, 1427, so that she may arrange transportation.

Earlier in the afternoon of Saturday, Mrs. Howorth will be the guest of Magnolia State chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, of which she is a member.

—o—

Mrs. Joe Howorth, of Washington, D. C. is visiting her mother, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilks Kretchmar, of Greenville, visited Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Somerville, Keith and Ashton were called to Chattanooga Sunday by the death of Mrs. Somerville's father, the late Senator Frazier.

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Miss Keith Somerville Wed to Joseph Dockery

Marriage Brilliantly Solemnized at Methodist Church in Cleveland, Miss.

CLEVELAND, Miss., March 20.—The marriage of Miss Keith Somerville, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nugent Sumerville, and Joseph Rice Dockery of Dockery and Memphis, was brilliantly solemnized here last night at the Methodist Church. The Rev. J. J. Baird officiated.

The bride wore the wedding gown of her maternal grandmother, Mrs. James B. Frazier of Chattanooga, who is wife of the late Senator and Governor Frazier. The gown, of ivory brocaded satin, was ornamented with rose point lace belonging to the bridegroom's sister, Mrs. J. C. Cherry of Parkin, Ark. Other rose point lace on the gown forms panels down the front and outlines the square neckline. This was also the wedding gown of the bride's mother, who was Miss Annie Keith Frazier, and of the bride's aunt, Mrs. John Fort.

A bridal veil of rose point lace and a bouquet of gardenias and lilies of the valley completed the ensemble.

Feminine Attendants Wear Marquisette

Yacht blue marquisette dresses with full gored skirts and accordion pleated capes were worn by the bride's atendants who were her sister, Miss Ashton Somerville, maid of honor, and Miss Joy Somerville, a cousin, of Cleveland, and Mrs. Hunter C. Leake II of New Orleans.

Mr. Dockery was attended by Renato Casselli of Nitta Yuma, Miss., as best man, Dr. Jack Russell of Cleveland, Gwin Shelby of Shelby, Miss., Walter Merritt and Stanley Gaines of Boyle, Miss., and Ben Wasson of Greenville and George Baccich of New Orleans as groomsmen.

White gladiolus, smilax and ferns were illuminated by white tapers in the chancel and along the aisles. Mrs. Leslie Walker of Cleveland sang and Miss Ruth McNeil of University, Miss., was organist.

A reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Somerville at the Cleveland Club House after the wedding. Mrs. Somerville wore black chiffon printed in velvet with a corsage of red roses and was assisted by Mrs. J. C. Cherry. Mr. Dockery's sister, who wore peach chiffon. A number of friends assisted in serving.

White bride roses and gladiolus were used at the club, and the large wedding cake was encircled at the edges of the table by four silver holders and white candles.

Mr. Dockery and his bride left for Mexico. She wore a royal blue tailored suit with blue hat and python accessories. They will live in Dockery.

They are both well known in social circles of this section and are frequent Memphis visitors.

Delta Star

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of the engagement and approaching marriage of Keith Sommerville of Cleveland to Joe Rice Dockery of Dockery is of great interest. The wedding will be solemnized in Cleveland next month and will unite two of the Delta's most prominent families.

Miss Somerville is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nugent Somerville of Cleveland. She is the granddaughter of Mrs. James B. Frazier of Chattanooga and the late Senator and Governor Frazier. Her maternal grandparents are Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, who has been an outstanding club woman of the state, and the late Robert Somerville of Greenville.

Mr. Dockery is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Will Dockery of Memphis. His grandparents were the late Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Rice of Memphis and the late Major and Mrs. Thomas C. Dockery of Hernando.

Here's the Poem

Here's the poem, written in 30 minutes, which has carried his name around the world and given it more fame than all of his more pretentious works—works upon which he spent years:

OPPORTUNITY

They do me wrong who say I come no more,
When once I knock and fail to find you in;
For every day I stand outside your door,
And bid you wake, and rise to fight and win.
Laugh like a boy at splendors that have sped,
To vanished joys be blind and deaf and dumb;
My judgments seal the dead past with the dead,
But never bind a moment yet to come.
Wail not for precious moments passed away,
Weep not for golden ages on the wane;
Each night I burn the records of the day,
At sunrise every soul is born again.
When deep in mire wring not your hands and weep;
I lend my arm to all who say, "I can."
No shame-faced outcast sunk so deep,
But yet might rise and be again a man.
Dost thou behold thy lost youth all aghast?
Dost rail from righteous indignation's blow?
Then turn from blotted archives of the past,
And find the future's pages white as snow.
Art thou a mourner? Rouse thee from thy spell.
Art thou a sinner? Sins may be forgiven.
Each morning gives thee wings to flee from hell,
Each night a star to guide thy feet to heaven.

—WALTER MALONE.

ERT

TUESDAY, JAN. 6th, 1938

Mississippians Listed In Women's Who's Who

Fifteen in the entire United States, and two of them are Mississippians! This is the "Who's Who of Women in Washington", contained in the January issue of "Good Housekeeping".

What's more, five of the 19 women prominent in national affairs, who are described by Emly Newell Blair, well-known Washington journalist, are southern women.

Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth, member of the board of appeals of the Veterans' Administration, and Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, assistant administrator of the WPA are the two Mississippians included in the distinguished group selected by the writer.

Mississippi friends will agree with her in her description of the Jackson lawyer and former member of the state legislature, who was called from her busy life here to her post in Washington. She says Mrs. Howorth is "a quiet little woman who seems to fix her eyes on a far objective, but has her feet firm on the ground", and adds an anecdote about Joe Howorth's opinion of his wife's single-minded[illegible] which will appeal to their many friends in the South.

DGER, JACKSON, MISS., SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1933

National Chairman

Lucy Somerville Howorth, national chairman of the program coordination committee, is a Mississippian and daughter of Nellie Nugent Somerville, first woman elected to the Mississippi house of representatives.

LUCY S. HOWORTH HONORED MEMBER

Former President Of Jackson Club Distinguishes Self As Attorney

Lucy Somerville Howorth, national chairman of the Program Coordination committee, is a Mississippian and the daughter of Nellie Nugent Somerville, first woman ever elected to the Mississippi state house of representatives.

She received an A.B. degree at Randolph-Macon Woman's college and this seemed to be only the beginning of Lucy Somerville's education, since summer and extension courses at Columbia University brought further insight into psychology, economics and international law.

Then came a law course at the University of Mississippi with an L.L.B. in 1922 magna cum laude.

Lucy Somerville was the first woman ever to have first honors in that law school and the first to be chosen class orator. Among other "famous firsts" we find she was the first woman to serve as a member of the Mississippi state board of law examiners, and first to be chairman of that board; first woman elected to represent Hinds county in the state legislature, and one of the three first women on the board of veterans appeals.

Licensed to practice, she spent five years with a law firm in Cleveland, then opened her own office for practice in Greenville, in 1927.

In 1928 she married Joseph M. Howorth, and together they practiced under the firm name of Howorth and Howorth in Jackson until 1934. Mr. Howorth now practices in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Howorth was elected as president of the Jackson Business and Professional Women's Club in 1934, but resigned three months later when she took over her new duties in Washington on the board of appeals veterans' administration. The Jackson club is proud to claim her as one of their own.

Madame Chairman

Mar 1939

By Suzanne

MONDAY the Business and Professional Women's Club, as it has done on one other occasion, will provide a Christmas dinner party for children under the care of the Juvenile Court, and their brothers and sisters. Each club members has been assigned one of them (more than 60 boys and girls) to provide for. The gifts will be selected in accordance with the wishes of the children.

I remember the other party—two years ago, I think—when the wide-eyed youngsters were brought to the Congregational Church, Tenth and G streets, the same place it is to be this year. They were seated at long tables for dinner before the distribution of presents from the big tree. There was no Santa Claus except the loving spirit of the business women, exemplified by their national president, Earlene White, who officiated at the tree. The Christmas celebration was a practical and happy one which needed no false faces to complete it. Every child received clothing he needed and usually a toy in addition.

Judge Fay D. Bentley, Miss Genevieve Gebower and Miss Margaret Holston of the Juvenile Court were there with others of the staff, as they will be this year, to assist with the party and provide transportation for the little guests.

This year, Mrs. T. B. Thompson will be the church hostess and the women of the church will provide ice cream as a treat for the children.

Judge Lucy Howorth, the club president, has turned over arrangements for the party to the emblem and membership committee with Mrs. Grace Keller Cooper, general chairman.

Judge Lucy Howorth of Washington, D. C., visited her brother, Mr. R. N. Somerville, her sister, Mrs. A. W. Shands and her mother, Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, the first of the week.

Miss Jay Somerville left Monday for Memphis where she will begin training as a stewardess for the Chicago and Southern Airlines.

Local Items

(Continued from page [illegible])

Mrs. A. W. Shands and her brother R. N. Somerville were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shands in Jackson last week. The occasion for their visit was to attend the ceremony in the Hall of Fame of the unveiling of the portrait of their grandfather Colonel Lewis Nugent. Judge Dickson of Vicksburg made the presentation and Alfred Stone accepted the portrait.

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville has returned from a few days visit in Greenville.

Judge Lucy Howorth left Tuesday for Washington after visiting her mother, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville and other relatives for a few days.

May 1943

1943

Eleanor Shands Married To H. C. Leake at Cleveland

Becomes Bride Of New Orleans Man In Ceremony At First Methodist Church

Friends from far and near gathered yesterday at high noon in the picturesque First Methodist Church of Cleveland, Miss., to witness the wedding of Eleanor Shands, daughter of Mrs. Audley Williams Shands of that city, and Hunter C. Leake, II, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Leake of New Orleans. The Rev. J. W. Ward of Greenville, officiated.

Tall white floral stands filled with yellow gladioli were arranged about the chancel, vivid against the green background of southern smilax, palms and ferns. Garlands of smilax formed an aisle down which the bridal party passed to the altar.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, G. Dugas Shands, wore a Milgrim gown of white starched silk lace, fashioned with full, puffed sleeves, the new boat neckline and full, flowing skirt. She carried a shower bouquet of white bride's roses and lilies of the valley.

Her sister-in-law, Mrs. G. D. Shands, who attended her as matron of honor, wore a model of flower blue mousseline de soie and carried an arm bouquet of Shasta daisies.

The bridesmaids, Mary Shands, Dorothy Shands, Keith Somerville and Katie D. Tack, were all gowned in models of yellow mousseline de soie, the bodices being fashioned with square necklines and full, puffed sleeves. They also carried arm bouquets of daisies.

William P. Hagerty of New Orleans attended Mr. Leake as best man. Groomsmen were Lloyd A. Ray, Herbert Jahncke, Phelan Hunter, Mac Burke, Dr. Ashton Robins and James Carpenter.

Following the ceremony, members of the wedding party and out-of-town guests were entertained at a breakfast given by Mrs. Shands at her home, where the yellow and white motif was repeated in the decorations.

Later Mr. and Mrs. Leake left for an eastern honeymoon, the bride wearing for traveling an ensemble of saddle tan crepe linen with white

(Continued on Page Two)

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1936

The Letter Box

Hearing On Child Labor Amendment

The hearing on the Child Labor Amendment before the House of Representatives committee was set for Feb. 19. I went to Jackson to attend a meeting of the Executive Board of the Federation of Clubs on that day and availed myself of the opportunity to be present, for a short time, at the hearing.

When I arrived Mrs. Jackson was speaking for the state P.-T. A. She said the amendment should be adopted because Mississippi is becoming industrialized.

Mrs. T. B. Tatum spoke briefly for the State Nurses Association in support of the amendment.

Mr. Robert Morrow spoke for the American Legion supporting the amendment. He told of the child welfare work of the Legion and said the amendment should be adopted and if the results should not prove beneficial it could be repealed.

I did not catch the name of the next speaker who represented one or more labor organizations. He discussed the amendment as affecting wages. It would have a good effect in raising wages he said.

At that point I was given the floor as I was overdue at the Federation meeting. I said after observing to the audience, I could claim an older and a longer record of child welfare work than anyone present. I spoke of my work twenty-five years ago, or earlier, in connection with the Southern Conference on Women and Child Labor. As the result of that, and similar work, laws for the protection of childhood were enacted in various states. I called attention to Mississippi laws, the Child Labor Law, compulsory education law, factory inspector law, prostitution setter law, and finally the establishing of the Industrial School at Columbia. These laws [illegible] child welfare laws. Those who worked for these laws thought a good system had been provided for the protection of Mississippi childhood as far as could be done by laws. I stated my opinion that the proposed amendment is a labor control amendment more than a child labor amendment. I called attention to the fact that the amendment has not been brought before the people of the state and discussed as should be done in the case of any amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Reed of Natchez asked if it were not a fact that the proper constitutional method is being followed.

I said yes, certainly, but here is what I mean, last summer when you were a candidate making your campaign, did you say anything about this amendment?

Mr. Reed was silent.

[illegible] except in the Mississippi Veteran. I take the following additional items from the Report in the Veteran as I was compelled to leave after making my statement, much to my regret.

"Dr. N. R. Boud, Director of Employment of the WPA and former NRA Compliance Director, spoke of the fact that in over 1,500 NRA complaints handled, not one concerned Child Labor provisions. Their general acceptance by both employers and public indicated the desirability of a permanent national uniform standard.

"Rev. Dr. Frank Dunn also spoke from his experience in cotton mills of Georgia at eight years of age and said he had waited thirty years to testify on the need for national regulations of this evil.

"Rabbi Meyer Lovitt, an ardent supporter of the measure, spoke and answered questions effectively.

"Mrs. Duke Thornton spoke for the local P.-T. A., Mrs. D. D. Quin of the Methodist Missionary Council of Mississippi, Miss Clara Stokes of the State Legislative Council and for the Home Economics Association. Mr. George Marsalis for the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; and Mr. W. W. Woodrick of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen and Enginemen."

I am strong in the belief that state laws can cover the situation. We may need better enforcement of Mississippi Child Welfare Laws, but we do not need a tremendous extension of federal power that would reach into every home.

Nellie N. Somerville.

It is not unreasonable to surmise that Japanese informed military leaders believe the American flag may be insulted with impunity. When the spirit of national defense dies, as many of our college element seem to desire, the Japanese or any other fighting nation can come and rule over us.

Nellie N. Somerville.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

In comment on the "Panay Affair" Mr. James K. Whitaker says:

"For my part I prefer to eat my rice at home, not in a trench in China. A war might stimulate business to a fever heat for the benefit of the 'big shots' in Wall Street, but think of the human lives that would be lost in exchange for wealth for the munition trusts."

Does Mr. Whitaker mean to say the bombing of the Panay was instigated by the "big shots of Wall Street" or by "munition trusts?" It is much more probable that the militant pacifist movement in the United States is to blame for the "Panay Affair."

The Washington Merry-Go-Round in the Commercial Appeal of Dec. 21 had the following:

"While the nine power delegates were rowing over what they could or could not do to block Japanese aggression in China, Japanese Ambassador Saito in Washington sent the Japanese ambassador in Belgium a cable summarizing his views on the Roosevelt Administration's impotency.

"He stated categorically that it could do nothing. President Roosevelt was engrossed in domestic affairs, he said. Congress was opposed to intervention in the Far East, and finally the State Department differed with the American delegation at Brussels and would not let Norman Davis move."

In the same paper Walter Lippmann explains the Ludlow resolution now before Congress. This resolution is the product of pacifist folly. Japanese newspapers surely will have taken note of the pacifist movement for years past, especially the signing of the pacifist pledge by college students, also of the opposition to military training and national defense.

CLEVELAND ENTERPRISE, CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

The Key Hole

BY

I. C.

ALL

Sunday's New York Times carries a news story of Miss Earline White's rounding out her official family by announcing two reappointments and three entirely new chairmen of standing committees of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, of which she is president. Among the new chairmen is Lucy Somerville Howorth of Washington. The "Independent Woman" for October carried a lovely picture of Lucy and an engrossing account of her achievements. Quoting in part: "Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth will be chairman of the Program Coordination Committee. Mrs. Howorth has for over three years been serving as a member of the Board of Veterans Appeals in the capital, a culmination of a career built so intelligently along legal—political lines that other women may well take it as a guide.

Perhaps a mother who was the first woman ever elected to the Mississippi State House of Representatives, (Nellie Nugent Somerville, 23) had something to do with Mrs. Howorth's enthusiasm to be out and doing. At any event, an A. B. degree at Randolph Macon was only the beginning of her education. Summer and extension courses at Columbia University brought further insight into psychology, economics, and international law. Then came a law course at the University of Mississippi with an L. L. B. in 1922 magna cum laude. Furthermore, Lucy Somerville was the first woman ever to have first honors in that law school, and the first to be chosen class orator.

But her famous "firsts" went on. Among them she was the first woman to serve as a member of the State Board of Law Examiners and first to be chairman of that board; the first woman elected to represent Hinds County in the state legislature; one of the three first women on the Board of Veterans Appeals.

She is now serving as vice-president of the Washington Club. Her interests are varied. She likes golf, motoring, travelling—has been to Eurpe, the West Indies and Canada—plays the violin, reads, writes on legal and public topics. She will help to take the Federation places." The B. and P. W.'s are beyond any doubt, rapidly becoming the most powerful and influential group of its kind. We

Mississippians at Capital

By KATHLEEN SEXTON

WASHINGTON — There women from Mississippi sat at the table with Mrs. Roosevelt, the other night when the "First Lady" addressed a large banquet and "public affairs" meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Club, at the Mayflower hotel.

They were Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, chairman of the public affairs committee of the club, who presided and introduced Mrs. Roosevelt; Miss Earlene White, president of the National Association of Business and Professional Women's clubs, who will soon visit her home state prior to the annual convention of the Mississippi clubs at Gulfport, and Judge Lucy S. Howorth, member of the Board of Veterans' Appeals and of the public affairs committee of the Washington, D. C. club.

Many women notable in public life and in the affairs of women in the National Capital were at that head table but only one state was represented by three Mississippi. No other state was so signally honored.

I thought it most significant. Seems to me it proved something. Certainly it was a testimonial to the outstanding ability and achievements of the type of women Mississippi is sending out into business, professional and governmental activity. These three Mississippians are holding down men sized jobs and doing them well. They are not the only ones, of course, but it struck me that their presence at the head table at a banquet where several hundred business and professional women were assembled, as well as many important women federal officials, was symbolic. Our own state is emphatically making its influence felt in the new order of things.

It was a most successful meeting and brought together in one room nearly every woman executive in Washington in administrative or business life. At the head of the table, for instance, I noted Senator Hattie W. Carraway, of Arkansas, Representative Caroline O'Day, of New York, Representative Nan W. Honeyman, of Oregon, Representative Mary T. Norton, of New Jersey, Miss "Mollie" Dewsón, member of the Federal Social Security Board, Miss Nina Kinsella, president of the club, and Miss Lucile F. McMillian, member of the U. S. Civil Service Commission. There were many others and seeing them all together, with the big ballroom of the Mayflower crowded to overflowing, I got the idea that women are to be reckoned with in the affairs of this nation.

Mrs Woodward presided with her usual poise and efficiency and got Miss White to make a little speech in which she thanked Mrs. Roosevelt for the aid and advice she had received from her in connection with problems of the national organization. I did not learn until that night that Mrs. Roosevelt is herself a member of the Business and Professional Women's club. She was introduced by Mrs. Woodward, who paid her a glowing tribute for her activities in women's affairs long before the White House became her address.

State Convention Plans Are Made at BPW Club Meeting

State Convention plans and naming of delegates to represent the Jackson Business and Professional Women's Club, practicing of "pep" songs were the chief topic of discussion at the meeting of the Jackson group Monday night.

Mrs. Addie McBryde, general convention chairman, announced the general outline of the program which begins with the meeting of State Board at 10 o'clock Friday morning in room off Mezzanine floor Edwards hotel with luncheon at noon for the Board. The convention proper opens at 2 p. m. in the convention hall, Edwards hotel. Judge Lucy Howorth, national chairman of Public Affairs committee, and national guest of the convention, will give the Friday afternoon meeting a talk on the program outline for 1942. Convention theme for 1941 is, Making Democracy Work, and the convention program will climax the study and research carried on by the several state clubs during the club year 1940-41.

Friday night, the Jackson club will entertain the convention guests at a reception at the Governor's mansion, details of which are in the capable hands of Mrs. D. C. Lea. Mrs. Lea is naming a large number of local members to assist her in making the feature a success. Saturday morning, the Canton club will have charge of the program for a breakfast at 7:30 a. m., Edwards hotel. They will feature International Relations. The luncheon Saturday will be in charge of the Greenville club. Saturday afternoon, 5 to 6 p. m., the Jackson club, with the assistance and cooperation of Jackson Chamber of Commerce, will take the visitors for a drive to points in and around Jackson.

Saturday night a banquet at which the feature speaker will be the National representative, Judge Lucy Howorth, of Washington, D. C., member of Board of Veterans Appeals, who still holds membership in Jackson, club, and active in the Washington club.

Sunday morning the annual

Jackson Daily News Nov 24 1941

CLEVELAND CITIZEN ADDRESSES OPEN LETTER TO US.

EDITOR, CLEVELAND EN

Is your comment on Ma
say: "From the figures given,
of the world." This interest
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Having reached the age of th
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illegally.

I have heard some mentio
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not, why not?

The conditions should be

As a tax payer I am
city administration, but I am
and order.

regarded.

OLD GREENVILLE

Notice of the death of Mrs. Ann
Gibbs at her home in Huntsville,
calls some of the early history of G

The Nugent home was on Nort
Street where the levee now stand
three quarters of a mile from the
that time there was no levee on t
ville riverfront. Some years after
gent moved to Jackson the prop
bought by Capt. W. E. Hunt. When
bank brought danger the house w
to North Hinds Street, Blanton F
burned and replaced by the house n
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W. L. Nugent built the small offic
corner of Walnut and Davis Street,
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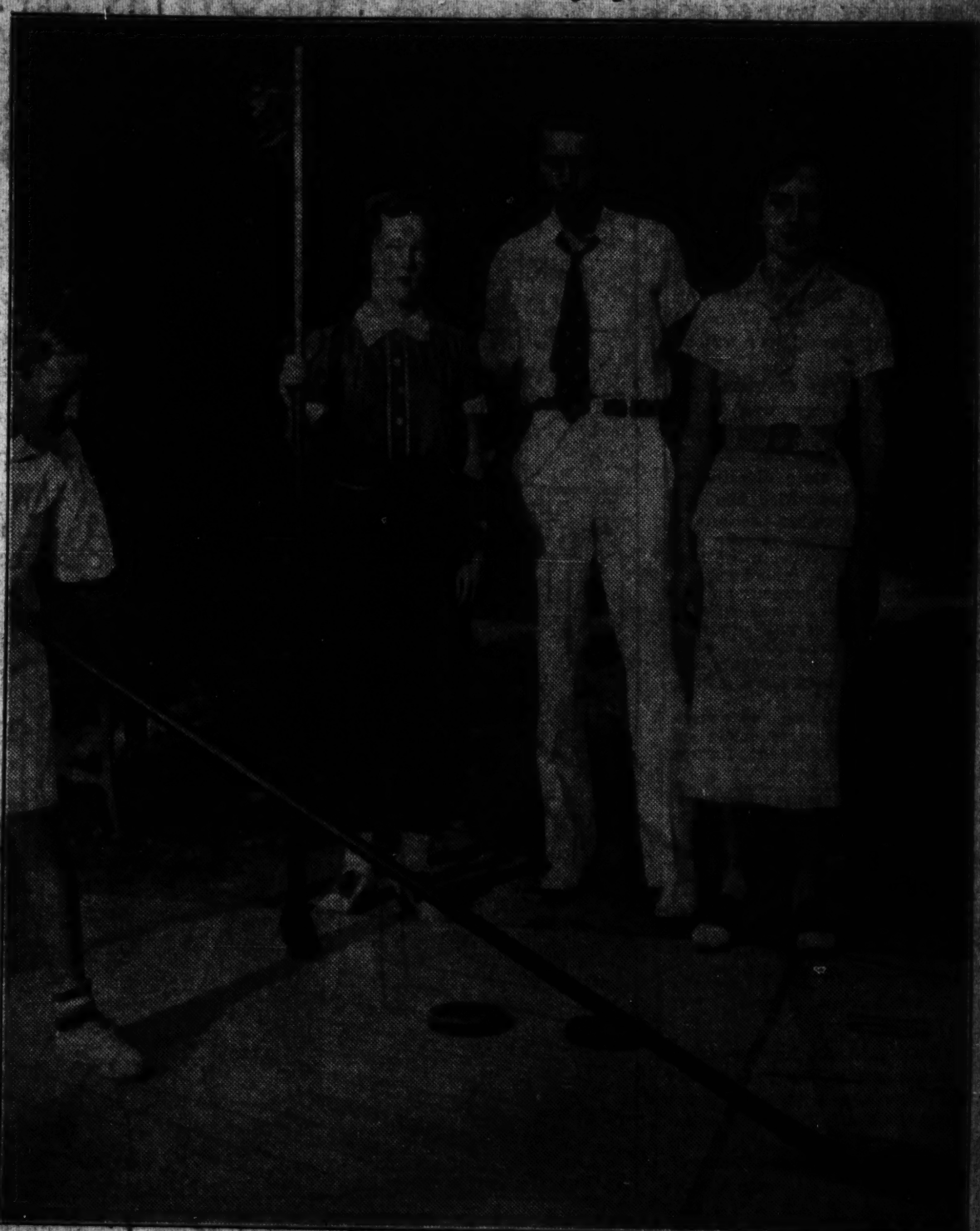
did much of the work with his own hands.
He formed a partnership with W. G. Yerger
and the firm of Nugent and Yerger occupied
that office until 1872 when Col. Nugent moved to Jackson.

—Contributed.

Feb 1939

THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN 1939

Monteagle Vacationists Enjoy Shuffleboard



—Photo by Emmie Keeble

Shuffleboard is one of the favorite diversions for members of Monteagle's summer colony. Photographed enjoying a game there during the past week were Billy Montgomery and Miss Sadie Montgomery, of New Orleans, La., who are spending the summer at Monteagle with their mother, Mrs. W. J. Montgomery; Dick Wessner, of Nashville, and Miss Ashton Somerville, of Cleveland, Miss., who is also a summer guest at the mountain resort.

CLEVELAND CITIZEN ADDRESSES OPEN LETTER TO US.

EDITOR, CLEVELAND ENTERPRISE:

In your comment on Mayor Simmons' account of city business, you say: "From the figures given, the present administration is sitting on top of the world." This interests me and I am moved to inquire if the present administration is sitting on top of the world in the matter of law and order? Here I will admit that I am in the position of repeating hearsay. Having reached the age of three score years and ten (and a few more), I naturally have no personal knowledge of violations of law and am not prepared to make an affidavit.

I am told there is much drunkness on the streets. I am also informed that various gambling places flourish. I am also told that liquor is sold illegally.

I have heard some mention of a Honky Donk, (or is it Tonk?). In view of such talk I would like for the Mayor or some one in authority, to report on moral conditions and law and order. Further, I would like to know who is responsible. Do the Mayor and City Council control these things and if not, why not?

The conditions should be known and the responsibility fixed.

As a tax payer I am certainly interested in business methods in city administration, but I am more interested in moral conditions and law and order.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE

OLD GREENVILLE

Notice of the death of Mrs. Annie Nugent Gibbs at her home in Huntsville, Texas, recalls some of the early history of Greenville.

The Nugent home was on North Walnut Street where the levee now stands. It was three quarters of a mile from the river. At that time there was no levee on the Greenville riverfront. Some years after Col. Nugent moved to Jackson the property was bought by Capt. W. E. Hunt. When a caving bank brought danger the house was moved to North Hinds Street, Blanton Park, was burned and replaced by the house now occupied by Hon. H. P. Farish and family. Col. W. L. Nugent built the small office on the corner of Walnut and Davis Street, now called Alexander. At that time poverty was not only respectable but honorable. Col. Nugent did much of the work with his own hands. He formed a partnership with W. G. Yerger and the firm of Nugent and Yerger occupied that office until 1872 when Col. Nugent moved to Jackson.

—Contributed.

Oct 1939

THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN

SUNFLOWER ST

By TOM LITTLE and TOM SIM

ICE VS. COAL

ON THE AIR TODAY

WLAC

8:00—Friendly Neighbor.
8:30—Freddy Martin's

Recital

BY THE PUPILS

OF

Miss Keith Somerville

High School Auditorium

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1936

Seven-thirty

Program

Part One

THE WOODSMEN

TREES ..... Rasbach - Deis
Melba Draper Earl Watson Eugenia Catledge
Grady Sargent

SUNBEAM DANCE ..... Carl W. Kern
Eugenia Catledge

TREE FAIRIES

WING FOO ..... Cecil Burleigh
Frances Watson

TOTEM POLE DANCE ..... Irene Rodgers
Sara Marjorie Graves

AT THE CAMP FIRE ..... Richard Krentzlin
Lady Catherine Fultz

BIRDS

VACATION BEGINS ..... C. C. Crammond
Ella Frances Fulcher

PURSUIT ..... Margaret Jerbe Cowl
Betty June Worrell

WHEN THE DOLLY SLEEPS ..... Paul Lawson
Mary Elizabeth Williams

BARCAROLLE ..... Edwin D. Forest
Marjorie King

Part Two

TOYS

SUNNY JIM ..... Ada Richter
Willard Jurney

MORNING BRIGHT ..... Charles Huerter
Mamie Lloyd Catledge

SWEET JASMINE ..... Victor Vedova
Leon Johnson

THE GRASSHOPPER ..... J. Lillian Vandevere
Geneva Ming

THE LION ..... J. Englemann
Clint Graves

A HAMMOCK SONG ..... Ella Ketterer
Janice Draper

PANSIES FOR THOUGHTS ..... Frank H. Grey
Martha Frances Weaver

VIENNESE SILHOUETTES ..... Harold Locke
James Johnson

Part Three

CHRISTMAS PAGENT

VENETIAN LOVE SONG ..... Ethelbert Nevin
Margaret Irving

MENUET IN G ..... Paderewski
Sara Winnie Catledge

MARCHE MILITAIRE ..... Schubert
Junior Watson

MINSTRELS ..... Debussy
Buck Baine

POLONAISE ..... Chopin
Lallie Ray Doughty

Assisted by the Girl's Glee Club

Lady Catherine Fultz	Eugenia Catledge
Lorraine Whitehead	Betty Lauderdale
Nellie Commander	Mary Lee Dearing
Elizabeth Lance	Hallie Raper
Martha Weaver	Sudie Cornish
Aileen Power	Ruby Bishop
Lucille Carnell	Bernice Holley

LOUISE KING, Accompanist

Compliments of

VOLUNTEER FOOD STORE

ACKERMAN'S NEWEST AND MOST MODERN STORE

Clyde McGee, Manager

Compliments of

GASTON'S

WHERE GIFTS OF REAL APPRECIATION ARE FOUND

Compliments of

MOORE DRUG STORE

"Moore since 1908"

—A BEAUTIFUL RADIO FREE—

Given away December 24th, Ticket with each 25c purchase

Compliments of

KING'S CASH GROCERY

INVITES YOU TO SEE THEIR HOLIDAY SPECIALS

THE STORE YOU HAVE CONFIDENCE IN

Plaindealer, Ackerman, Miss.

Business Women Have Democracy As Year's Theme

By VYLLA FOE WILSON
Times-Herald Club Editor

"BUSINESS WOMEN IN A DEMOCRACY" is the theme of the year selected by the Business and Professional Women's Club of the District of Columbia.

Speaking of this theme, Judge Lucy S. Howorth, president of the club, said:

"In view of the present tragedy in world affairs, the selection of that theme by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women months ago seems uncanny in the foresight shown.

"Now, more than ever," continued Judge Howorth, "is group action with a progressive, balanced program necessary for its stabilizing influence."

At the meeting of the board held at the Admiral Club recently, Judge Howorth named Mrs. Grace Keller Cooper as program co-ordination chairman.

3

TIMES-HERALD—Round the Clock—SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1939

News of Women's Clubs

Mississippi Business Woman

VOLUME VIII. OXFORD, MISS., FEB. 1, 1938 NO. 5

To Observe International Relations Month In February

1939

CLEV

B. & P. W. Club Holds Meeting

The B. & P. W. Club met in the home of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville Tuesday evening at eight o'clock. The meeting was opened with the reading of the Club Collect. Roll Call and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The news items sent in for the last copy of the Mississippi Business Woman were read by the Secretary. Communications relative to our state meeting in Gulfport next month were also read. Reports were made by the Treasurer and Chairmen of the various committees.

The following state officers, of Leland, were present at the meeting: Mrs. Lucie Thompson, state treasurer; Louise Hammond, district chairman; Mrs. Irvine, educational chairman; Mrs. D. S. Flanagan, president of the Leland Club. Short talks were made by each one.

Mrs. Stamps presented the award of $5.00, given by the Club for the best essay on "Why I Prefer A Business Career" to Miss Elizabeth Davis of the commercial department of Delta State College. Miss Davis responded by reading her paper.

A reading, "A Minuet" was given by Louise Woodward.

The program chairman for April is Miss Ione Smith.

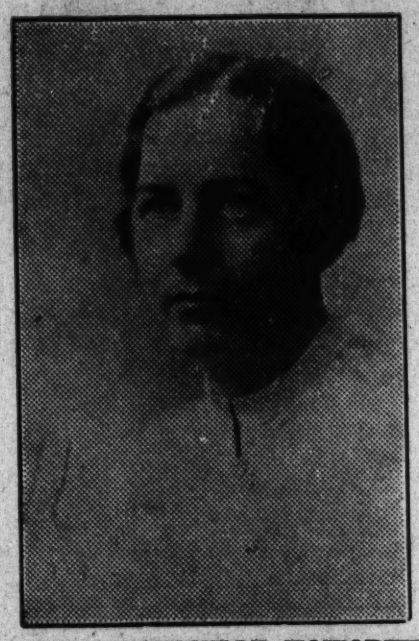
Several members from this club expect to attend the convention in Gulfport on May 12, 14, 19.

Beautiful corsages were presented each member by the hostesses who included Mrs. Somerville and Mrs. Thweatt.

After the meeting a delightful social hour was enjoyed celebrating the fourth birthday of the B. & P. W. Club. The birthday cake was cut by Mrs. Thompson. Delicious ice cream and cake were served.

Rep.

MRS. LUCY SOMERVILLE HOWORTH IS NATIONAL PROGRAM CHAIRMAN



LUCY SOMERVILLE HOWORTH

Former Mississippi Legislator Heads Important Federation Committee

Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth, Program Coordination Chairman of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, has served in many capacities in the Federation. A former president of the Jackson, Mississippi Business and Professional Women's Club and delegate to the Chicago Convention of the Federation in 1933, she has also served as Vice-President of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Washington, D. C. and as alternate to the biennial convention of the National Federation in Atlantic City in 1937.

Receiving her A. B. degree from Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Mrs. Howorth studied law and later earned her Ll.B from the University of Mississippi. She is a member of the Board of Veterans' Appeals of the U. S. Veterans' Administration in Washington, formerly a member of the Mississippi Legislature and chairman of the Board of Law Examiners in Mississippi, a member of the Mississippi Bar Association, American Bar Association, Federal Bar Association, American Association of University Women, National Women's Democratic Club, Consumers League, D. A. R., American Legion Auxiliary, and Vice-President of the South-

The Mississippi Federation is extremely well pleased with the appointment of one of its most capable and popular members to the high position of National Program Coordination chairman. To Lucy is entrusted the big job of carrying out the year's program theme, "Our Town's Business," and of ascertaining what the clubs over the nation think of the next year's study theme.

In a recent letter to the clubs, Mrs. Howorth has asked that each club send her suggestions for the program theme for next year, giving her their views of the success they

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1937

She Has Way About Her Like Duchess

Mannerisms of Mrs. Audley Shands, Guest Of Mrs. C. Wesley Goyer, Are Remindful Of Wallis Warfield

A charming visitor to Memphis is creating lots of excitement.

When Mrs. Audley Shands of Cleveland, Miss., guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. Wesley Goyer, enters a crowd, there is often a gasp of astonishment and a general craning of necks. Particularly when she removes her hat!

Mrs. Shands only smiles. By now she is quite accustomed to be "almost mistaken" for Wallis Warfield, Duchess of Windsor.

Not only is there a striking natural resemblance to the famed duchess, but this is accentuated by Mrs. Shands' coiffure. She wears her dark hair—just as Duchess Wallis does—parted simply in the middle and drawn back into a small knot at the back. The great simplicity of her clothes also helps with the illusion.

It just happens that Mrs. Shands and the duchess will be guests in Baltimore, Md., at the same time—for Mrs. Shands will spend the month of November in Washington, Baltimore and New York City.

Memphis people are wondering if there will not be some exciting mixups regarding identities!

Committee Recommendations and Plans of Work for 1938-39

Program Coordination

by Lucy Somerville Howorth
Chairman

The past year has been one of adjustment, adjustment to a new name, to new responsibilities and to new ideas in program building. The new name, Program Coordination, was adopted by the 1937 Convention. The various state federations and clubs are gradually adopting the changed name and all indicate an appreciation of the additional responsibilities. The new ideas in program building represented by "Our Town's Business" have, on the whole, met with widespread and enthusiastic response. Reports indicate use of the program outline in 47 states and in the District of Columbia. Reports all indicate that a far greater number of clubs followed the suggestions in "Our Town's Business" than have ever followed a national program before. This is important as it means greater strength and unity in the Federation. For clarity and convenience this report is divided into two parts, I. Coordination and II. Program Content.

COORDINATION

With the change of the committee's name in the revised by-laws adopted by the Atlantic City Convention, the coordination of program activities has become its major task. Scattered and unrelated work by enthusiastic committees does not bring the best results. The responsibility of the program coordination committee to relate these activities, while recognized for some years, has taken on new importance.

Phrases such as the following appear in the reports of the state chairmen:

"Arkansas is progressive in coordinate work of committees, especially that of education, research, public relations and membership."

"The work of the committee has definitely shown coordination because the program shows, for example, a meeting where health and the research chairman participated through figures on social diseases; the education chairman and committee furnished a speaker on county welfare; the legislation chairman included a constructive legislation report to correct the health menace within the community." (California)

On the other hand still further efforts are needed in certain states to bring about greater correlation of the various parts of the program. One state reports, for example: "There seems also to have been some effort toward the coordination of activities through the program chairman although the progress along this line leaves much to be desired." (Maryland)

Better coordination of the program was brought about by various means. At the fall board meeting in Nebraska the state committee chairmen were assigned their tasks by the program coordination chairman and their relationship was discussed. In Colorado not only was there a state coordination meeting in the fall but the state bulletin was used regularly for reiteration, the coordination committee held an exhibit of club achievements at the January board meeting, and the committee considered itself a general service committee for the state.

In many reports the importance of using district meetings for coordination was evident. Thus in South Dakota the clubs met in groups to plan state coordination. Letters from the state chairmen were used effectively, that of the Arkansas chairman being especially good. Reports all indicate great activity by the state chairmen. The Florida chairman probably holds the record for visits as she reports having attended 17 district meetings and 26 club meetings and gives credit to the National Biennial Convention for her courage to carry out her work on "Our Town's Business."

PROGRAM CONTENT

Turning to the subject matter of the program we observe that it represents a departure in that it was a simplified research project that sought to use our own members and their talents more than formerly and directed a study of economic problems closely related to the everyday lives of our own members. It may well be asked "to what extent has this program met the needs of our clubs?" The widespread and enthusiastic use indicates that the program has satisfied the clubs, but let the state chair-

Robinson Studio Photos

A stellar Board Meeting event was the "Legislative Session in Miniature" at Monday's dinner. Here fortifying themselves for their exacting roles are (left to right) "Senator" Maude E. Empey, "The Honorable" Earlene White, who presided, and "Senators" Nettie Simms and Mary T. Denman

Business and Professional Women Install Officers

Post Staff Photo.

JUDGE LUCY SOMERVILLE HOWORTH, left, vice president, and Miss Nina Kinsella, president of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Washington, who were installed last night to serve for their second terms. The installation took place at a banquet given at the Congressional Country Club. Miss Kinsella is with the Department of Justice and Judge Howorth with the Veterans Administration.

The Weather
Considerable cloudiness and little change in temperature tonight and Saturday; thundershowers.

THE

VOL. 71. NO. 154.

Winthrop Prepares For Commencement

Graduates To Receive Degrees, Hear Byrnes Sunday; Alumnae To Honor College President

The awarding of degrees and certificates to the 1948 graduates and an address by James Francis Byrnes former secretary of state, will mark the 67th commencement exercises at Winthrop college Sunday at 2:30 p. m. in the college auditorium.

A portrait of Byrnes will be presented to the college at the exercises. Painted by Charles Tucker of Rock Hill, the portrait will be the gift of an anonymous donor.

Approximately 300 students will receive either bachelor's degrees or certificates for completion of two-year commerce courses. Six others will be awarded master of arts degrees.

College officials announce the commencement order of exercises as follows: processional, 2:30 p. m., Miss Jeanette Roth, organist; invocation, the Rev. H. S. Petrea, pastor of Grace Lutheran church, Rock Hill; "Ave Maria" by Holst, Winthrop college choirs, Miss Katherine Pfohl, director.

Scripture and prayer, the Rev. H. D. Brown, Jr., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Rock Hill; presentation of Byrnes' portrait by the Rev. A. P. Chambliss, rector of Episcopal Church of Our Savior, Rock Hill; acceptance of portrait and introduction of speaker, President Henry R. Sims; address by the Honorable James Francis Byrnes.

Vocal duet, "Love Divine All Love Excelling" by Stainer, Miss Virginia Austin and Edward Leonard, Jr., of the college faculty; awarding of certificates and degrees; farewell to graduates, President Sims; benediction, the Rev. Mr. Petrea; and the recessional.

Judge Howorth

This year honoring President Henry R. Sims, the annual luncheon of the Winthrop College Alumnae Association will be held at 1:10 p. m. Saturday in the college dining hall.

Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth of Washington, D. C., attorney with the Veterans' Administration, will be the speaker.

A feature of the luncheon will be the recognition of this year's reunion classes. The classes of 1898, 1923, 1938, and 1947 will be observing special anniversaries.

Special guests expected to attend the luncheon will include Gov. and Mrs. J. Strom Thurmond, Sen. Burnet R. Maybank, members of the college's board of trustees, and members of President Sims's family.

Preceding the luncheon, a portrait of Dr. Sims will be unveiled at [illegible] in the college auditorium. Mrs. [illegible] president of the alumnae association, will [illegible] the portrait [illegible] Gov. [illegible] chairman of the board of trustees [illegible] alumnae association. [illegible] ceremonies will begin at [illegible] p. m.

Student Workers [illegible] Social [illegible]bers

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WASHINGTON POST

JUNE 29, 1939

Fog May Delay Induction of Judge Howorth

Ship Is Held Up With New President of Professional Women

Judge Lucy Sommerville Howorth, new president of the Business and Professional Women's Club, of Washington, will be honored with other new officers at a dinner to be given the club tonight in the East Room of the Mayflower Hotel—that is, providing her ship come in.

Judge Howorth, who has been in Tronheim, Norway, attending the council meeting of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs as delegate from the American Federation, was to have arrived the first of the week. But fog descended along the Atlantic Coast and her ship was delayed so that members of the committee arranging the dinner have been in a state of uncertainty ever since Monday about the time of her arrival. The boat is expected to dock at New York this morning. If it is delayed until later in the day, Judge Howorth will fly to Washington to be here in time for the dinner, a message received through the B. and P. W. headquarters in New York assures the club.

To Tell of Trip to Norway

A feature of the program will be a short talk by the new president on her experiences abroad and the work of the international federation. Miss Nina Kinsella, retiring president, will preside.

The installation will be conducted by Miss Earlene White, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and a member of the Washington branch. There will also be entertainment, including piano solos by Miss Betty Batchelder and a sleight of hand performance by Charles Townsley.

Miss June Phul is chairman of the committee for the dinner, assisted by Miss Esta Lamb, Miss Maxey Mayo, Mrs. Ella Lou Harrison, Miss Catherine O'Donnell and Miss Elba Humphries.

New officers to be honored with Judge Haworth include Mrs. Marion Britt, first vice president; Miss Sallie Wells, recording secretary; Mrs. Ethel Ashman, corresponding secretary; Miss Margaret Alice Hickman, treasurer; Mrs. Katherine Winston and Mrs. Sarah D. Grimth, directors.

Retiring officers, in addition to Miss Kinsella, are Judge Howorth, as vice president; Miss Margaret E. Ralston, recording secretary; Miss Mary Jane Mellinger, corresponding secretary; Miss Gertrude E. Wiber, treasurer; Miss Emily E. Clark and Miss Bertha N. Nienburg, directors.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1939

TON POST: THURSDAY,

Tells of Stockholm Clubs

Post Staff Photo

Miss Edith Lindblom (left), president of the Women Clerks Union, in Stockholm, with Judge Lucy Howorth, president of the Washington Business and Professional Women's Club, who entertained her at luncheon yesterday at the A. A. U. W. clubhouse

Swedish Women Talk Less, Do More, Says Visitor Here

Edith Lindblom, of Stockholm, Who Is Studying Social Problems, Makes Comparisons and Finds Americans Lacking

Club women in Sweden do more and talk less than those in America, in the opinion of Miss Edith Lindblom, who is here from Stockholm studying social questions, particularly pension and wage and hour laws.

There was a warm twinkle in the eyes of this tall, pleasant Swedish woman as she made the comparison between women of this country and of her own. Her attitude was by no means unkindly critical but her conclusion, she said, was the result of attending meetings and listening to radio programs where "there is much talk over and over about the same things, "but nobody seems to do anything about them."

She is a firm believer that women of all countries need to understand each other and join hands in working out their common problems.

confer with Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, and will go from here to New York to study insurance methods and commercial schools.

Yesterday she was the guest at luncheon of Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth, president of the Business and Professional Women's Club.

Sept 1941

Seelbinder, returned to her home in Durant, Sunday.

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, who has been spending the winter months in Hotel Greenville, is expected home next week.

Mr. Richard Kelso, Miss Janet

Air Mail

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Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville
Cleveland,
Mississippi

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

VIA AIR MAIL

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville
Cleveland,
Mississippi

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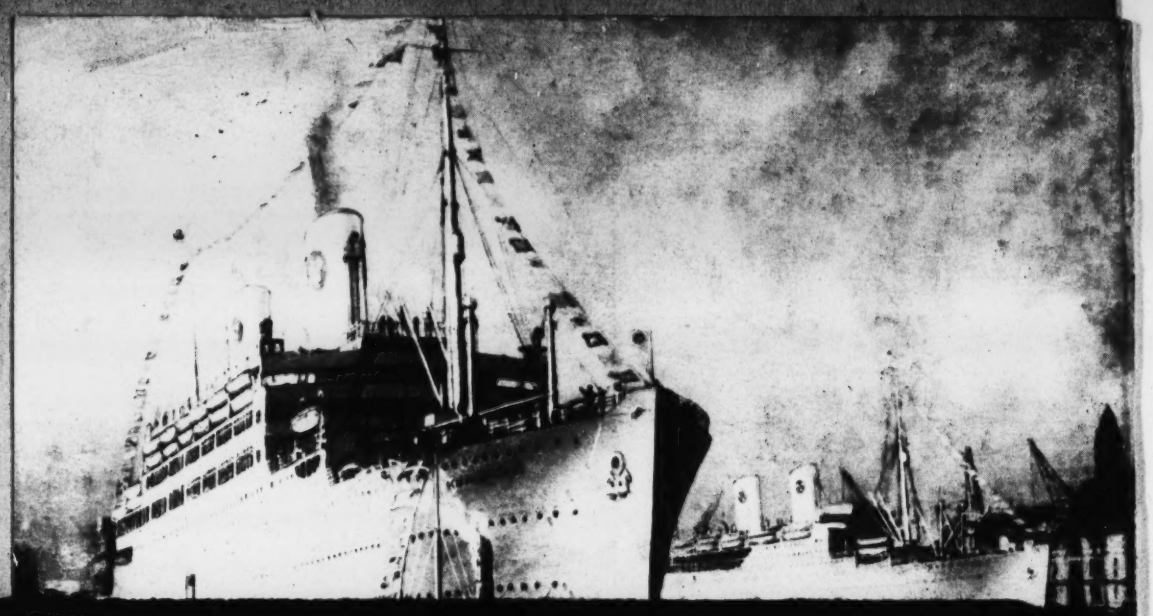
TRANS-CONTINENTAL & WESTERN AIR, INC.

VIA AIR MAIL

In honor of
The Honorable Pat Harrison
President Pro Tempore of the
United States Senate
and
Mrs. Harrison

The Mississippi State Society of Washington
requests the honor of your company
at a reception
on Sunday afternoon, the ninth of February
from four until six o'clock
The Carlton

R.s.v.p.
Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, General Chairman
The Westchester



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MRS NELLIE N SOMERVILLE
CLEVELAND MISS

JUST SAW LUCY OFF ON GRIPSOHLM LOOKING FINE AND IN GOOD FORM GREETINGS TO YOU

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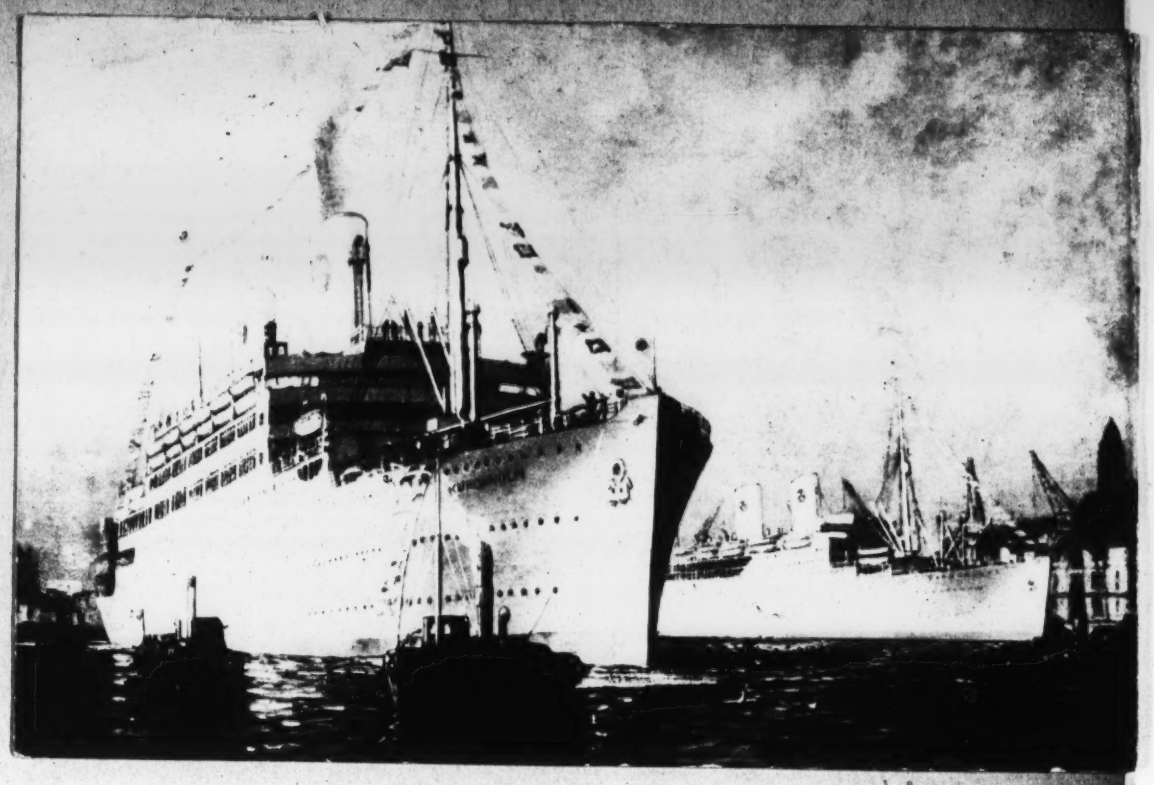


14/767 Ulvik - Terrassen Vestheim Hotell

Career Woman:

Woman Judge Has Vision and "Grit"

By VIRGILA STEPHENS

"A little bit of a demure woman—you'd never dream she'd been a Federal judge, member of her State legislature—held down all those high positions." That was the way Judge Lucy Howerth, member of the board of appeals of veterans' affairs, was described to me by a friend, who is also one of her great admirers.

She is diminutive, I discovered, and you might call her demure, if by that you meant a quietness that is a definite attribute, not an absence of sound and fury. But watch those penetrating gray-blue eyes—they're the index to a character that is analytical, scornful of pretense and sham, dogged in its determination to accomplish the aid envisioned as the right one.

Judge Howerth

When she was elected to the Mississippi State legislature in 1931, she wasn't the first woman in the State to accomplish this feat. That honor belongs to her mother, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, who ran in 1923, the first general election after the Nineteenth Amendment gave women the franchise.

An Active Legislator

But the daughter had a harder row to hoe—she was elected from Hinds county, of which Jackson, the State capital, is county seat, and it was a hard-fought campaign.

While in the legislature, she was chairman of the public lands committee, which drew up and put through the law providing for State cooperation with the Federal Government in inaugurating a State-wide park system. She was also secretary of the conservation committee, helped to put through the State game and fish laws, and was a member of the joint committee for the reorganization of the State government—a project still uncompleted.

Matrimony Intervenes

Her law degree she received at the University of Mississippi, and it was there she first met her future husband, a romance which flourished in the supposedly dry and heavy atmosphere of law and politics, and resulted in their marriage after her appointment as U. S. Commissioner for the Southern District of Mississippi, first step in the Federal judiciary system.

Prior to her appointment to the bench, she had been chairman of the board of law examiners of Mississippi, the body which passes upon entrance to the bar, the only woman in the country to hold such a position up to that time. That was in 1924, and the summer she was one of the visiting American jurists who were entertained in London by their British colleague.

Heads Professional Club

Just this summer, she went abroad again, this time as the representative of the American Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs to attend the international board meeting held in Trondheim, Norway. She was impressed by the reaction of the Norwegian citizens as they watched the "Hitler boats"—cheap cruises for low-income groups—which traverse the picturesque Norwegian fjords, but do not land at any port. There was something a little sinister about these foreign visitations—perfectly visible, but minus any human contact with the native population.

Judge Howerth has just assumed another office—president of the District of Columbia Business and Woman's Professional Club—and is much interested in the national program—Business Women in a Democracy. She also hopes to enlarge the club activities to include real co-operation on the civic problems of Washington.

Cleveland Enterprise

Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howarth of Washington, D. C., is expected to arrive today to visit her mother, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, her sister, Mrs. A. W. Shands, and brothers, Bob and Abe Somerville.

Burrelle's
EST. 1888
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
NEW YORK

LYNCHBURG VA., ADVANCE
MARCH 27, 1938

WILL SPEAK HERE SATURDAY NIGHT

Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth On Business And Professional Women's Program

Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth, program coordination chairman of National Federation Business and Professional Women's Clubs will be a guest and speaker at the annual banquet of Lynchburg Business and Professional Women's Club at the Virginian Hotel Saturday evening.

A graduate of Randolph-Macon Woman's College in the class of 1916, Mrs. Howorth is well-known here. She was one of three vice presidents of the Student Government Association her senior year, majored in political science, was a member of Alpha Omicron Pi sorority and Pi secret society. She was president of Franklin Literary Society and member of the Pan-Hellenic Society at Randolph-Macon.

Mrs. Howorth has served in many capacities in the federation of which she is now program head. She was president of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Jackson, Miss., delegate to the federation convention in Chicago in 1933, and alternate to the 1937 convention in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Howorth holds her law degree from the University of Mississippi. She is a member of the Board of Veterans' Appeals of the United States Veterans' Administration in Washington, formerly a member of the Mississippi Legislature and chairman of the Board of Law Examiners in Mississippi, a member of the Mississippi Bar Association, American Bar Association, Federal Bar Association, American Association of University Women, National Women's Democratic Club, Consumers League, D.A.R., American Legion Auxiliary, and vice president of the Southern Society of Washington.

WOMEN GREET PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL CLUBS

Business and professional women of Washington gathered at the Raleigh Hotel yesterday afternoon to greet Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, national president of the Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Dr. Maffett was the guest of honor at a tea given by the D. C. Business and Professional Women's Club.

Judge Lucy Howorth, president of the D. C. Club, and other officers received with Dr. Maffett. Other guests of honor were Mrs. Nettie Simms, international relations chairman of the Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and officers of the Federation in Washington for the conference on the Cause and Cure of War.

CLUB NEWS

NOTES ABOUT BUSY DISTRICT GROUPS

Times-Herald Photo

THE PRESIDENT GIVES A FLOWER—Judge Lucy Howorth, president of the D. C. Business and Professional Women's Club, pins a rose on the lapel of Miss Marjorie Webster. Occasion was the reception tendered yesterday to Dr. Minne Maffett, national president of the clubs, at the Raleigh Hotel.

Dentist's Opposion Set Mrs. Howorth's Career

Now a Veterans' Appeals Board Official, She Realized What She Wanted to Do When Doctor Tried to Dissuade Her

By GRETCHEN SMITH.

The hope expressed by a dentist during her college days crystallized the determination of Mrs. Lucy S. Howorth, associate member of the Board of Veterans' Appeals, to become a lawyer.

His hope, however, was that she would not become a member of the legal profession.

Judge Lucy, as she is called affectionately by her friends, told how she sat in the dentist's chair unable to talk and uncomfortable, while he carried on a cheery conversation.

"I hope," remarked the kindly southern doctor, who approved of Judge Lucy, but not of women in business, "that it is not true that you're going to be a lawyer like people say."

"Every one who knew me," explained Mrs. Howorth, "knew that I had a long line of lawyer ancestors. I had been brought up with legal conversation around me and had often thought I would someday study law. But I had not come to a definite conclusion until the dentist made that remark. That determined me."

This incident does not signify that Judge Lucy is contrary. "That remark" she said, "merely made me realize what I had wanted to do all the time."

Taught Psychology.

Majoring in political science and psychology at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, where she received her A. B. in 1916, Judge Lucy then took a short graduate study course at Columbia University, returning to her alma mater to teach psychology for a year before the outbreak of the World War.

During the war she was employed by the Allied Bureau of Aircraft Production in New York as a gauge inspector. Afterward she remained in New York for a while, where she was industrial research worker for the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association. Returning to her native State, Mississippi, she matriculated at the university and received her LL. B. in 1922.

That was the beginning of the busiest period in Judge Lucy's life, she recalls. "The firm with which I was associated," she said, "had a practice which extended over several counties. Often I was obliged to get up at 5 o'clock in the morning to be at court when it opened. It was frequently late at night before I returned."

experienced both in her professional and social life Judge Lucy attributes to her study of psychology during her early years.

"The study of psychology," she declared, "saves about five years' personal experience acquiring knowledge of people and character."

MRS. LUCY S. HOWORTH.

Became a Judge.

While practicing law in Mississippi for several years, Judge Lucy married Joseph Howorth, a young man who had studied law with her in college. It was also during this period that she received the title "Judge," serving as United States commissioner for the southern district of Mississippi from 1927 to 1931. In addition, she was a member of the State Legislature and a member of the Research Commission of the State of Mississippi. Before coming to Washington, where she was appointed an associate member of the Board of Veterans' Appeals in 1934, Judge Howorth and her husband were in law practice together.

Recently elected president of the Business and Professional Women's Club of the District, Judge Lucy brings to the office a rich background of experience, as well as the ability to make friends.

Much of the success which she has

Dislikes Housework.

As United States delegate from the National Business and Professional Women's Club to the international board meeting and congress held in Trondheim, Norway, in June, Judge Lucy enjoyed her association with the woman representatives of nine countries.

"Doubtless American women are leaders in the business and professional world," she said, "except perhaps for the women of the Scandinavian countries. Whereas they may not have as much color in their lives as American women, they are as active, if not more so, in the business and professional fields."

Judge Lucy says her chief hobby is reading. "Although one does not have much time for reading in Washington," she added.

She dislikes housework of any kind, preferring to pay some one else to do the cooking, cleaning and sewing.

She has a keen sense of humor, which is reflected in her blue eyes, and she declares this characteristic has helped her through many awkward situations in life.

On occasion clients calling at her office, unaware that the judge is a woman, have approached her desk for information, thinking her to be the office girl. Not the least annoyed, Mrs. Howorth has found such incidents highly amusing.

Judge Lucy sums up her theory of life by a quotation: "Life is a comedy to those who think—a tragedy to those who feel."

Washington Post
11/30/40

Women's Groups Mark 20th Year of Suffrage

National Woman's Party to Hold Biennial Conclave Here Next Week End; Leader Reviews Work to Win Ballot for Sex

By Jessie Ash Arndt
The Post Club Editor.

The Women's Centennial Congress held this week in New York City, and the biennial conclave of the National Woman's Party to be held here next week-end, mark the twentieth anniversary of woman suffrage with important gatherings of the two groups primarily responsible for passage of the Nineteenth Amendment, effective August 26, 1920.

The National Woman's Party which, during the suffrage campaign, added picketing to the more conservative programs and parades of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, was not invited to the recent Women's Centennial Congress. Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, the chairman of the Woman's Party, attended the banquet on the opening night, however, and declared it was "incredible that our organization was not asked to participate in this celebration of activities of women."

With prison terms and hunger strikes as part of the history of their campaign, the members of the National Woman's Party claim credit for winning the victory for suffrage. Mrs. Wiley was one of those who went to jail and will wear, during the convention, the little pin bearing the design of the prison gate, which is the official emblem of the picketers who were jailed.

Judge Howorth Delegate To 1915 Convention

A member of the suffrage group led by Mrs. Catt was Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth of the Board of Veterans' Appeals, who has just returned from the Centennial Congress.

Judge Howorth recalls that she came to Washington from Randolph-Macon College in 1915, as president of the college women's suffrage organization to attend the suffrage convention at which Dr. Anna Howard Shaw resigned and Mrs. Catt was named to succeed her.

Judge Howorth's mother, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, of Greenville, Miss., was present also at that time as a national vice president of the Suffrage Association. She later was elected in 1923 from Washington County as the first woman to serve in the Mississippi Legislature. In 1924 Judge Howorth was elected to the Legislature from Hinds County.

If the enfranchisement of women had done nothing else than cause the transfer of polling places from saloons to schools, it would have accomplished much, Judge Howorth believes.

Washington Post 12/24/40

Christmas Supper for B. & P. W.

Underwood & Underwood

Dr. Florence Armstrong (left), president of the Business and Professional Women's Club, photographed with Judge Lucy S. Howorth, a past president, at the Christmas party given last night at the Admiral Club

B. & P. W. Club Holds Annual Holiday Party

Gifts Piled Around Tree Are Taken Later To Opportunity House

Nearly 50 members of the Business and Professional Women's Club gathered at the Admiral last night for an informal Christmas party from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Preceding a buffet supper, the members piled gifts around a lighted tree. These were taken to Opportunity House afterward, to be distributed to the children at the Christmas celebration there. The supper was served from a long table at which turkeys were carved and there were platters of Virginia ham, nut and date bread, sweet potatoes and cranberry sauce.

During the supper, Dr. Florence Armstrong, the president, called on each of the members for a one-minute biography of herself. All sections of the country were represented, with Illinois in the lead of native States of those who spoke. Dr. Julia H. Strobel was one of the few native Washingtonians and claimed the added distinction of having had parents who also were born in the District.

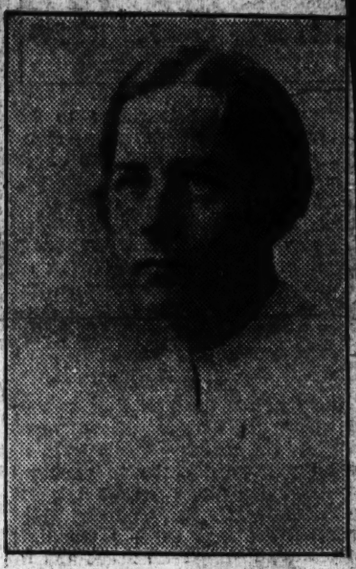
Miss Rosalie Moynahan was in charge of the program. At its close, Miss Mae R. Murray led the singing of Christmas carols, with Miss Elsie Green at the piano.

Tomorrow, at 1:30 p. m., the club is sponsoring a Christmas dinner at the Dodge Hotel for all members who want to join friends in a Christmas gathering. Members of Business and Professional Women's Clubs from other cities who have recently come to the Capital and are not yet affiliated with the local group have been included in the general invitation.

Dr. Armstrong last night read this Christmas greeting from Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs:

"May we who live in this great democracy contribute to a happier New Year through wise cooperation, unity and good will."

Addresses Club



MRS. LUCY S. HOWORTH

Business Women's Banquet Saturday

Mrs. Lucy S. Howorth, National Federation Leader, To Speak Here

Lynchburg Business and Professional Women's Club will have as speaker for the annual banquet at the Virginian Hotel the evening of April 1, Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth, program coordination chairman of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

A graduate of Randolph-Macon Woman's College in the class of 1916, Mrs. Howorth is well-known here. She was one of three vice presidents of the Student Government Association her senior year, majored in political science, was a member of Alpha Omicron Pi sorority and Pi secret society. She was president of Franklin Literary Society and member of the Pan-Hellenic Society at Randolph-Macon.

Mrs. Howorth has served in many capacities in the federation of which she is now program head. She was president of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Jackson, Miss., delegate to the federation convention in Chicago in 1933, and alternate to the 1937 convention in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Howorth holds her law degree from the University of Mississippi. She is a member of the Board of Veterans' Appeals of the United States Veterans' Administration in Washington, formerly a member of the Mississippi Legislature and chairman of the Board of Law Examiners in Mississippi, a member of the Mississippi Bar Association, American Bar Association, Federal Bar Association, American Association of University Women, National Women's Democratic Club, Consumers League, D.A.R., American Legion Auxiliary, and vice president of the Southern Society of Washington.

Friday Morning, May 16, 1941

Clarion-Ledger, Jackson, Miss.,

CONVENTION SPEAKER: Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth, member of the board of veteran's appeals of the U. S. Veterans' administration, Washington, D. C.; a former president of the Jackson Business and Professional Women's club will be principal speaker at the 17th annual convention of the Mississippi Federation of Business and Professional Women's clubs to be held in Jackson, May 22-25. Mrs. Howorth, along with Mrs. Hazel Shelton, of Oxford, state president, and the other state and district officers, will be honored with a reception at the Governor's Mansion, Friday evening, May 23.

Two of Mississippi's best known professional women, as The News has previously announced, are going up to New York this coming week, to attend the Woman's Centennial Congress at the Hotel Commodore, as representatives of various women's organizations in Mississippi. Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, of the Social Security Board, leaves Sunday, and Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth, of the Veterans' Board of Appeals, will go up Monday. The occasion will celebrate one hundred years of efforts in behalf of women's rights.

Five prominent Mississippi clubwomen took active parts in the Woman's Centennial Congress in New York City recently as official delegates from this state. They were: Mrs. Frank Wisner of Laurel (1); Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth of Washington, D. C. (2); Mrs. Samuel L. Gwin of Greenwood (3), chairman of the delegation; Mrs. B. L. Parkinson of Columbus (4); and Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward of Washington, D. C. (5).

Participate In Centennial Congress

Memphis Commercial Appeal
Dec 8 — 1940

JACKSON (MISS.) DAILY NEWS

Mississippians At The Capital

By Kathleen Sexton

WASHINGTON — Several Mississippi women were in the audience that listened to Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt and other heads of defense activities recently outline what has been done and what has to be done before women have really begun to function in civilian defense. The occasion was a luncheon given by the Women's National Press club.

Harriett Ventress Heald, of Woodville, had as her guests at the luncheon Judge Lucy S. Howorth and Mrs. Taylor Ross, director of the mint and former governor of Wyoming. Mrs. Elizabeth Dutcher, Mrs. Ellen S. Woodard's sister, who is chief of the Public Activities Program of the District of Columbia, WPA, was another Mississippian in the interested group of women.

Other guests included Nelson

Former Mississippian Murdered

A Mississippi woman's name has appeared in the Washington papers constantly since the news of the brutal murder early Monday morning of Ward Loveless, Washington attorney, also born in Mississippi. Miss Mary Heath, the daughter of Mr. John Heath, of Port Gibson, was one of the last people to see Mr. Loveless before he was murdered by two boys, who have since con-

fessed to the murder and have been brought to Leesburg from a small Virginia town where they were hiding. Mr. Loveless was born in Iuka, Mississippi, August 14, 1890.

Miss Heath, Miss Nora Macon, a friend of Miss Heath's, Mr. Larry Richy, secretary of President Hoover, and Mr. Loveless had dinner at the Columbia Country Club, on the outskirts of Washington, about nine o'clock Sunday night, after which time Mr. Loveless took Mr. Richy home and the two women went to Miss Macon's apartment. Miss Heath is an interior decorator, is now working in Baltimore but has decorated a number of lovely places in Washington, where she has many friends. She came to Washington about 1930, was employed in one of the large department stores here as interior decorator, leaving in 1937 for her present position in Baltimore. Besides her father in Port Gibson, her brother, John, is there and her sister, Lu-

cille, is Mrs. Gilbert Morrison, of New York.

Mr. Loveless had a collection of silver which he thought might interest Miss Heath, so she told one of the papers, and

SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1940

Mississippians

Mrs. Sykes, Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth, were also at the Harrison tea and I had a chance to congratulate Mrs. Howorth on a decidedly nice honor that has just been conferred upon her. Lucy is having nice things happen to her, not only because she is smart and intelligent, but because she is also much liked by everybody. However, this distinction came to her because she is smart, for it was election to Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholarship society, by the chapter at Randolph-Macon College, in Virginia.

The chapter was not established when Lucy attended the college, but has been installed there since. Her election was on the basis of alumnae achievement, but I have not the slightest doubt in the world she would have made Phi Beta Kappa had the famous little gold key been handed out there during her undergraduate days. On April 20, Randolph-Macon celebrates Phi Beta Kappa Day, with initiation of those elected to membership, but Lucy probably will be unable to attend. Randolph-Macon was the first women's college east of the Mississippi and South of the P

Returns Home

Mississippi-bound next Tuesday is Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth, who is going to Cleveland on a visit to her mother, principally, but also to take in a wedding in the family and to see her sister and brothers, all of whom live in Cleveland. Mrs. Howorth missed her annual summer-time visit to her mother last year when she went to Norway to attend the International Conference of Business and Professional Women's clubs, and this February vacation takes the place of that. The wedding that Lucy will be on hand for is, as you know, that of her niece, Miss Ashton Somerville, and Mr. George Ingram, on the 34th of this month. Miss Somerville visited Mr. and Mrs. Howorth a year or so ago and made many friends here in Washington. Her husband-to-be is with the TVA, at Norris, Tennessee, where they will make their home.

One night this week, Mrs. Howorth and Mrs. John Matt Enochs spoke in Alexandria at a meeting of the Business and Professional Women's club there. Mrs. Howorth, president of the Washington B. and P. Club, was the guest speaker and told the club members of her trip to the International Conference and Mrs. Enochs followed with a talk on South America, telling of the first trip she made there in 1928, and of the Lima Peace Con-

State BPWs Descend on City; Get Welcome, Begin 3-Day Convention Program

Hundreds of business and professional women are arriving hourly for the seventeenth annual convention of the state federation which opened here today.

After a busy day of registration and board meets and the preliminary excitements, a reception will climax the first day's program.

Busier than busy were the Happy Seniors today as they again tore from party to party celebrating the end of your years' work at Central.

For Three Days

—Business and Professional Women's club members from over the state will study "Making Democracy Work" in programs that will revolve about the subjects of democracy and problems of our nation in peace.

Featured speaker and guest, Judge Lucy Sommerville Howorth, will present the program for 1941-42 at the close of the day's session.

Judge Howorth Will

—be guest of honor at the reception to be given this evening from 8 until 9 o'clock at the Governor's Mansion. Mrs. D. C. Lee is in charge of arrangements. Mrs. Hazel Shelton, president, and other officers will receive.

THE DELTA DEMOCRAT-TIMES GREENVILLE, M

Cleveland Wedding Of Interest Here

Of interest to the Tri-States is the marriage of Miss Ashton Somerville to George Mason Ingram, which was solemnized at 4:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the First Methodist Church, with the Reverend Ira Eavenson officiating.

Miss Somerville is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nugent Somerville and Mr. Ingram is the son of Mrs. G. M. Ingram and the late Mr. Ingram of Nashville.

Vows were pledged before an altar decorated with fronds of exquisite California ferns and white tapers burned in tall seven branched cathedral candelabra. A program of nuptial music was given by Grady Castillow of Greenville, organist, and Mrs. Leslie Walker, who sang "Beloved, It Is Morn."

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a wedding gown of ivory brocaded taffeta and rosepoint lace made on period lines with long sleeves and a square neck line. The dress has been worn by three generations of brides, including the bride's maternal grandmother, Mrs. J. B. Frazier of Chattanooga, Tenn., her mother, and her aunt, Mrs. John P. Fort of Chattanooga.

The bride's veil of ivory illusion was held in place by a coronet of antique orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of specimen white hyacinths.

Mrs. Joe Rice Dockery of Dockery, was her sister's matron of honor, and bridesmaids were Miss Mary Shands and Miss Joy Somerville, cousins of the bride, Mrs. Hugh Payne of Winterville, and Mrs. W. E. Hester, jr., of Jackson.

The matron of honor and the bridesmaids wore taffeta dresses, fashioned with basque waists, bouffant skirts and elbow length puffed sleeves. Mrs. Dockery's gown was of gold taffeta and she carried apricot tulips. The bridesmaid's dresses were of emerald green and their flowers were arm bouquets of full blown yellow tulips.

Alex Porter of Nashville served as best man. The groomsmen were Arthur Jones of Knoxville, Billy Rowland, Dick Weesner, Jimmy Barbour, and Joe Wilson of Nashville, Joe Rice Dockery of Dockery, Robert Wall, jr., of Boyle, and Gwin Shelby of Shelby and Cleveland.

The mother of the bride wore a dusty pink cut velvet tea gown with an heirloom lace collar and a hat of matching velvet. Her corsage was of pink roses. The bridegroom's mother wore a tea gown of wine colored crepe with matching hat and a corsage of white geraniums.

Mr. and Mrs. Somerville entertained with a reception at the Cleveland Woman's Club immediately following the wedding.

For traveling the bride wore a powder blue silk and wool jersey dress with a coat of navy blue with a gray wolf collar. After a honeymoon trip to Florida the young couple will make their home at Norris, Tennessee. — Bolivar Commercial.

WASHINGTON POST

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1940

Madame Chairman

By Suzanne

Judge Howorth Is Elected to Receive Phi Beta Kappa Key at Randolph Macon

JUDGE LUCY S. HOWORTH, of the Board of Veterans' Appeals, president of the Business and Professional Women's Club, of Washington, has been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, honorary fraternity, by the chapter at Randolph-Macon College. Her election was on the basis of alumnae achievement.

Phi Beta Kappa Day is celebrated at Randolph-Macon on April 26 with initiation and other ceremonies, but Judge Howorth does not expect to be able to attend. The college was the first women's institution east of the Mississippi and south of the Potomac to be granted a charter for a chapter.

Mrs. Howorth Honored

Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth, formerly of Cleveland, now of Washington, D. C., has received notification that she has been chosen as a member of the Phi Beta Kappa honorary fraternity at Randolph-Macon College, her alma mater. She will be initiated into the fraternity on April 30th. The Phi Beta Kappa is perhaps the outstanding honorary fraternity in the United States, and Mrs. Howorth's friends are congratulating her on this signal honor.

B. & P. W. Club Banquet—

An unusually brilliant gathering of women, with just enough men to create situations most provocative, was brought together Tuesday evening at the Woman's Club, the occasion being the Annual Spring Banquet of the Business and Professional Women's Club. The tables, seating 70 guests, were beautiful in their delicate tracery of ivy and golden Acacia, with tapers of gold, carrying out the club's colors—green and gold.

Besides Mayor and Mrs. Westbrook, presidents of the city's organizations—both masculine and feminine, representatives of the press and other prominent Cleveland people, the club was hostess to quite a large group of out-of-town guests — Leland, Greenville, Belzoni, and Clarksdale being represented. Guests of honor were National Field Representative, Mrs. Ruth McInnis of Charleston, South Carolina; State President, Mrs. Bessie Watkins, Belzoni; Mississippi Regional Chairman, Mrs. Lucia Thompson of Leland; and the distinguished speaker for the evening, Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth, Washington, D. C., National Chairman of Public Affairs.

While the keynote of Mrs. Howorth's general theme was "Our Federation, National and International," she touched interestingly on other topics; especially did she charm her audience when she gave some enlivening details of her visit to Norway, where she represented her club at an International Conference. Mrs. Howorth shows her splendid human relationship and you feel her genuine concern and interest; she has that inner poise that leaves behind her something alive and warm.

As master of ceremonies, petite Mary Emma Tatum was delightful, with an entertaining fund of stories to sandwich in between courses; introductions, and the lovely musical program, presented by Mrs. W. A. Lampley, assisted by Mrs. Clifton Langford.

JACKSON (MISS.) DAILY NEWS

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1940

Judge Howorth Speaks Before Cleveland BPW

Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth, former Jacksonian, now president of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Washington, D. C., was guest speaker at the annual banquet of the Cleveland B. and P. W. Club last night. She is a native Mississippian and former state legislator.

Other state and national dignitaries introduced included Mrs. Ruth McInnis of Charleston, S. C., national field representative; Mrs. Bessie Watkins, of Belzoni, state president; Mrs. Lucia Thompson, of Leland, Southeast Regional chairman; Mrs. Beatrice Fry of Belzoni, state corresponding secretary; Mrs. Johanna Westfielding of Clarksdale, third vice president; and Miss Dulcey Wiley of Cleveland, recording secretary.

The News Attends

A Portia Luncheon

The District Women's Bar Associatio Honors Judge Florence E. Allen of the Sixth U. S. Appeals Court

At the head of the table at the luncheon, held Saturday at the Washington Hotel, was Mrs. Helen M. Buck, president of the Women's Bar Association. Next to Mrs. Buck, right, was the guest of honor, Judge Florence E. Allen, who gave an informal talk following the luncheon.

Mrs. Grace Burns Allen, assistant U. S. attorney and luncheon chairman, shows a picture with another judge, who was then visiting the Bureau of Mrs.

Mrs. David A. Pine, left, who was chairman entertainment at the luncheon, and her guest of honor, Mrs. Ada Fay, U. S. District Attorney, Judge Allen's only sister, Mrs. Allen S. Woodward of the Bar Association Board and Judge Fay, a member of the Board of Trustees of Georgetown University.

Attorney Gladys Kane Bailey of the Washington College of Law posed with Mrs. W. C. Van Vleck, whose husband is dean of George Washington University Law School.

SOCIETY

Phone Lillian McLaughlin—133

Banquet At Cleveland Honors Distinguished B.&P.W. Member

Business and Professional Women of Delta clubs met Tuesday evening in Cleveland for a banquet, given by the Cleveland B & P W in honor of Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth, of Washington, D. C., who is visiting relatives in Cleveland this week.

A former Greenville girl, Mrs. Howorth has had an interesting career that has been watched proudly by her many Delta friends. She is one of three women on the Board of Veterans Appeals in Washington; is president of the Washington Business and Professional Women's Club; Chairman of Public Relations on the National Federation Board; vice-president of the Southern Society; and active in other civic and social affairs at the capitol.

When it was learned that Mrs. Howorth was to be in the Delta this month, the Cleveland B & P W made plans to honor their distinguished fellow club member, inviting representatives from the state organization and other Delta clubs to attend.

Last June Mrs. Howorth was a delegate to an International Federation meeting in Norway, as a representative of the United States and her interesting experiences at this meeting with women from many European countries, as well as her familiarity with the work of the National Federation provided ample material for a most entertaining and enlightening talk.

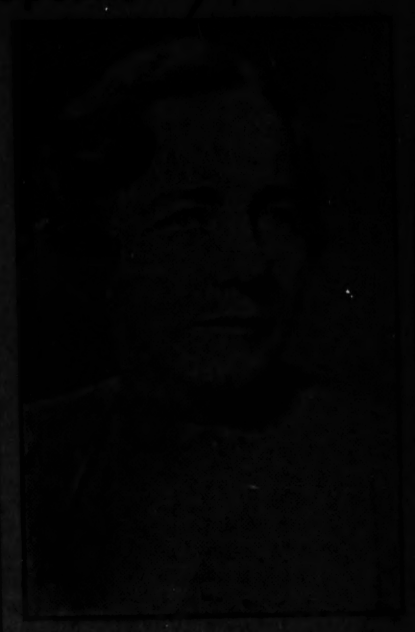
Mrs. Mary Emma Tatum, of Cleveland, acted as toastmaster, introducing Mrs. Howorth and other prominent guests, among whom were Mrs. Bessie Watkins, of Belzoni, state president; Mrs. Ruth McInnis, national field representative; Mrs. Linda Thompson, Leland, regional chairman; Mrs. Beatrice Fryer, Belzoni, state corresponding secretary; Dulcie Willey, Cleveland, state recording secretary; Mrs. Paul Westphaling, of Clarksdale, publicity chairman; Virginia Walt, Cleveland, chairman of the fifth district; Mrs. Polly Logan, president of the Clarksdale Club; Mrs. Annie Fulmen, president of the Belzoni Club; Mrs. J. E. Hammond, president of the Greenville club; Mayor Clyde Westbrook of Cleveland, and Mrs. Westbrook; Bob Williams, president of the Rotary Club; Harry Ward, President of the Exchange Club; Mrs. Leila Mitchell, president of the Garden Club; Gladys Eyrick, of Jackson; H. H. McGowan, president of the Bolivar Board of Supervisors, and Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, mother of the honor guest, Mrs. Howorth.

Mrs. Somerville gave the invocation that opened the program, which was highlighted by Mrs. Howorth's address on affairs of interest in national and international organizations. Music by Mrs. W. A. Sampley, vocalist, and Mrs. Clifton Langford, pianist, was another feature of the evening.

Mrs. Howorth spoke of the progress of the ten-year program mapped out by the national federation and gave the Delta club women an enlightening peep into the widespread work of the organization. Of her trip to Norway, Mrs. Howorth described the hospitality of the Norwegians—who for a year preceding the meeting had studied English that the board proceedings might be carried out in the language most familiar to the majority of their guests.

Those attending the banquet from Greenville included Mrs. Hammond, Miss Irene Hassanaello, Mrs. Louise Gray, Mamie Latter, Hallie Swann, Allen Duffy, Mrs. J. N. Beckwith, Inez Cheek, Mrs. Fred O'Bannon, and Mrs. Linda Thompson, of Leland.

Speaker



Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth

Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth will address the state convention of the Business and Professional Women's club when it meets in Jackson May 24, 25 and 26.

Judge Howorth To Speak At Jackson

(Democrat-Times News Service)

CLARKSDALE, Miss., May 17.—Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth, member of the Board of Veteran's Appeal of the United States Veteran's Administration in Washington, and formerly president of the Jackson, Mississippi, Business and Professional Women's clubs will be the principal speaker at the 17th annual convention of that organization when they meet at Jackson May 23, 24, 25.

More than two hundred delegates are expected to attend the convention which promises to be one of the largest in the history of the Federation.

Mrs. Howorth is a member of the Executive Council of the Federal Bar association, national organization of lawyers and judges in the federal government; member of Section of International and Comparative Law of the American Bar Association; and Vice-President and director of the Veterans' Administration Employes Credit Union, a cooperative bank that does a $200,000 a year business. This latter activity greatly interested the women of cooperative Scandinavia when Judge Howorth represented the United States Federation at the Trondhaim meeting of the International Federation in the summer of 1[illegible]. She has recently been appointed trustee of the Anniversary Endowment Fund of Alpha Omicron Pi, social fraternity.

Receiving her A. B. [illegible] Randolph-Macon [illegible] lege, Judge Howorth [illegible] and later earned her [illegible] the University of Mississippi. [illegible] is a member of the Bars of Mississippi and of the United States Supreme Court. She is a member of the Board of Veterans' Appeals of the United States Veterans' Administration in Washington, formerly a member of the [illegible] Veterans' Bureau, and [illegible]

July 9 - 1939

Mississippians At The Capit

CLUBWOMEN ENTERTAINED, VIEW STATION

Members of the Jackson Business and Professional Women's Club were guests of the Mississippi Power and Light Company at an inspection tour of the company's 110,000-volt sub-station. Following the tour the ladies were served supper and entertained with a movie, "Power of Mississippi."

WASHINGTON —Back from Norway, the land of the midnight sun, where she attended a meeting of the board of directors of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's clubs, Judge Lucy Howorth is enthusiastic in her praise of the Norwegian people, but cannot say quite so much for the Norwegian climate.

When it gets above 50 degrees over there, she told me, they think they are having a heat wave. In spite of the fact that Lucy swelters in Washington like the rest of us, nevertheless the frigid breezes among the fiords proved a little too cool for her and she said she apologized for keeping her coat on most of the time. She told them she was from the "deep South." However, being a very forward-looking and prudent person, Lucy went prepared for cold weather. Just before leaving Washington she visited one of our big stores here and made the salesgirl get out some flannel underwear for her, just in case. And she was glad! She wore it all the time she was in Norway. She says she would have frozen without it.

But if the weather was cold, the welcome and reception at Tronheim, where the board meeting took place, were just the opposite. Norwegian hospitality is something to write home about, said Mrs. Howorth, and the delegates, representing nine different countries, were given a truly wonderful time. Tronheim is in the northern part of Norway and was once capital of that section. It is a very cold city of about 60,000 inhabitants, the size of Jackson today but geared in tempo to the Jackson of 20 years ago, she said. Nobody is in a hurry, nobodpy runs you down at the crosswalks, motorists wait courteously and patiently for pedestrians to get out of the way and most of the population seems to move on bicycles, according to Mrs. Howorth.

It must have been very peaceful, compared to Washington, where the traffic is apt to get you any time, and the rest and the change did Lucy a lot of good. To begin with, she crossed on the Gripsholm, and the ship's officers told her it was the best sailing in 30 years, although when she returned, heavy fogs slowed speed to such an extent she was two days late reaching Washington. Before she left America, Judge Howorth visited the World's Fair and paid particular attention to the Norwegian pavilion. This stood her in good stead after her arrival in Norway, as she took part in the international radio broadcast and won the hearts of Norwegian listeners by telling them what a splendid exhibit Norway had at the fair and how popular the crown prince and princess were in the United States. Now that is diplomacy at its best. Trust Lucy Howorth to say and do the right thing!

Moreover, she is such a thoughtful and accomodating person. For a long time Judge Howorth has been much interested in a young woman lawyer who works in the veterans' administration. Lucy, as most Mississippians know, is a member of the veterans' board of appeals. Miss Ann Moe, the young woman in question, was born in Portland, Ore., of Norwegian stock, and when Mrs. Howorth left on her journey, she carried with her some pictures of Miss Moe, with the intention of hunting up her folks. This she did, finding her relatives far up on a little mountain farm about 15 miles north of Tronheim. Of course, they were surprised and overjoyed to hear from the young woman and to receive the pictures. Exchanging photographs appeared to be one of thec ustoms in Norway and nothing she could have done could have been more appreciated.

Although she was abroad only ten days, Mrs. Howorth got around a lot and saw all there was to see in Norway and Sweden in that limited time. She found the hotels small but spotlessly clean and well equipped with baths. She stayed at the Brittania, in Tronheim, where typical Norwegian meals were served, consisting principally, she says, of fish, potatoes and pork. The Norwegians go in strong for potatoes, serve them at every meal and twice at dinner, once with the fish and again with the meat. Hotel beds proved strange to the Americans, because each has an enormous square pillow, surmounted by a smaller one and a down comfort which is too short to tuck in. Mrs. Howorth figured out for herself that the only thing do do was to wrap herself up in it and even then, her feet stuck out. And Lucy, incidentally, is far from being a tall person. Well, it proved the correct thing to do, for that is just how Norwegians use it, she learned, only it left her wondering what tall people do in order to keep covered up.

The constant daylight proved the greatest novelty of all. It remains light enough all night to read a newspaper and the sun does not set until 11 o'clock. They have four months of midnight sun in Norway, according to Lucy, and then eight months of semi-darknes to make up for it. Her visit reminded me of my geography lessons of many years ago. Norway, with its Northern Lights, its deep fiords and its blond, industrious people, always fascinated me. Only the people, as a rule, are not blonds, said Lucy, nor are they of huge, Viking proportions. Most of those she saw were medium-sized, with medium complexions. Another illusion shattered! To counteract the many months of early darkness, the Norwegians use much glass in their architecture and pannelings of light wood and light-colored furniture for interiors, with steel to brighten things up.

Thanks to Paul Hobson, said Lucy, the Norwegians have heard of the Mississippi river, but our state itself does not bulk large in their scheme of things, although by the time she had left, Lucy had done all she could to make them Mississippi-conscious. As a compliment to her, the band played some southern melodies at one of the parties and Lucy made everybody stand up for "Dixie!" At least half a dozen people asked her about "Gone with the Wind," while several had read Will Faulkner's books. Everybody was intensely interested in President Roosevelt and the New Deal and thoroughly approved of both. She found a common interest with those whom she met, when they learned that our government departments here have Credit Unions and that Mrs. Howorth is a director in one of them. The Credit Union is an old and established institution in Norway and the Norwegians were much interested in hearing how they operate here.

ing officers and atteding meetings is today one of the best-known women in the Ulted States. My hope is that she will be re-elected but it is certain she will not seek re-election, according to all her friends.

Not only will Mrs. Howorth fly out to Kansas City (she has left by this time), but Mrs. Burnita Shelton Matthews, widely-known Mississippi lawyer and memner of an all-women firm of attorneys in Washington, will also "hop" a plane in order to save time. Mrs. Matthews was for many years a member of the Alexandria club, before the National Federation had a local chapter in Washington. She transferred to the Washington club about one year ago, however, and is keenly interested in all activities to advance the status of women. There has been no more consistent or courageous advocate of rights for women than Mrs. Matthews, who has made an enviable name for herself in the nation's capital. A little later this summer, she tells me, she is going down to Haslehurst for a visit with her step-mother, Mrs. Burnell Shelton, and with Mrs. S. T. Hamilton, at Port Gibson. One of Mrs. Matthews' patrners, Miss Laura Berrian, is president of the National Association of Women Lawyers, now meeting in San Francisco.

Judge Lucy Howorth Is To Speak At BPW Meeting Here May 23-25

Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth, native Mississippian and elected to the presidency of the Jackson B. and P. W. club just prior to going to Washington to accept her present position on the board of appeals of the veterans' administration, was announced in the recent issue of "The Mississippi Business Woman," as national speaker for the state convention here May 23-25.

"We are told," says the magazine, "The title of 'Judge' comes from an appointment as U. S. Commissioner for the Southern District of Mississippi, the first step in the judiciary system. A graduate of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, in Lynchburg, Virginia, she decided while there to undertake a legal career, but law school was deferred while she returned to college to assist in psychology for a year and later was with the Young Woman's Christian Association in New York.

"During the World War she worked for a time in an Allied Gauge Inspection project of the British War Ministry. After the war, she returned to Mississippi to enter the law department of the University, of which a distinguished relative, Thomas Somerville, had formerly been dean for many years. After graduating from the law school, 'magna cum laude,' in 1922, she began the practice of law as a partner in the firm of Shands, Elmore and Causey in Cleveland.

After her marriage to Joseph W. Howorth in 1925, she became a member of the firm, Howorth and Howorth, in Jackson, the state capital.

"While she was not the 'first' woman to be a member of the Mississippi legislature, her mother, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville was, and Mississippi considers Mrs. Somerville one of her most remarkable women. Judge Howorth was called to Washington for the present appointment before her term in the House of Mississippi Representatives expired. The many 'firsts' we are able to list for Lucy Somerville Howorth are:

"She was the first woman to be class orator at the University of Mississippi law school, and so far the only one ever chosen for this distinction. Governor Whitfield appointed her as the first woman member of the Mississippi State Board of Law Examiners, and in 1924 she became the Board's first woman chairman. She was the first woman lawyer to speak at a convention of the Mississippi State Bar association, and the first woman to speak at a banquet of that association.

"As chairman of its memorial Committee, she was the first woman chairman of a committee. She was the first woman representative to the state legislature from Hinds county, Mississippi and later in Washington, she was the first woman member of the Federal Bar association to speak before the organization. On the appeal board of which she is a member, of thirty members, three are women, appointed by President Roosevelt, a homemaker, a political worker, a lawyer. Lucy is the lawyer.

Lucy's alertness to public affairs has led her into participation in many different fields in Washington. It is amazing to know the many different organizations in which she is actively interested, and to find her unhurried and always with time to friends. She is a member of the Federal Bar Association a director of the Washington branch of the Women's National Archives; a director of the Veterans' Administration's Employe Credit Union, a co-operative bank that does a $150,000 a year business. She is chairman of the public affairs committee of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's clubs; a former president of the District of Columbia's Business and Professional Women's club; she is a member of the Southern society, the Mississippi Society; the Association of American University Women, the Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia, Phi Delta Delta, a woman's legal sorority, and Alpha Omicron Pi, her social sorority, and the Jackson Business and Professional Women's club still proudly claims her as one of their members.

"In June, 1939, she was chosen to represent the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's clubs at the board meeting of the International Federation of these clubs in Trondheim, Norway. This meeting was attended by representatives of nine countries, five of which have since been invaded by foreign powers.

"'It is strange' she said, 'to find that in some nations a discussion of peace is considered political; that the term refugee was a political term. One learned to proceed cautiously in discussion and to select words of simple and clear meaning.'

"The above has been quoted largely from an article published in the Alumnae Bulletin of Randolph Macon Woman's college, November, 1940 written by a gifted classmate, Harriet Ventress Heald, and says in closing:

"Despite the well-earned honors that have come to her, Lucy is much the same as when she was at Randolph-Macon. She is still small with direct gray eyes and a deceptive appearance of quietness. She is friendly, and has an intense, almost fierce loyalty, that quixotic sense of fidelity characteristic of the old South which was still alive in her childhood. Perhaps in the South of today it is diluted with modernity."

"Many men achieve their success after they reach Lucy's age. I have the feeling that this will be true of her, that the past, packed as it is with accomplishment, is but a forerunner of the future. She has built her foundation well, with no shoddy material, but only with substantial work in her profession and elsewhere. Whatever honors are accorded to her in the years to come, she will deserve them."

"The Mississippi Board of Business and Professional Women's clubs endorsed Lucy Howorth for a national office—but she begged that her name not be presented. However, knowing her as we do, we know she can be a joy and an enlightening influence in any program the State or National Federation may put forth.

A reception to be given in honor of Judge Howorth at the Governor's Mansion tonight at 8 p. m. will climax the general convention activities for the day. The morning session Saturday will feature the nomination and voting on new officers.

Members of the Business and Professional Woman's clubs in Mississippi will be interested in the fact that the number of clubs in Norway and Sweden, as well as in England, is growing. Foreign members are awed by the knowledge that there are around 1700 in America. Norway's clubs have been organized three or four years. The meeting of the board of directors was a community event, the mayor and city council of Tronheim giving the visitors a tea, while Mrs. Borden Harriman, American minister to Norway, took part in their social functions and was most gracious, said Mrs. Howorth, in extending every courtesy possible at the disposal of the American delegation. One of the delegates to whom Mrs. Howorth is particularly attached was Miss Carolyn Hazlett, of England an electrical engineer, whom she met in America last year. Norway and Sweden are great countries for producing ornaments and novelties and Miss Hazlett one day caused great commotion by appearing in a dress with very attractive wooden buttons. She bought them last summer, while down in the Great Smokies!

Probably the most outstanding personality there said Mrs. Howorth was Miss Kerstine Hesselgren, of Sweden, a member of the Swedish Parliament, a delegate to the League of Nations and a member of some of its committees. Miss Hesselgren was a candidate endorsed by all parties, which seems convincing evidence of her non-partisanship, which is her great pride. She told Mrs. Howorth she does not intend to seek re-election unless she can again be a non-partisan candidate as she will not destroy that record or repudiate her own principles by becoming the choice of any one group. A little more of that spirit over here and maybe our politics might be of a better grade. But what would the precinct captains do then?

All in all, it was a grand trip for Lucy Howorth, who was fortunate enough to be selected by Miss Earlene White to attend the international directors' meeting in her place. As president of the National Federation of Women's Business and Professional club, it was Earlene's job to go, but as she has been buried up to her neck the past few weeks, getting ready for the biennial convention of the National Federation, which opens in Kansas City on July 9, she just could not get away. So Mrs. Howorth, who has just been elected president of the Washington chapter of the National Federation, was appointed to go in her stead. Presiding at the meeting, of course, was Miss Lena Madison Phillips, of New York, president of the International Federation.

Life has been pretty hectic for Judge Howorth the last few weeks. She was elected president of the Washington club just before going abroad. Owing to the foggy passage home, she arrived in Washinton on the very day when she was to be inducted into office. The installation ceremony that night was conducted by Earlene White. Then she had hardly got settled before she had to leave for the Kansas City convention by airplane.

Miss White is already in Kansas City, making preparations for the biennial. Unless re-elected, Earlene will relinquish the presidency at the coming session, after a very successful and interesting four-year term, in which not only the number, but the influence and prestige of the National Federation of Women's Business and Professional clubs have been greatly enhanced. Possessed of boundless energy, a liking for people, genuine fluency of expression and speaking ability, all backed by sound business experience, this Mississippi woman has made a great record and by reason of her endless traveling up and down the country, visiting clubs, installing

THE WASHINGTON POST
TUESDAY, DECEM

1939

Christmas Comes Early

Post Staff Photo

Two children of the Juvenile Court shown receiving gifts at a party given for them last night by the Business and Professional Women's Club at the Congregational Church, Tenth and G streets northwest. Judge Lucy Howorth, of the board of veterans' appeals (left) and Judge Fay Bently, of the Juvenile Court, are distributing the presents

JACKSON (MISS.) DAILY NEWS

FEDERATION GUEST—Judge Lucy Howorth, of Washington, D. C., will be featured speaker at the state BPW convention.

A—18 • Oct 29-1939 THE SUNDAY STAR, WASHINGTON,

Central Mission Observes 55th Anniversary

Banquet and Meeting Attended by Persons From Many Walks of Life

Proud of another year's work, the Central Union Mission, one of Washington's outstanding welfare agencies, last night marked its 55th anniversary with a banquet and meeting at the Mayflower Hotel.

Representatives of virtually every branch of civic and religious life attended and each had a word of praise for the manner in which the mission lends a helping hand to the unfortunate.

Not forgotten in the tributes was the late John B. Bennett, under whose direction the mission climbed to a place of prominence in its field. Mrs. Jean Bennett, who succeeded her husband as superintendent, drew applause for her efforts.

Mrs. Bennett presided at the banquet and directed the broadcast of an hour-long program over Station WGN.

CENTRAL MISSION'S BIRTHDAY—At the guest table at the Central Union Mission's 55th annual banquet last night at the Mayflower Hotel were (left to right) Isaac Gans, Judge Fay Bentley of Juvenile Court and Judge Lucy B. Howorth of the Veterans' Bureau Board of Appeals.

Random Remarks by Ye Editor

Pacifism Stalks Again

The following is copied from an article in the April number of The Southern Presbyterian Journal.

"We thought that by this time thinking men and women would realize that the Pacifism of the past twenty years is partially responsible for the present terrible world situation. We thought thinking men and women could see by now that international policing and execution of international criminals is a judical procedure, just as necessary as our city police and courts, to which they so readily appeal when robbed or slugged by a bandit.

But, this is not true. There has just come to our hand a letter from the "National Council for Prevention of War," asking the churches to oppose the proposed army of 8,200,000 men. Many of the men listed as vice-chairmen are notorious liberals while some of the participating and co-operating organizations are among the most radical in America.

This letter, signed by Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary, is one of the most brazen atempts we have yet seen to use the Church as a pressure group to thwart proposed legislation.

We do not know whether the contemplated size of the army is adequate or inadequate. We do not believe that the National Council for Prevention of War is is possession of information to make its judgment more trustworthy than that of the army authorities. It is their business to know and they alone have the facts on which to base an estimate.

That such an organization should exist today and openly seek to thwart the plans of our Government at this time is, we suppose, a tribute to democracy. At the time it should be a warning and a challenge to patriotic citizens. The Church, through the Federal Council, thwarted preparedness before Pearl Harbor. Shall the Church now dictate the size of the army and thereby again undermine the fighting ability of our nation in this time of crisis?

Christians, when approached by such organizations promoting subversive and harmful doctrines, can well call their attention to the spiritual role of the Church and remind them of the fact that a loyal Christian should also be a loyal citizen. Such beneficiaries should not go unchallenged.

—H. N. B.

METHODIST—

The four circles of the Woman's Society of Christian Service met together at the church Monday afternoon, with Mrs. Sam Dunn, president of the society, presiding. After a song, followed by a prayer by Mrs. L. E. Dakin, Circle reports were given and other business dispensed with. These study groups came to enjoy a resume of the new study pamphlets, given by the Reverend Mr. Bradley. Mr. Bradley gave a detailed analysis of the several pamphlets dealing in the broad subject of peace; which does not mean peace in the United States, alone, but in all the world, and has to be viewed from all sides; he suggests that we ask ourselves if we are capable, or broad enough to study the fundamentals of all underlying humanity before we pass judgment. Mr. Bradley tactfully separated the good from the not-so-good; he particularly stressed a spirit of tolerance for us, as the books strike deep into the world conditions as they are today, and it is difficult to reach a just conclusion because standards of living are so different—nothing uniform—each nation having its own problems, and we could easily become dictators in place of being democratic. The meeting was closed with prayer by Mr. Bradley.

The Reveille

Vol. 47, No. 34 L. S. U., BATON ROUGE, LA., TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1943 Pric

J. Z. GEORGE CHAPTER
Greenwood, Miss.

Major Abram D. Sommerville, Dorothy Shanks Red Cross, N. Africa, son and granddaughter of Mrs. Nellie Somerville.

Army School Will Graduate 480 Soldiers Tod At 9 A. M.; Somerville Is Featured Speaker

First military graduation of the campus Army Adjutant General's school will graduate approximately 480 soldiers today at 9 a. m. in the University theater.

"Time is ammunition, and "if it doesn't help win the war—forget it." These statements were made yesterday by Lt. S. H. Siegel, secretary to the school, in commenting on the reasons for the brevity of the ceremony.

Somerville Speaks

Capt. A. S. Somerville, assistant director of instruction and company commander of Company B, first student training battalion, will be the principal speaker of the morning. He will send the soldiers off with a farewell speech, and remind them that they are now going out to win a war—now that their training is over. The Rev. B. F. Rogers, general secretary of the Y.M.C.A., will give the invocation and bene-

Educators' Task Is Dual, Hines Tells Faculty, St

Now is the time educators are realizing that "knowledge is neutral, knowledge is not enough," Dr. John E. Hines, pastor of the Christ Episcopal church in Houston, said in his first talk to the faculty and staff yesterday afternoon.

First for Faculty

The first Religious Em week speaker to ever co University especially faculty, Dr. Hines them to take the n winning the bat ledge—to win th virtues. The re task, he said

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Dr. the c

SOCIET

Engagements Are Contin to Hold Social Interest H

THERE is more moving around over the week-ends and and there were many off on little jaunts to country pla to nearby resorts for the days just passed. But everyone will on their busy jobs again today for there is no letup at all in has to be done in government aid and relief work genera

There are new engagements and weddings still claimin interest.

Mr. and Mrs. William Tompkins West announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Sarah Baldwin West, to Lieutenant Alexander Edwin Rainold, United States Army Air Corps, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Rainold of this city.

The wedding will be quietly celebrated Wednesday afternoon, at 5:30 o'clock at Baldwin Lodge, the country home of the bride-elect's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Baldwin, on Bayou Bon Fouca, near Slidell, La.

The announcement will claim much attention in the social world here in which both families are prominent, and both Miss West and Mr. Rainold very special favorites. The bride-elect's mother is the former Miss Amelia Baldwin, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fay Baldwin of New Orleans.

Mr. Rainold's mother was before her marriage, Miss Ollie Halliday, daughter of the late Captain and Mrs. A. M. Halliday, this city.

New Oliver Was mer this in N wee com ber en Flo air on off

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Amelia Baldwin West daughter of Mrs Sadie Bourrie Baldwin

LEGION DINNER, DANCE MONDAY ATTRACTS MANY

Entertainment, Talk by Capt. Abe Somerville Peak of Event

Only the most encouraging reports and compliments followed the Harry Harvey Post No. 14 of the American Legion dinner-dance at the Legion auditorium in McComb Monday night.

An unusually large crowd attended this the second of such events staged this year by the Harry Harvey post.

Special features of the event were an entertainment program that followed a big chicken dinner a patriotic Armistice day talk by Capt. Abe Somerville and a dance to close the evening's affair.

Many compliments were paid the post for the event and the fine band secured for the dance. Clinton Bowers and his "Swing Cats" of Jackson played music for the dance which followed the talk by Captain Somerville.

J. O Emmerich served as master of ceremonies.

The Rev. V. L. Clark pronounced the invocation.

After the dinner of chicken specially prepared by chefs of the Veterans' CCC camp of near McComb, the entertainment program was presented.

Little 4-year-old Annie Harriet Wigley opened the program by singing "God Bless America."

Mary Margaret Walker, xylophonist, played "God Bless America" and "Farewell to Thee." After that, she was called back for an encore.

Margaret Holmes presented a drum major tap dance, which was followed by accordion solos by Ida Fae Emmerich, who played "La Paloma" and 'Neopolitan Nights." Her playing met with enthusiastic applause and she was called back for an encore.

In closing the entertainment program, Nathalie Lambright sang the first verse of "America" and then the audience joined in for the second verse.

Captain Somerville brought out the significance of Armistice day of 22 years ago, and how it has in present times and critical international conditions increased in significance. He said that the people of America today make up our army.

MILITARY MAN'S CRUSADE VIEWS

McComb Movement Discussed By CCC Captain Abe Somerville

The McComb Christian Crusade from the military man's standpoint is discussed by Captain Abe Somerville of the Veterans C. C. C. camp. Captain Somerville's statement is as follows:

"As we consider the crusade from the standpoint of the military man.

"May we say first that 'we the people' in forming our government 'of the people by the people and for the people' were determined to rid ourselves of military rule, either political or social, and so the civil authorities are supreme and the military is secondary. This means that we really have no army and you dear reader and I are and will continue to be the army of this country.

"The Crusaders were our forefathers and represented the best that there ever has been in the military line. When the enemy besets us what do we need? It is a strong arm, a swift foot, a stout heart, a clean life and the determination to carry forward a purpose worthwhile. 'Thrice armed is he whose cause is just.' Had it not been for the Christian Religion there never would have

(Continued on page 3)

(Continued from page 1)

been a Crusader nor a Crusade.

"Our country was founded by people seeking to found a Christian Nation—witness the Mayflower Company, the Declaration of Independence and many such. This Crusade is therefore carrying forward the highest ideals and traditions of our country. Would that it could spread all over our Nation, and that every citizen of this Nation be fired with that same religious fervor which inspired the Crusaders. Could they all be joined thus and accept the leadership of Christ then Christendom would not be threatened as it is today.

"This Crusade deserves the best that is within us; and each of us will get out of it in proportion to what we put into it."

CCC CAMP HEAD VIEWS CRUSADE

Capt. Somerville says that Christian Religion Is Crusade Origin

BY CAPT. ABE SOMERVILLE
Head Veterans' CCC Camp, McComb

As we consider the McComb Christian Crusade from the standpoint of the military man, may we say first that "We, the people" in forming our government "Of the people, by the people and for the people" were determined to rid ourselves of military rule, either political or social. So, the civil authorities are supreme and the military is secondary.

This means that we really have no army and you, dear reader, and I are and will continue to be the army of this country.

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Our country was founded by people seeking to found a Christian nation—witness the Mayflower company, the Declaration of Independence and many others.

This Crusade is the reform carrying forward the highest ideals and traditions of our country. Would that it could spread all over our nation, and that every citizen of this nation be fired with that same religious fervor which inspired the Crusaders!

Could they all be joined thusly and accept the leadership of Christ, then Christendom would not be threatened as it is today.

This Crusade deservees the best that is within us; and each of us will get out of it in proportion to what we put into it.

Memphians "Know Their Neighbors" Better After First Mississippi Good Will Visits

APRIL 28, 1951

Dis An' Dat

By FLORENCE S. GUEST

"STATE COLLEGE, Miss., Jan. 14 — Dr. Sherwood Eddy of New York will speak at a chapel program at Mississippi State college at 1:00 p. m. Thursday."

The above news item was called to my attention by Mrs. Nollie Nugent Somerville of Greenville, long an advocate of national defense and outspoken enemy of Communism and other isms that infest the U. S. A.

Last May Dr. Kirby Page appeared in a joint lecture at the University of Mississippi. Mrs. Somerville protested at the time to the university authorities on their selection. Quoting from Fred R. Marvin's book, "I Shall Know the Truth," she gives highlights upon these gentlemen and their confederates, as follows:

"Sept. 1934 there was held at Seaside Park, New Jersey, a joint conference of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Fellowship of Youth for Peace . . . Plans were made for the pushing of a vigorous campaign in the college against military propaganda and military training."

Socialist Appointment

Elected to this council at that time, according to Mr. Marvin, was Kirby Page, "author of the Pacifist Pledge, pacifist writer and propagandist." Also: Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties union," a draft dodger during the World War, who served one year in jail now under conviction for violation of a New Jersey statute in agitating that state during the silk strike." Scott Nearing, national committeeman, Civil Liberties U., head of Rand School for Socialism; John Haynes Holmes, nat'l chairman, Civil Liberties U., and "otherwise apologist for the Communists."

"None of these persons," writes Mr. Marvin, "were youths, but instead were tried and proved agents of the Socialist movement . . . Although this was supposed to be a youth organization the old-time radical leaders were found to be the guiding spirits." So much for Mr. Kirby Page. Dr. Eddy needs no introduction to a Delta audience. Quoting Mr. Marvin: "Sherwood Eddy, long an apologist for Socialism after writing his recent book, 'The Challenge of Russia,' resigned his post with the Y. M. C. A. and since he has joined the Socialist Party he left [illegible] with the Y. [illegible]

Gas Be Gone

In her protest [illegible] made the following [illegible]: "It has long been [illegible] that the lack of [illegible] country has [illegible] Page and others [illegible] and to the [illegible] [illegible] people. [illegible] it is a direct [illegible] quite real [illegible] formed as to the [illegible] of the radical movement [illegible] these who take part in [illegible] branch of the movement. A [illegible] ing speaker can influence young people and win them [illegible] and do great harm where there is no one to show the fallacy of the views presented. . . . In regard to the cooperative farm movement fostered by Mr. Eddy, I take the liberty to say that the kind of cooperation he instigates between the Negroes and whites is not the kind to which we are accustomed and which merits the general approval of our people."

Needless to say, both Mr. Page and Dr. Eddy spoke at the university. I suppose Mrs. Somerville felt it would be useless to protest to State college after Dr. Eddy's appearance there a week or so ago.

What I am trying to get at is, why do our colleges who hold in their hands the future of America, persist in promoting lectures by men who hold ideas of government which are foreign to those upon which our republic was founded? What good can come of it? The many Communist front organizations among the students and youth of America [illegible] me the fallacy of [illegible] the universalities [illegible]

Get To [illegible]

It seems to me that [illegible] the time for some old [illegible] American talk. I would like [illegible] back to a simpler, less [illegible]

(Continued on page 4)

[illegible]AT-TIMES, GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1942

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Dis An' Dat

(Continued from page 1)

ed pattern of patriotism, the good old "Give me liberty or give me death" sort of stuff, meaning liberty (not license) for all classes, the upper as well as the lower.

As for Dr. Eddy, up of the Delta have a practical knowledge of his Utopian views, as demonstrated in the cooperative farm at Hillhouse. Such ideas are not compatible with our ideas of free enterprise. It has proved a dismal failure. If the founding of Mississippi was based on Dr. Eddy's noble experiment, our state institutions which foster his teachings would have to close their doors. It takes executive ability, wisdom and judgment to operate a plantation.

most liberal and best government on earth. It has offered the common man opportunities heretofore undreamed of in other lands. Yet the Socialists and like groups are forever tinkering with it, trying to improve or change it.

Too Much [illegible]

They remind me of that mythical creature (whom we all know) who can't keep his hands from under the hood of an automobile. He's got to [illegible] have a brand new [illegible] day motor, [illegible] ed by [illegible] a top. But he is [illegible] got to get out and [illegible] and his [illegible] [illegible] its "innards" [illegible] wants to "[illegible] Any of [illegible] [illegible]

If Liberties union and other groups are chronic tinkerers. They've tinkered with the government so much they are about to get it all out of whack. I'm in favor of calling them in until this war is settled. Let them keep their hands out from under the hood.

PLANTATION

LOANS

Reasonable Annual

ILLINOIS CENTRAL MAGAZINE

JUNE, 1939

He's Chip Off Three Blocks

Hunter C. Leake III, 2-year-old resident of 475 Fairway Drive (an appropriate address from a golfer's point of view), New Orleans, is not only "a chip off the old block," as the saying goes, but he is "a chip, off the chip, off the chip, off the old block," especially when it comes to golf, because he and his father, Hunter C. Leake II, and his grandfather, Dr. William W. Leake, and his great-grandfather, Hunter C. Leake, are all active members in good standing of the Colonial Golf and Country Club of New Orleans, where golf and the Leakes are taken seriously.

Hunter C. Leake, the great-grandfather, is a veteran member of the Illinois Central System legal staff, and Dr. William W. Leake, assistant chief surgeon, is the head of the Illinois Central Hospital in New Orleans, and both are reputed to swing a wicked niblick whether it be on the golf course or in the field of legal or medical involvement.

On May 8, Hunter C. Leake III celebrated the second anniversary of his birth, and one of the presents he received to mark the occasion was a letter from William R. Zeigler, secretary of the Colonial Golf and Country Club, notifying him of his unanimous election to honorary membership in the club. In his letter Mr. Zeigler said:

"Just as we think of Washington chopping down his cherry tree, Franklin with his printing press, Edison and electricity, so likewise do the Leakes seem synonymous with Colonial.

"A check of our records revealed that only one male member of the Leake family was not a member of Colonial. Such a condition the board of governors of Colonial Golf and Country Club could not allow to continue to exist. Therefore they adopted unanimously a resolution electing you, the youngest member of the House of Leake, an honorary member of the Club.

"We trust your courtliness will equal that of your uncle, your driving power that of your dad, your loyalty that of your grand-father, and your endurance that of your great-grandfather."

This picture by the *New Orleans States* photographer shows the four generations of the "House of Leake" on the putting green of the Colonial Golf and Country Club, New Orleans. Left to right, they are: Hunter C. Leake, the great-grandfather; Dr. William W. Leake, the grandfather; Hunter C. Leake II, the father; and Hunter C. Leake III.

Illinois Central Magazine

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Scrapbook, 1936-1949. Includes some material re: suffrage, 1912.

Volume 13

The Presbyterian
GUARDIAN
J. GRESHAM MACHEN • EDITOR 1936-1937

Radcliffe College Library
Woman's Archives

A-50
v. 13

The religion of Paul was not founded upon a complex of ideas derived from Judaism or paganism. It was founded upon the historical Jesus. But the historical Jesus upon whom it was founded was not the Jesus of modern reconstruction, but the Jesus of the whole New Testament and of Christian faith; not a teacher who survived only in the memory of His disciples, but the Saviour who after His redeeming work was done still lived and could still be loved.

—J. Gresham Machen

January 10, 1947

VOLUME 16, NO. 1

y Continues To Rise; Rating Is Up 16 P

LETTERS TO THE EDITO

Religious Dogma Change Resented

Mississippian Sees Only Confusion As Result

To The Commercial Appeal:

In The Commercial Appeal of Monday, Jan. 20, I read the notice that the Memphis Council of Churches' Committee of 100 will hear an adddress by Dr. J. M. Bader. Dr. Bader, executive secretary of the evangelism department for the Federal Council of Churches, will discuss the forthcoming mission, etc.

I am wondering if the members of the 37 protestant churches of Memphis and Shelby County participating know, or believe in the things for which the Federal Council stands.

The night before reading this notice I read an article in The Southern Presbyterian Journal of January 15. From this I quote in part:

"Liberal and evangelical thought has been drifting farther and farther apart, and, despite the claim of liberals that they 'believe the same things but develop a different emphasis,' the fact remains that between the two there is a basic difference which goes to the very heart of the gospel message."

Mr. Charles P. Taft, new president of the Federal Council, honestly states this difference and his honesty is refershing after the theological double-talk of some of his predecessors.

Mr. Taft frankly states that the evangelical message which produced the great revivals of past generations is not the message of the Federal Council today. That message of the total depravity of man, of his utterly lost condition without power to save himself, of the sovereign grace of God as manifested in redemption offered through the vicarious atoning work of the Son of God, all of these and other essential doctrines contained in the verbally inspired word of God were effective in a past day, to some extent, but they are not the message needed for our day, says Mr. Taft.

Here we have the issue truly stated. We evangelicals maintain that man and his need are essentially the same in all generations and that God's plan of salvation is the same it has been since the cross. Present social and economic stresses are the result of sin in the human heart and the only remedy is the blood of Christ.

It will help greatly if this fundamental difference between liberalism and evangelical Christianity is as clearly understood by well-wishing and hopeful followers of liberalism; men who down in their hearts still believe in these essential doctrines of Christianity, but who are dissatisfied with the slowness of their application in contemporary life.

Joining with the forces of a fundamentally different religion can not but add to the confusion of our times.

The Southern Methodist Church and the Baptist are two among those not belonging to the Federal Council.

Cleveland, Miss. E. S.

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Star 1-9-1947

Douglass Heads U. S. Unit Of U. N. Lawyers' League

Dr. Paul F. Douglass, president of American University, has been elected American first vice president of the United Nations League of Lawyers.

As first vice president Dr. Douglass will head the American group. Only president in the organization, which has member bodies in 36 countries, is the international head, Sir Hartley Shawcross, attorney general of England.

Other officers elected at a meeting Friday night in the National Archives Auditorium include Col. Jack Crowley, 2500 Q street N.W., assistant vice president; William A. Stern, 20 Philadelphia avenue, Takoma Park, secretary, and Mrs. Lucy Howorth, Veterans' Administration, treasurer.

L. Welch Pogue, former chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, retiring first vice president, presided.

Appointment of the following American members to the International Executive Council was announced: Dr. Phoebe Morrison, executive director of the Institute of Foreign Affairs; Prof. Hector G. Spaulding of George Washington University Law School, and William N. Morell, member of the Board of Veterans' Appeals, all of Washington, and Mary Donlon, New York.

Brief talks were made by Heber H. Rice, honorary international president; Miss Mary M. Connelly, international treasurer, and Howard Le Roy, secretary general.

U. N. REPUDIATED BY SMUTS, SAYS MOSCOW PAPER

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (AP)—Izvestia today accused Prime Minister Smuts of South Africa of defying a decision by the United Nations general assembly that Southwest Africa be placed under an international trusteeship.

The government newspaper said Smuts had repudited the U. N. in his recent statement to the South African parliament that his government would not comply with a U. N. proposal that South Africa draft a trusteeship agreement for the territory.

The newspaper pointed out that several members of the general assembly had condemned what they described as racial discrimination against the Hindu minority in South Africa, and added: "Since the United Nations cannot be made into an instrument of domination over oppressed peoples, Smuts is publicly repudiating it and defying decisions of the general assembly."

Hardware Association

'INTEREST' IN ESTATE TO GO TO MISSISSIPPIAN

Bachelor Testifies In Hearing On Huge Snuff Fortune

PHILADELPHIA, Oct., 29.—(AP)—Hermann A. Kretschmar, 92-year-old St. Louis bachelor and claimant to the $20,000,000 Henrietta E. Garrett snuff fortune, testified Wednesday he was assigned whatever interest he might receive from the estate to a nephew, Wilson P. Kretschmar of Mississippi, who has promised him funds for living purposes for life.

Mr. Kretschmar, who claims to be a first cousin of Mrs. Garrett and is one of 27,000 persons seeking the fortune, also was questioned about the slaying at St. Louis in 1910 of his former business associate I. N. Jones, and the four years he spent in prison after being convicted of second degree murder.

The witness already had admitted the prison sentence, saying he was pardoned after his "old friend" James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, intervened in his behalf.

Mr. Kretschmar appeared before Special Master William M. Davison, who is hearing the various claims. Worldwide contention for the fortune developed after it was disclosed that Mrs. Garrett, widow of a snuff manufacturer, disposed of only a small part of her estate by will before she died in 1930. She left no known heirs.

Rev + Mrs R H. Giesler

The Night Desk—

Cajuns And Creoles Strictly Defined

Q.—What is the difference between a Cajun and a Creole?

A.—Creole is a word with slightly different meanings in various parts of the world but in Louisiana it has a strictly defined meaning. It is used only for the descendants of the French and Spanish settlers of the region. The first Creoles were the first children born in Louisiana, both of whose parents were French. The first French settlement was in 1699, though French women were so rare at first that the casket girls of 1721 were sent from France at considerable expense to remedy the situation. Creole is a proud word in Louisiana, denoting aristocracy and purity of blood line. The Creoles, including the Spanish, were the ruling class of Louisiana for many years. They accepted the uncouth backwoodsmen from the English-speaking regions in the upper valley only after Andrew Jackson had won their admiration in defending New Orleans from the English Army in 1815. The number of Creoles was never large, they stayed close to New Orleans and they have long been a declining portion of Louisiana's population.

The Acadians are a newer element in Louisiana's population. They were French colonists in Nova Scotia who were uprooted by the English after England had won New France in settlement of a war fought partially in North America but largely in Europe. The first of the refugee Acadians from Canada reached Louisiana in 1765. They settled in the Bayou Teche country around St. Martinsville. They have spread through a wide area west and south of the river, while the Creoles stayed on the New Orleans side of the river.

Granddaughter of NNB

Women's Clubs

Miss Shands Represents 'Younger Element' In Women's Overseas Service League

Miss Dorothy Shands, only national officer of the Women's Overseas Service League living in Washington, represents the "younger element" in an organization originally composed of women who served overseas in World War I.

Miss Shands.

An overseas Red Cross worker for two and a half years in World War II, Miss Shands is one of the 10 national vice presidents of the league—an office she won just three months after becoming second vice president of the Washington Unit.

She is a native of Mississippi, and is now working as secretary to Representative William Madison Whittington of her home State. Incidentally, she is a niece of Judge Lucy Howorth, formerly of Mississippi, who has been prominent in Washington club work since she became associated with the Veterans Administration here.

As a national officer, Miss Shands will have charge of club extension work for the league's third area district which, in addition to Washington, includes Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Miss Shands hopes to continue the local group's work to establish a unit this year in Baltimore, and already has plans afoot to organize another group in northern Virginia.

Units of the league throughout the country are making a concerted effort to bring in the "World War II girls." A new unit in New Orleans, Miss Shands pointed out, is composed entirely of girls who served overseas in the last war, with the exception of one member who served in World War I who considers herself the "mother" of the club.

The Washington Unit of about 140 members, still has only a small number of World War II "vets" but the membership chairman is working all the time, Miss Shands said.

Miss Shands pointed out that the Washington unit does the majority of its work for veterans at Mount Alto Hospital. Members pay regular hospital visits and provide entertainment for the servicemen. Some also work in the chaplain's office, chief nurse's office and the hospital library.

The national WOSL officer saw service in the Mediterranean and European theaters, first as a clubmobile girl in North Africa and Italy and later as a service club worker in France and the American zone in Germany.

The WOSL was organized following the World War I by a group of former women overseas volunteers who wished "to keep alive and develop the spirit that prompted overseas service, to maintain the ties of comradeship born of that service, and * * * work for the welfare of the armed services."

The Washington Post

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Letters To The Editor

Communications must be addressed to the editor and must carry the complete name and address of the writer, though pen names will be permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words will be given preference, and all letters are subject to condensation. Contributors are limited to one letter a month. No communication can be returned.

Publications

The Post is so uniformly accurate in the background information published in connection with news items that it is with some diffidence I write to correct a statemen which appeared in the issue of January 11 on Page 3, under the headline, "Truman Budget Hard on Eyes, But Reveals Strange Facts."

In the third paragraph of this item it is stated that Pushmataha gave valuable aid to the Lewis and Clark Expedition nearly a century and a half ago and that when he died his remains were shipped to the Nation's Capital by a grateful Government. The source of this information is stated to be "Army officials." If Army officials gave this information, they or their sources of information are incorrect.

Pushmataha was a Choctaw Indian chief who resided most of his life in Mississippi. He was always friendly to the white people and induced the Choctaws to resist the plea of Tecumseh to declare war against the white people. He fought with Gen. Andrew Jackson and Gen. Timothy Dale in the War Against the Creeks. He was largely responsible for signing the treaty with the Government which surrendered the Choctaw lands to the United States. In 1824 he came to Washington to negotiate with the Government in behalf of his people and certain rights reserved to them by treaty.

While in Washington Pushmataha suffered an attack of "croup" and died from this illness. During his illness he was visited by the then President of the United States, Gen. Andrew Jackson, and he requested General Jackson to see that he should be buried in his uniform as an American general with the Indian chief's headdress and with full military honors. This was done, and he was buried in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington. Some of the foregoing facts are mentioned in the inscription on the monument over Pushmataha's grave.

L. S. H.

Washington.

15 Years Ago and Today
The Daily Democrat-Times
March 14, 1932

Mrs. F. H. Huddleston and son, Floyd, motored to Memphis yesterday.

* * *

The lowest temperature here today was 23 degrees.

* * *

A delightful feature of tomorrow nights entertainment will be the music between the acts of, "I'll Explain Everything," comedy directed by Mrs. Shields Spiars. Three popular musicians are on the program, Miss Marion Yewell, Mrs. George Helms and Mr. Rex Morgan.

* * *

Mrs. Nellie Somerville gave an inspiring talk yesterday at a meeting of the Philathean [illegible] of the First Methodist Church.

The Proper Relation Between The Church And Social Reform

By Rev. Richard Robertson*

Much talk is going about these days of the social implications of the Gospel. It is the contention of many that the Church is failing because it does not meet its social obligations, that the function of the church is not only to be the agent through which the Gospel is spread, but also the means of great benefit to humanity by lifting up and reforming society in general. It is interesting to note in this connection how Dr. J. H. Thornwell, one of our most brilliant and well loved brethren of another generation, related The Church and the problems of society. In his review of Dr. Breckinridge's Subjective Theology he makes the following comments.

"If the Church undertakes to meddle with the things of Caesar, she must expect to be crushed by the sword of Caesar. If she condescends to put herself upon a level with the countless institutes which philanthropy or folly has contrived for the earthly good of the race, she must expect to share the fate of human devices and expedients. The Church is of God, and if she forgets that it is her Divine prerogative to speak in the name and only by the authority of God—if she relinquishes the dialect of Canaan, and stoops to babble in the dialects of earth—she must expect to be treated as a babbler. Her strength lies in comprehending her spiritual vocation. She is different from all other societies among men. Though a society she has ethical and political relations in common with the permanent organizations of the family and the state, yet in her essence, her laws, and her ends she is diverse from every other institute. The ties which bind men together in other societies are only mediately from God and immediately from man; She is immediately from God and mediately from man. The laws of other societies are the dictates of reason or the instincts of prudence; her laws are express revelations from heaven. **Other societies exist for the good of man as a moral, social political being; she exists for the glory of God in the salvation of sinners!** Her ends are supernatural and Divine. She knows man and God only in the awful and profound relations implied in the terms guilt, sin, pardon, penitence and eternal life. Existing in Christ, by Christ and for Christ she has no other law but **His Will.** She can only speak the words which He puts in her mouth. Founded upon Divine revelation and not in human nature, she has a **Divine faith** but no **human opinion,** and the only argument by which she authenticates either her doctrines or her precepts is, **Thus Saith the Lord!** Her province is not to reason, but to testify.

Whenever earthly societies of any sort involve corrupt doctrines, it is the duty of the Church in the name of God to witness against the lie; but she can interfere no farther, except in relation to her own members, than to expose and rebuke the falsehood. When secular institutions involve no corrupt principle her position is one of silence in relation to them. As God has neither commanded nor prohibited them, she leaves them where He has left them—to the discretion of His children. The simple proposition that all Church-power is **ministerial** and **declarative,** consistently carried out, explains her whole duty. The meaning is, that the church can only execute what God enjoins, and can teach as faith or duty only what God reveals. When, therefore, she is requested to recommend some human contrivance, she has only to ask herself, Has God made it the duty of His people to engage in it? Has He anywhere commanded them to join this, or that or the other society? If not, what right has she to require it? If the thing is wrong she has a right to condemn it; if liable to no moral objections on the score of principle, she must be silent; and the reason of the distinction is obvious. All wickedness is contradictory to the law of God, and she has a right to declare that law. In the other case the question is one of the fitness of means and ends, and that is a question of opinion. God has given no revelation about it, and therefore she has nothing to declare. We have seen the church treated as a contrivance for every species of reform—individual, social, political. We have seen her foremost, under the plea of philanthropy, in every species of moral knight-errantry, from the harmless project of organizing the girls of a township into a pin-cushion club, to the formation of conspiracies for convulsing governments to their very centre. The result has been precisely what might have been expected. Christ has been expelled from these pulpits, and almost the only Gospel which is left them is the gospel of the age of reason. **If the church is to avoid such condemnation we must rigidly restrain the church within her own proper sphere; and as she refines and exalts the spiritual nature of man, we may expect her to purify the whole moral atmosphere, and indirectly, through the life which she imparts to the soul, to contribute to the prosperity of every human interest.** Her power in the secular sphere is that of sanction and not of a rule."

We are confident that the truths set in these paragraphs are the only truths which can secure to the church today the position of influence which she ought to have. May the Lord help us to know our duty and do it as He has revealed it in His word! These truths do not deny the social implications of the Gospel, but merely put them in their proper relation.

*Piedmont, Ala.

Chicago Daily Tribune
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER
FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847
8 SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1947
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All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to The Tribune are sent at the owner's risk, and The Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

BRUTAL IN VICTORY

Gen. Marshall is expected to press for a 40 year control of Germany at the forthcoming Moscow conference of foreign ministers. A proposal along these lines was put forward a year ago by Mr. Byrnes and is supposed to have won the approval of Mr. Stalin, only to encounter objections from Mr. Molotov.

Just what Gen. Marshall contemplates is not certain, but apparently he is thinking of a formal alliance of this country, Russia, Britain, and France against Germany. Whether the proposal includes a continuing occupation of Germany for the whole period is not entirely clear but the use of the word "control" in connection with the treaty is ominous.

By this time it ought to be obvious to everybody that many of our youngsters are being brutalized and demoralized by their service in the army of occupation. Any one who regards their welfare, physical or moral, as worthy of consideration wants to see them brought home without delay. They are in Germany to oppress a population long since rendered militarily impotent; a miserable, hungry, disillusioned people whose ruined cities and shattered economy are the outward symbols of a profound moral degradation. If any one were deliberately seeking the world's most unwholesome environment into which to send a lot of inexperienced high school boys, post-war Germany would be the spot.

THE TRIBUNE takes great pride in the fact that after the Civil war this newspaper was a leader in demanding the withdrawal of the army of occupation from the southern states, as we had been a leader during the war in insisting that the Confederacy be crushed. Armies of occupation, now as then, have nothing to do but to swagger and oppress. That is their mission, however it may be concealed in pious directives. The presence of the occupying force makes impossible any genuine movement toward self-government; and the longer the army stays, the harder it becomes to create a responsible government. That is as true of Germany today as it was of the south which had committed the far graver and far more direct offense against our country and our government.

The continued occupation of Germany, after all military justification for it is past, violates every principle of humanity and Christianity. We have been leading the fight against this barbarism and we are going to continue to do so in the certainty that before long the American people will force the rehumanizing and re-Christianizing of a brutal and servile foreign policy.

OUR REPUBLIC

The official name of our country is "The Republic of The United States of America." Section four of Article four of the Constitution of the United States says, "The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government."

The word "democracy" does not occur in the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution. Mr. Louis Ruthenburg, in a recent address before the civic clubs of Evansville, Ind., said, "Those who founded this nation were well aware of the long struggle through which their English forebears, by one painful step after another, had wrested a degree of freedom from their kings, until in 1912 Chief Justice Coke could admonish King James that he could rule England only 'under god and the law.' Knowing these things and fearing internal disintegration above all other hazards, the founding fathers designed not a democracy but a republic."

The definition of democracy as used by the ancient Greeks is "A government by the masses. Authority derived through mass meetings for any form of direct oppression."

A comment, attributed to Plato, is that the attempt to govern by the direct expression of the entire mass results in mob rule, swept by passion, prejudice and impulse. It leads to dictatorship and ends in anarchy.

Our government is a republic based upon the principle of representation. It was no easy task to draw up a constitution for the colonies which should also provide for the distant future. Many of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 came to Philadelphia expecting to deal with only a few problems but the wisest among them saw that more was needed. As they came to the end, compromises were suggested. George Washington closed the debate with the often quoted words "It is too probable that no plan we propose will be adopted. Perhaps another dreadful conflict is to be sustained. If, to please the people, we offer what we ourselves disapprove how can we afterward defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair, the event is in the hands of God."

NOTE—

This article was sent in by Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, one of our most prominent members and first woman to serve in the state Legislature.

UNITED NATIONS LEAGUE OF LAWYERS

The first annual conference of the United Nations League of Lawyers on November 22, 1946, was attended by delegates and members from 15 countries. Dr. Ivan Kerno, assistant secretary-general U. N. presided. He is from Czecho-Slovakia and sees that business is dispatched rapidly. Sir Hartley Shawcross, K. C., the incoming president of the League, made an address on "The Place of Law in International Relations." He is Attorney-General of the United Kingdom and also a delegate to the Assembly of the U. N.

A particularly interesting talk on the future of "International Aviation Law" was made by Hon. James H. Landis, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board. His wife, by the way, is the former Stella McGehee from Woodville, Miss. He visualized in the near future trains of gliders zooming through the air carrying freight around the world in a few hours.

This League is an international organization of lawyers which hopes in a small way to build international goodwill. All lawyers are invited to make application for membership. 22 countries are now represented.

I was honored by being the United States delgate to this meeting.

LUCY SOMERVILLE HOWORTH
Member of Jackson B. & P. W. Club.

THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

Special thanks and appreciation is accorded the Greenwood Club for this splendid issue of the bulletin was financed through their efforts in securing this issue's advertising. They have stated some interesting facts about their efforts: the advertising just sold itself, there were even a few people who are advertising and were unsolicited (believe it or not!) They wished to be represented in the Greenwood group. The members of the club entered into the project so wholeheartedly that they did not want to stop, but said they would like to go on and get $500.00 for this issue. Miss Rosella Bunner sold more advertising than any other member of the club. They now wish to sponsor another issue in the near future. In taking their commission, they feel that this was a very simple and easy money-making project, as well as an act of service to the State Federation.

COMPLIMENTS OF
Delta Steam Laundry
— To The —
Business and Professional Women
of Mississippi

COMPLIMENTS OF
J. W. (Billy) BAIRD
REAL ESTATE
★
GREENWOOD, MISS.

75 YEARS AGO
Feb. 10, 1872

Col. E. N. Hill of the Democrat at Camden, Ark., arrived in Memphis en route to Washington as a witness in the Clayton election case of Arkansas.

John B. Fant of Holly Springs, Miss., and Dr. J. Marshall of Mississippi are in Memphis today.

Following editorial was in The Memphis Appeal today: "The Appeal is surprised at the great reception tendered the Russian Duke Alexis inasmuch as his father was an abolitionist of the rankest class. In this respect, the Meridian, Miss., Gazette states: 'It is hoped the people of Mississippi, the political mother of exPresident Jefferson Davis, will not be guilty of the doubtful taste of lionizing the duke.'"

rcial Appeal Files)

75 YEARS AGO
Feb. 20, 1872

Little Lotta, "the most admired of all the actresses of the petite type," opens an engagement at Memphis Theater this evening in "Little Detective."

JACKSON, Miss.—A Union soldier was shot last night in a remote part of Jackson by an unknown person. Today, the commander of the Union post notified the mayor of the city that unless the soldiers are protected by Jackson police, he would instruct his troops to visit the city in squads and well armed. He never mentioned the knocking down and robbing of a Jackson citizen last Saturday night by some of his [illegible] command."

100 YEARS AGO
Feb. 20, 1847

An up steamboat arrived from New Orleans last night with a copy of the New Orleans Picayune dated Jan. 14 announcing that reports received at Mobile from Havana were similar to those received from the Gulf, stating Santa Anna, the Mexican commander, had been assassinated by his troops for opposing the seizure of church property. The Picayune states it is generally believed among the American Squadron in the Gulf of Mexico that this is true. The Havana, Cuba, accounts claim that among papers found on Santa Anna were letters from President James K. Polk of the United States.

As the Twig Is Bent

By MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

When I was young, together with other schoolmates, I was required to memorize these lines by Alexander Pope:

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

[illegible]

floor and at about 70 to 75 degrees throughout the rest of the brooder house. Provide ample ventilation. Chicks need feed and water immediately upon arrival. Practice a rigid sanitation program.

Mrs. Gladys Boyette, Agent

Mrs. Somerville's Reconstruction

We have received a long article written by Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, who might best be described as the Delta's Elder Stateswoman, in which some of the facts of the Reconstruction period are set forth as they actually occurred.

Mrs. Somerville's ably written article is too long for printing in this newspaper, but the reason she wrote it deserves more than passing mention. The motive was a determination to answer present day defenders of the radicals who ruled the South in the tragic era following the Civil War. Some of these latter-day twisters of history have sought to prove that the state legislature during that period were superior to those which preceded and followed them and that the South was better governed of the local, state and national levels than ever before or since.

This is of course poppycock. Worse, it seems part of a deliberate campaign to so distort historical fact as to libel the dead and to glorify the mountebanks, plunderers and reckless zealots who swarmed into the South from the outside and led the newly freed and bewildered Southern Negro into his own undoing.

We suspect that much the same motives prompt these literary liars today. Voices alien to the South are crying havoc, seeking to replace orderly change with sudden and destructive upheaval. And again the only ultimate victims can be those Negroes of the South who follow the siren's voice instead of their own commonsense and the temperate counsel of their own leaders and friends.

(Democrat-Times)

B. FRANKLIN'S PRINTING SHOP, "NEAR THE NEW MARKET," PHILADELPHIA, 1741*

Baptists Claim Sect Is Ancient

Goes Back To Christ's Day Says Memphis Pastor

To The Commercial Appeal:

At the request of the Memphis Baptist Pastors' Conference, and in behalf of Baptists generally, I offer a correction to a statement made in your paper, Feb. 17, in which it was asserted that John Smyth was the originator of the first Baptist church.

It may be agreed that John Smyth was the founder of the General Baptists, a denomination entirely different from Baptists. It is a matter of record that before Mr. Smyth organized a new church he attempted to join a Baptist church in Holland, but was rejected.

In 1525, in Augsburg, Hans Denck was pastor of a Baptist church of 1100 members. See Schaff's History of the Christian Church: VI, 578.

In 1522 Martin Luther said these people had "been a long time spreading over Europe." See Michelet's Life of Luther, 99.

Mosheim asserted: "The true origin of that sect . . . is hidden in the depths of antiquity, and is, of consequence, extremely difficult to be ascertained." See Maclaine's translation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, II, 127.

Cardinal Hosius, who was a member of the Council of Trent, A. D. 1560, stated that the people of this denomination had at that time been punished for 1200 years. See Letters by Hosius, 112-113.

Many other references could be cited, but it is sufficient to say that Baptists down through the ages have consistently claimed a lineage back to Christ and the Apostles, as they continue now to do, and no historian has been able to refute this claim.

C. M. PICKLER,
Pastor, Bouvelard Baptist Church.
Memphis.

Washington Club Tea

The tea and reception for Mrs. Truman and the Cabinet wives, held at the Carlton Hotel on November 15 was a huge success in the opinion of about 550 persons who attended.

The reception rooms and the tea table were beautifully decorated, the members of the receiving line wore orchid corsages and the hostesses wore yellow chrysanthemums, lending a gala effect to the whole affair.

Receiving with Mrs. Truman were Mrs. Thelma R. Davenport, president of the club; Mrs. John W. Snyder, Mrs. Robert P. Patterson, Mrs. Tom C. Clark, Mrs. Robert E. Hannegan, Mrs. Julius A. Krug, Mrs. Clinton P. Anderson, Mrs. L. B. Schwellenbach, Miss Margaret Hyndman of Toronto, president of the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women and Miss Olive Huston of New York, executive secretary of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Presiding at the tea table were two former national presidents of the club, Miss Charl Ormond Williams and Miss Earlene White and former presidents of the club, including Lucy Somerville Howorth.

Other distinguished guests included: Mrs. Edwina Austin Avery of Philadelphia, international president of Kappa Beta Pi Legal Sorority; Col. Westray Battle Boyce, director of the Women's Army Corps; Col. Mary Agnes Brown, chairman of international relations of the National Federation of B. & P. W. Clubs; Judge Nadine Lane Gallagher of the District Municipal Court; Mrs. Gertrude Parks, president of the District Federation of Women's Clubs; Judge Ellen K. Ready of the District Municipal Court; Miss Catherine L. Vaux, international president of Phi Delta Legal Sorority; Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward of the Federal Security Agency; Mrs. Sara Mero Williams, president of the Women's Bar Association, and Mrs. Grace Kanode Llewellyn, who took part in the prosecution of Japanese war criminals in Tokyo.

n Military

ITOR

Criticizes Childs' McKellar Article

Mississippian Says Writer Is Superficial, Pinkinsh

To The Commercial Appeal:

Marquis Childs is a superficial writer with a decided slant toward the left.

In a recent article on Senator McKellar and Lilienthal, he said.

"Lilienthal said he would accept the position. He has devoted his life to public service instead of to sharpening the acquisitive instinct for private gain." Some questions are suggested by this statement. Has Mr. Lilienthal devoted his life to public service without pay or compensation?

Does Marquis Childs intend to join the chorus against the profit motive?

Does Marquis Childs advocate "a new economy of co-operatives and socialized planning"?

Does Marquis Childs follow the Federal Council of Churches in advocating economics principles very different from traditional American principles?

It would be of interest to know whether Mr. Lilienthal has been paid as much for his public service as Senator McKellar has received for his public service.

NELLIE S. SOMMERVILLE.
Greenville, Miss.

Funeral Services For Miss Negus Held Here Today

1946

Funeral services for Miss Susan Engle Negus, who died this morning at 3:30 at the King's Daughters Hosppital after a long illness will be held this afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church.

The services will be conducted by the Rev. John W. Young of Jackson, former pastor, at 4:30, with the Wells Funeral Home in charge. Burial will take place Wednesday in the Elmwood Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn.

Miss Negus was the daughter of the late James Engle Negus and Louise McAllister Negus. She was reared in Greenville and was a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church.

She is survived by a brother, Wade H. Negus, Greenville; a sister, Mrs. John Johnson, Tuscumbia, Ala.; three nieces, Mrs. Winston Walker, Miss Katherine Negus and Miss Louise Negus of Greenville.

The pallbearers will be W. L. Francis, Brodie S. Crump, W. M. Reid, Dr. John Archer, Henry Starling, McClain Bowman, W. P. Kretschmar and H. P. Farish.

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Pastor, Bonviard Baptist Church,
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MISSISSIPPI BUSINESS WOMAN

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FEBRUARY 16, 1947

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Marquis Childs is a superficial writer with a decided slant toward the left.

In a recent article on Senator McKellar and Lilienthal, he said:

"Lilienthal said he would accept the position. He has devoted his life to public service instead of to sharpening the acquisitive instinct for private gain." Some questions are suggested by this statement. Has Mr. Lilienthal devoted his life to public service without pay or compensation?

Does Marquis Childs intend to join the chorus against the profit motive?

Does Marquis Childs advocate "a new economy of co-operatives and socialized planning"?

Does Marquis Childs believe the Federal Council of Churches in advocating economic principles very different from traditional American principles?

It would be of interest to know whether Mr. Lilienthal has been paid as much for his public service as Senator McKellar has received for his public service.

NELLIE S. SOMMERVILLE.
Greenville, Miss.

Funeral Services For Miss Negus Held Here Today

1946

Funeral services for Miss Susan Eagle Negus, who died this morning at 8:30 at the Elder's Daughters Hospital after a short illness, will be held this afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church.

The services will be conducted by the Rev. John W. Young of Jackson, former pastor of the church, with the Wells Funeral Home in charge. Burial will take place Wednesday in the Rosemark Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn.

Miss Negus was the daughter of the late Vernon Eagle Negus and Louise McAllister Negus. She was reared in Greenville and was a lifelong member of the First Presbyterian Church.

She is survived by a brother, Wade H. Negus, Greenville; a sister, Mrs. John Johnson, Birmingham, Ala.; three nieces, Mrs. William Walker, Miss Katherine Negus and Miss Louise Negus of Greenville.

The pallbearers will be W. A. Francis, Stanley A. Clement, [illegible]

Jefferson Davis Took Oath As President 86 Years Ago

By BURNS BENNETT

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (UP)— Jefferson Davis, a tired man in delicate health, took the oath as President of the Confederacy here 86 years ago today.

Fiery Alabama orator William Lowndes Yancey thundered that "The man and the hour have met".

And Davis recited the oath to shoulder a task that was to break him physically until he was a "mere mass of throbbing nerves".

Newspaper accounts say the presidential parade left its hotel here shortly after noon, headed by a company of soldiers from Columbus, Ga.

Under a beautiful sun and blue skies, some 10,000 Southern men and women lined broad Dexter Avenue and the hills around the Capitol, where only a month ago Alabama Gov. James E. Folsom went into office before 150,000.

Davis' inauguration climaxed a decade of disagreement between the North and South, born with the fugitive slave laws, and enflamed by the election of Republican President Abraham Lincoln.

A compromise choice, West Point-trained Davis made no overtures for the presidency. Couriers who notified him of his selection, found him preparing to join the Southern army. But the die once cast, Davis devoted his full energy and devotion to the task.

His preparation included seven years of military service, terms as U. S. Representative from Mississippi, and experience as Secretary of War under President Franklin Pierce

Four years later his nation dissolved around him. Davis was captured by the Federal Army at Irwinville, Ga., in 1865. Manacled like a criminal, the President of the Confederate States of America was imprisoned for over two years. Finally released without trial, Davis returned to Mississippi and New Orleans to live out his 82 years.

Grateful Mississippi would have returned him to the U. S. Senate. But Davis refused to ask the Federal government for a pardon.

The Delta Democrat-Times

Published every afternoon (except Saturday), also Sunday morning, at 201 Main Street, Greenville, Miss.

MEMPHIS PRESS-SCIMITAR,

BARTON CHAPEL DONOR IS DEAD

Rev. G. M. Barton Had Given Land for Park Church

Rev. George M. Barton, retired Methodist minister for whom Barton's Chapel, now under construction on Park Ave., is named, died early Saturday at the home of his niece, Miss Lundie Kittle, 1958 Highee. Mr. Barton had been ill about six weeks. He was 86.

Born in Greenville, Miss., Mr. Barton moved to Memphis in 1875. He practiced law in the office of the late Col. W. G. Weatherford for a number of years and then entered the ministry. He was a member of the North Arkansas Methodist Conference and held pastorates in Atkins, Ark., and a number of other Arkansas cities. He also was a member of the Memphis Conference several years before his retirement 20 years ago. In recent years he had spent his time beautifying his country home on Park Ave. He contributed the land upon which Barton's Chapel is being built and had continued his interest in church activities.

He leaves his brother, E. B. Barton and a number of other nieces and nephews, among them Mrs. Blanche Kimbell and Mrs. T. Robert Acklin of Memphis.

Services were held yesterday afternoon at National Funeral Home. Burial in Elmwood.

All Time Record Broken In Baptist Sunday School

With demolishing of a two-story residence at Main and South Shelby street started today to make way for a $225,000 Sunday School building, five all-time attendance records were set Sunday at First Baptist Church.

A grand total of 803 attended Sunday School Sunday morning, eclipsing a previous record of 701 set in 1940 by 102. Deltans were in attendance from as far south as Rolling Fork and north to Clarksdale.

Five Records Set

Dr. Ernest D. Elliott said five records were set Sunday in attendance, including both morning and evening church services, Sunday School and Baptist Training Union. The Fellowship Men's Sunday School class had 168 in attendance and the Euzalian Class of Women had 112 present, new all-time records for both classes.

A Sunday School building will be constructed first and a new Church will be erected later. The new Church and Sunday School buildings will cost approximately $500,000.

Bids to Open Monday

Bids will be opened on Monday, March 17, for construction of the Sunday School building. William Burke of New Orleans, has drafted plans which have been approved.

The building committee from the Board of Deacons of First Baptist Church is composed of Lamar Lowery, chairman; John Causey, H. K. Hammett, Frank Stebbins, Mrs. H. L. Wells and Mrs. Andrew Alexander.

The two-story residence, used as a Sunday School building for several years, was sold by the church to Henry Day.

Presbyterian GUARDIAN

J. GRESHAM MACHEN • EDITOR 1936-1937

Where shall we today find the Word of God? Our answer is very simple. We find it in the whole Bible. We do not say in Modernist fashion, that the Bible contains the Word of God. No, we say, in Christian fashion, that the Bible is the Word of God.

—J. GRESHAM MACHEN

Loyal Southern Methodists—Attention!

THE FIGHT TO SAVE THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, FROM ANNIHILATION HAS REACHED THE CIVIL COURTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By unanimous vote the members of Pine Grove Church, Turbeville, S. C., voted to stay out of the merged church, and suit for possession of the church property has been brought against them by the merged church.

The Layman's Organization for Preservation of the Southern Methodist Church will help to defend this and similar suits.

All loyal Southern Methodists are called upon to help in this legal fight to preserve our religious freedom and save the Church our fathers established. All are urged to contribute of their money and to lend their moral support to the utmost.

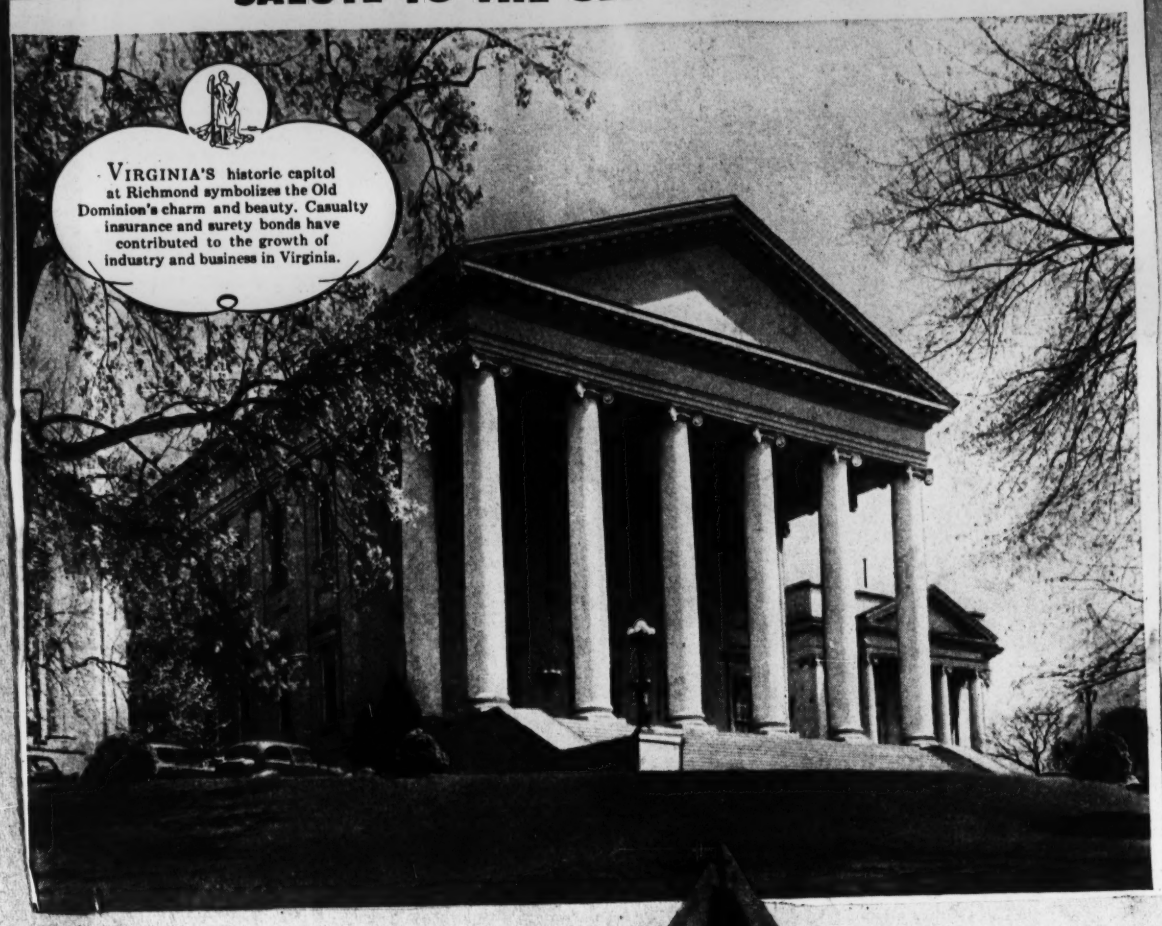
OPEN YOUR POCKETBOOKS AND GIVE FREELY TO HELP PRESERVE THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

The Southern Methodist Layman, an Anti-Unification publication, P. O. Box 389, Atlanta, Georgia, will acknowledge and account for all money received. The Layman will keep its readers informed as to the progress we are making. Write for a copy of The Layman, it will be sent free. But better still, send One Dollar for a 12-month subscription. Make checks payable to Miller S. Bell, Treasurer, P. O. Box 389, Atlanta.

Send contributions to Miller S. Bell, Treas., or to Southern Methodist Layman, P. O. Box 389, Atlanta, Ga., or to Dr. J. M. Lapsley, Columbia, Miss., President of Layman's Organization.

Mr. in Selma and paper 11-15-5

SALUTE TO THE OLD DOMINION!



Charles Dana Gibson's idea of the business girl in Century Magazine, 1892—Healy Collection

This old print of umbrella makers was published in 1868—T. F. Healy Collection

Frank Cullen

Here in the "Old North Church" Lanterns Signaled to Paul a Patriot on His Freedom Ride

OLD STATE HOUSE
BOSTON. Wood Block
by Louis Novak. See
Lion, Page

PHOTO BY PRATT

A HOUSE WHERE WASHINGTON REALLY SLEPT

One of the prize exhibits in the Litchfield collection of houses, in terms of both legend and beauty, is the one known for more than a century as Sheldon's Tavern. It was at first somewhat simpler in outward appearance when erected by Elisha Sheldon in 1760, and remained so when Sheldon's son turned it into a tavern twenty years later. Then about 1800 it was worked upon by an architecturally talented pioneer Connecticut builder named William Spratt, who gave it the impressively columned entrance with the graceful Palladian window and pediment above, together with the cornices under the eaves and over the first-story windows, adding, as you can see, considerable style of a most agreeable kind. It was in the upstairs bedroom to the right of the Palladian window, and before that feature was put on, that Washington, on his way through New England, spent at least one night and maybe more; the four-poster in which he slept still is in use.

Up North Avenue, close to where Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe were born, is the house built by Lynde Lord, Sr., high sheriff of Litchfield County. The doorway framing the date, and the fence and gateposts in the foreground are typically delicate details of this old town that still looks youthful.

This little building, in the garden of the Tapping Reeve house which is pi on pages 30 and 31, is the first law school in the United States, where for years from the time of its opening in 1784 more than a thousand of the nation's legal lights from all parts of the country were prepared for their chosen profe

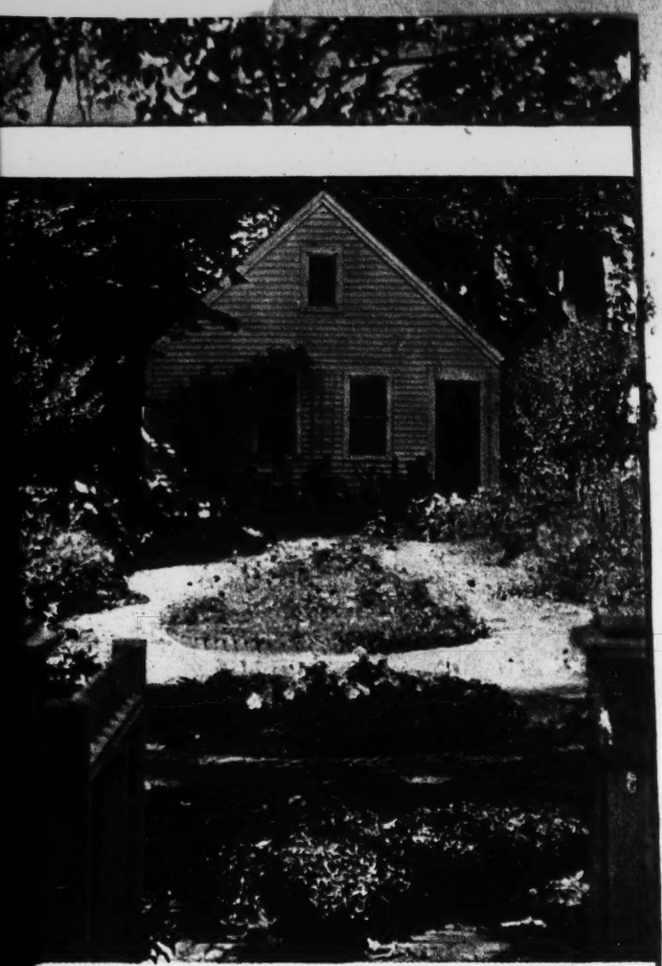
By Richard Pratt

Architectural Editor of the Journal

PEOPLE call Litchfield the "parlor" town; and when you walk along up North Street, down South Street, and around the Green, it does make you think of a room where all the choice old family pieces have been miraculously protected from the wear and tear of daily living, for time on end. But a parlor is a place you think of as set apart with doors closed and curtains drawn for special occasions; whereas Litchfield gets lived in every day, and looks it—but lived in by people who appreciate the heirloom houses, the Aubusson greenswards, the priceless canopy of the elms. I suppose it is the most unspoiled community of anything like its age in the country, which keeps striking you as rather remarkable when you look at the dates above the doorways and consider how much time the town has had to come apart at the seams. As a matter of fact, the oldest of the houses looked as fresh and white and trim last fall as it must have looked the day Oliver Wolcott finished it in 1753. Even the youngest of the elder dwellings, which was built across the way in 1799 by Oliver Wolcott's namesake son, would have every right by now to be decrepit, but you can see for yourself in the lower corner of the opposite page how youthful it looks, standing at the foot of South Street, its clapboards clean and br its framing firm, its beauty unimpaired, and as livable now as it was its original owner was George Washington's Secretary of the Treasury Litchfield's most distinguished citizen.

Litchfield crowns the hill country of Connecticut, though not wit considerable competition from a widespread collection of other spark towns, which all, together with history and scene, help to make that w region a real delight. You reach this particular town by road alone: nearest train ten miles away. The road divides to skirt the Green; a white spire penetrates the sky, even above the elms; antiques beckon stretching down wide avenues on either side are these ageless hous early America, where interested visitors are welcomed. If they very friendly and familiar, perhaps it's because in the course of a hund and fifty years or more they have left their mark on millions of houses fr coast to coast—for these originals of Litchfield really started somethi

PHOTO



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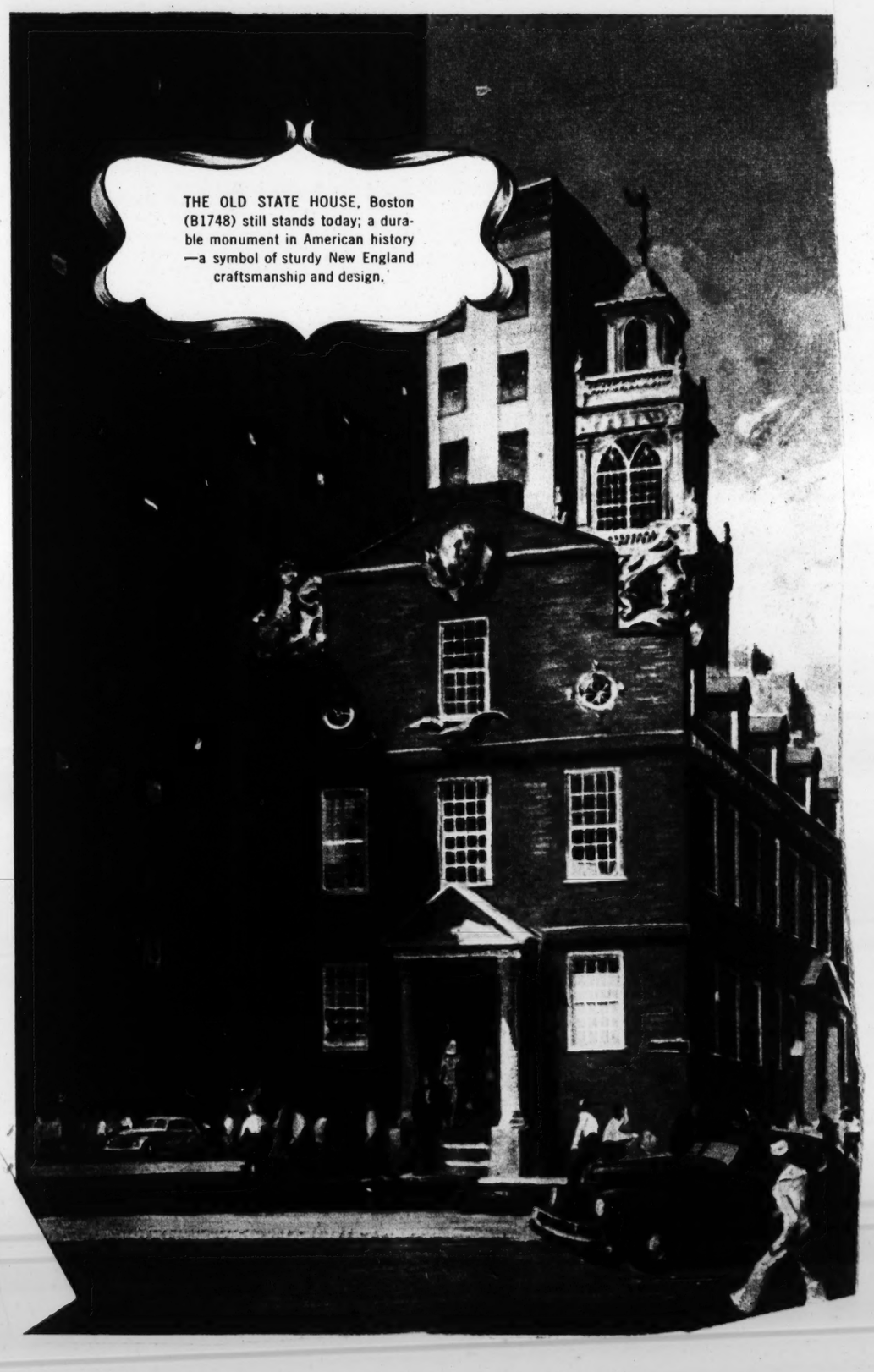

THE OLD STATE HOUSE, Boston (B1748) still stands today; a durable monument in American history —a symbol of sturdy New England craftsmanship and design.

:-: Delta Women :-:

Belvidere Chapter Of Daughters Of American Revolution Hold Meeting

Mrs. William J. Taylor entertained the Belvidere Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at her home in Greenway Park, recently.

The meeting was presided over by the vice-regent, Mrs. S. M. Spencer, in the absence of the regent, Mrs. J. R. James, and was opened with prayer and the D. A. R. ritual, including the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

Attention of the chapter was called by Miss Eunice Stockwell to a project sponsored originally by the D. A. R. and participated in now by other State organizations, and of which Governor Bailey is chairman, to the beautifying of State roads by planting trees along them, and so making them memorials to the men and women of World War II.

Mrs. T. A. Mullen, program chairman, introduced Miss Bessie Bell, who gave a talk on D. A. R. schools and schools approved by the D. A. R. Gifts were brought by the members for a Christmas box to be sent to one of the schools to be chosen by Miss Bell, who, with able assistants, prepares and ships the box each season.

Led by Miss Elizabeth Franklin, and accompanied by Mrs. W. E. Elam at the piano, the members sang Christmas carols. Mrs. Robert Somerville of Cleveland, Miss., guest of the chapter, spoke on the difference between a democracy and a representative republic, such as the United States, and which, Mrs. Somerville said, was a "real discovery in government." She said that a pure democracy could only be exemplified in a nation of smaller proportions than the U. S. A.

Refreshments were served in the dining room. A Madeira embroidered linen cloth covered the large table, at the center of which was an arrangement of lavender and white chrysanthemums.

Mrs. T. M. Brownlee served the salads and Mrs. J. D. Wroten poured tea.

Members present were: Mrs. S. M. Spencer, Mrs. James Harland, Miss Eunice Stockwell, Mrs. Harrie Wells, Mrs. W. E. Elam, Mrs. John Morson, Mrs. J. D. Rosella, Mrs. Clive Metcalfe, Miss Allee Dunn, Miss Annie Paxton, Mrs. J. W. Prior, Mrs. Louise Shepherd, Miss Bessie Bell, Mrs. T. A. Mullen, Miss Martha Annette Cason and Mrs. William J. Taylor.

Guests: Mrs. J. D. Wroten, Mrs. T. M. Brownlee, Miss Elizabeth Franklin and Mrs. Nellie Somerville.

...ne is cheap for this four ... furnished ... Extended. ... y terms. ...VER

ROBERT SOMERVILLE TO BE BURIED TODAY

Services Will Be Held At Cleveland Church

DIED AT BAR CONVENTION

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Mississippi, Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., June 29.—Robert Somerville, prominent attorney of Cleveland, who died here Friday while attending the annual State Bar Association convention, will be buried at his Delta home. He was 60.

Services will be held at 4:30 Sunday afternoon at the Methodist Church in Cleveland, with the Rev. William Pearson, pastor, officiating. Burial will be in the Cleveland Cemetery.

Grandson Of Colonel

He was a grandson of the late Col. W. L. Nugent of Jackson and the son of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, prominent in state affairs for many years, and brother of Mrs. Lucy Howorth, former Jackson attorney, now with the Federal Government in Washington.

Mr. Somerville was born in Greenville, Aug. 7, 1887.

In addition to attending school in Greenville, Mr. Somerville was graduated from Branham and Hughes Preparatory School at Spring Hill, Tenn. He received the A.B. degree from the University of Mississippi at Oxford in 1907 and the LL.B. degree from George Washington University in Washing ton in 1909. He was an active member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity and served as province president for many years.

Mr. Somerville was a member of the Mississippi Bar Association and American Bar Association. He was a charter member and past president of the Rotary Club of Cleveland. Mr. Somerville was an active member of the Methodist Church and served as a steward and trustee of the church.

Served As Secretary

After graduation from the University of Mississippi, Mr. Somerville went to Washington, where he served as personal secretary to the late Representative Benjamin Humphrey.

Mr. Somerville married Miss Keith Frazier of Chattanooga, in November, 1912. Mrs. Somerville was the daughter of the late James B. Frazier twice governor and later senator of Tennessee.

Mr. Somerville leaves his wife, Mrs. Keith Frazier Somerville; his mother, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville; a sister, Mrs. Eleanor Somerville Shands; a brother, Abram Douglas Somerville of Cleveland; a sister, Mrs. Lucy S. Howorth of Washington, and two daughters, Mrs. George Ingram of Washington, and Mrs. Joe Rice Dockery of Dockery.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice of Executrix To Creditors of ROBERT N. SOMERVILLE, Deceased:

Letters Testamentary having been granted on the 2nd day of July, 1946, by the Chancery Court of the Second Judicial District of Bolivar County, Mississippi, to the undersigned upon the Estate of Robert N. Somerville, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to the Clerk of said Court for probate and registration according to law within six months from this date, or they will be forever barred.

This the 12th day of July, 1946.

MRS. KIETH F. SOMERVILLE, Executrix.

W. W. SIMMONS, Sol. 7-12-4t.

R. N. Somerville Dies Suddenly In Jackson Friday

Robert Nugent Somerville, 60, of Cleveland, prominent attorney and member of a pioneer Delta family, died suddenly Friday afternoon at Jackson where he was attending the annual convention of the Mississippi Bar Association.

Funeral arrangements in charge of Thweatt Funeral Home at Cleveland were incomplete at noon Saturday.

For the past thirty years Mr. Somerville had engaged in the practice of law at Cleveland.

Born in Greenville, he received his early education in the public schools here and at Branham and Hughes Preparatory School in Tennessee. He was later graduated from the University of Mississippi.

He leaves his wife, Mrs. Keith Frazier Somerville; two daughters, Mrs. Joe Rice Dockery of Dockery and Mrs. George Ingram of Boston and five grandchildren. He also leaves his mother, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville of Cleveland and Greenville; two sisters, Mrs. Eleanor Somerville Shands of Cleveland and Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth of Washington, D. C., and a brother, Major A. D. Somerville of Oklahoma City. He was a cousin of W. P. Kretschmar of Greenville.

...ngs That Failed" . . . . From Mississippians at the Capitol" we quote: "And speaking of war and war-work, the Joe Howorths are certainly doing their bit. Lucy is beginning her ninth Red Cross class in the Veterans Bureau, where she has the entire personnel at work, and Joe has this week received his appointment as Captain in the Army. He is at present in the office of the undersecretary of war in the new War Department building . . . .

MARCH 12, 1944

TOR

'U. S. Is Republic, Not Democracy'

Mississippian Explains Difference And Reason Why

To The Commercial Appeal:

Alexander Hamilton was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. His experience during the Revolution convinced him, as it did Washington, that a stronger central government was needed. Hamilton took an active part in all the steps leading to the adoption of the Constitution. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury in President Washington's first cabinet. His untimely death was considered a severe blow and great loss to the young Republic. Hamilton believed in a strong Federal Government.

Thomas Jefferson had no military record. Some historians say that General Washington felt most keenly the lack of assistance which Jefferson could have rendered in obtaining food and clothing for troops who were suffering from hunger and cold.

Jefferson held extreme theories on the subject of individual liberty. One of his sayings, often quoted, is to the effect that the best government is where there is the least governing. It would seem, that at present, the Government of the United States is more Hamiltonion than Jeffersonion.

The financial history of Presidents is not at hand but this much can be said. As far as the public knows Herbert Hoover made his money; President Roosevelt is wealthy—he inherited his wealth; George Washington was wealthy, and a good thing it was. During the Revolution it sometimes looked as if the war would come to an inglorious end for lack of supplies. General Washington used his own resources and credit to obtain the supplies needed.

The United States of America is not a Democracy, it is a Republic, based upon the principle of representation. The able men who planned and established this Government knew the difference between a Democracy and a Republic. They established a Republic. In early writings and records the word Democracy is seldom used and the word Republic is used to describe the United States Government as a matter of course. Only in recent years has confusion arisen because some people in high places have chosen to continually use the word "Democracy" in speaking of the Government of the United States.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE,
Greenville, Miss.

night and night once more ... day.

Caught a glimpse of Keith and Joe Dockery breezing off to Nashville last Friday for the Vandy-Princeton game and the numerous after game festivities . . . Keith looked very footballish and utterly correct in tweed all over . . . A smart luscious suit that practically matched her eyes and a jaunty feather a top her becoming chapeau.

Col. A. J. Paxton Told Of Early Delta Life

KNOW YOUR DELTA
By Eunice J. Stockwell

The home of Col. Andrew J. Paxton, an early settler in Washington county, faced Deer Creek, several miles above the present Arcola. Late in life Col. Paxton wrote his recollections covering many years spent in this country, and among his stories of war-times he told how his wife managed to keep her saddle horse from some of Gen. Steele's men who were trying to take him. She had evidently mounted the animal before the soldiers arrived, for they found her seated and holding her pistol. The battle for the horse went on for hours, Mrs. Paxton being relieved at intervals by Miss Kate McGrath, an Irish friend. Finally the soldiers gave up their efforts and the women came out victorious.

Col. Paxton also told that at one time, Col. (later Gen.) Ferguson was in the neighborohood of his home in command of a small body of cavalry and a small battery. Col. Ferguson told Col. Paxton of a skirmish in which he had been engaged, saying: "My calvary was disorganized and scattered and I found myself at the bridge across Deer Creek. The opposite end of the bridge was held by two Federal cavalrymen. I charged, killed one and the other fled." Continuing his story, he said that the Confederate cavalry had done itself no credit, but the battery had "covered itself with glory." The Federals fell back to (Old) Greenville and reported: "We routed the Confederate cavalry, but the battery was sustained by a heavy body of infantry. We have fallen back for reinforcements and further orders." The heavy body of infantry, reported by the Federals, was a group of about five hundred slaves from adjacent plantations who had rallied behind the battery for their own safety, having faith in the big guns, thus serving the battery and doing the Conferates good service.

Mrs. Amanda Rucks Dunn, writing of her recollections of wartimes said :"When old Greenville was abandoned, the families of Mrs. Abram Smith, Mrs. Ann Finlay, Mrs. A. B. Carson, Mrs. H. B. Theobald, Mrs. O. M. Blanton and Mrs. William C. Blanton sought refuge on plantations in the country." Some of these ladies lived in the little town, others on nearby plantations. . . "Mrs. Theobald and Mrs. William Blanton came to our neighborhood and occupied very rude houses on the Bogue."

"It was not until Vicksburg fell that we were disturbed by Yankee raiders, but toward the close of the war these raids, under the command of Col. Osband and Gen. Steele were frequent. Most of the bridges had been destroyed and our side of Deer Creek was not very accessible — the Yankees had to go several miles out of their way to cross. Every animal except one blind mule had been carried off the Rucks place. This mule was ridden by the children to a school which had been opened by Miss Jennie Raffington, Mrs. Theobald's governess."

Continuing her recollections, Mrs. Dunn wrote that the hats worn by many civilians were of palmetto. For food there was mush and milk as long as there were any cows left; corn meal muffins and batter cakes; sweet and Irish potatoes and butter, sometimes; cottage cheese was a frequent addition to the bill of fare, and there was usually some kind of meat. Meat was cured and lard made; and when a beef was slaughtered the meat was divided among several families, and frequently it was made into fine corned beef.

From the diary of another lady of Washington county, whose son was in the Confederate army, under date of Dec. 23, 1863 is the entry: "All the waves and billows have gone over me, yet have I not been forsaken. When the year entered I was a happy wife with an abundant home; its close finds me a houseless, homeless widow with an afflicted family. I know not how we are to be provided with necessary food and clothing for the coming year. I am not troubled, for God knows what we have need of, and though we have been greatly straightened, yet we have not suffered.

In May 1865, her final comment on the war and all its tragedy is: "The war that has desolated our land for over four years has suddenly come to a close, bringing with it defeat and bankruptcy to very many, we among the number. Our home is burned, our property gone, scattered to the winds."

Mrs. S. Winra Smith

Julia Emma Ward, Pioneer Newspaper Woman, Is Dead

Funeral services for Julia Emma Ward, 88, pioneer newspaper woman of Mississippi and an early temperance worker, who died at the family residence on North Edison, Saturday after an illness of many years, were held today.

The services were conducted by the Rev. T. M. Brownlee at the Ward home at 10 o'clock this morning and were followed by burial in the Greenville Cemetery with the Wells Funeral Home in charge of the arrangements.

Miss Ward was born in Raymond, daughter of the late John W. and Mary King Ward. When she was a small child the family moved to Greenville where in 1868 Mr. Ward opened the Washington County Times, the first newspaper in this area. At the age of seventeen Miss Ward completed her education in a local private school and joined her father in business. She served as his assistant in all phases of the work.

In 1872 the family sold the Times and moved to Winona to open a paper there. Through this publication the cause of temperance was furthered. In the early 1890's the family returned to Greenville and published "The Spirit." This newspaper was sold after Mr. Ward's death and Miss Ward gave up her work.

She is survived by two sisters, Miss Ida C. Ward and Miss Minnie D. Ward. The pallbearers were Arthur Brooks, Bryan Wilson, E. H. Carson and C. H. Fullerton.

1746

THE BOLIVAR COMMERCIAL
CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. Somerville's Reconstruction

We have received a long article written by Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, who might best be described as the Delta's Elder Stateswoman, in which some of the facts of the Reconstruction period are set forth as they actually occurred.

Mrs. Somerville's ably written article is too long for printing in this newspaper, but the reason she wrote it deserves more than passing mention. The motive was a determination to answer present day defenders of the radicals who ruled the South in the tragic era following the Civil War. Some of these latter-day twisters of history have sought to prove that the state legislature during that period were superior to those which preceded and followed them and that the South was better governed of the local, state and national levels than ever before or since.

This is of course poppycock. Worse, it seems part of a deliberate campaign to so distort historical fact as to libel the dead and to glorify the mountebanks, plunderers and reckless zealots who swarmed into the South from the outside and led the newly freed and bewildered Southern Negro into his own undoing.

We suspect that much the same motives prompt these literary liars today. Voices alien to the South are crying havoc, seeking to replace orderly change with sudden and destructive upheaval. And again the only ultimate victims can be those Negroes of the South who follow the siren's voice instead of their own commensense and the temperate counsel of their own leaders and friends.

(Democrat-Times)

Mrs. Nellie Somerville Buys Office Building

The two-story office building next to Carl C. Davis Printing Co., on South Court Street, occupied on the ground floor by the Federal Land Bank, Credit Production offices, and Col. Ben F. Mitchel, accountant; on second floor by the Bolivar Insurance Agency and other offices, was purchased last week by Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville.

The exact amount of the consideration was not disclosed, but it is assured that the property sold for a large consideration, all cash. Mrs. Somerville purchased the property as an investment and all present tenants will continue as tenants. The sale of this business property shows the strong demand for business property in Cleveland and the high value of it for investment.

The sale was handled by C. B. Patterson of the Delta Realty Company of Cleveland.

THE TAPPING REEVE HOUSE IN LITCHFIELD

PRATT

No. 4
of the Journal
Series called
REGIONAL
HOUSES

One of the most finely proportioned and gracefully treated houses in Litchfield is the one Judge Reeve built for himself in 1773, and to which he brought his bride, the sister of Aaron Burr. It was here, also, that he entertained the great Frenchman, Lafayette; and it was in the garden next to the house that he built his famous little law school, the first in the country, which is pictured on page 27. In its beautifully furnished rooms you will get a good idea of what others of the town's interiors are like.

The large, low-ceilinged living room of the Tapping Reeve house, its walls appropriately papered, provides a perfect setting for furnishings contemporary with the house, all part of the Litchfield tradition. The Governor Winthrop desk is one which Judge Reeve used. Note above the noteworthy mantel the Early American clock, the luster vases, the crystal lamps. Flanking the fireplace are a four and a five-slatted ladder-back chair, and through the doorway you can see the fabulous sideboard of the dining room.

FOWLER

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1941

The Past . . .

...reenville is
...xiety

Miss Christine Bigleben have returned from a delightful visit to Corpus Christi and other Texas cities.

Washington County Times
From Week of November 14, 1868

(The Charleston News published a letter from Wade Hampson, written in reply to a Wisconsin lawyer who requested him in view of the widespread misrepresentation of his course, to define his position as to the issues, results and consequences of the war. This letter must have been reprinted throughout the South, and considered of great importance. We will quote from it in installments.)

Hampton says: "The main issues involved in the war were secession and slavery. The first the primary one, the latter brought in at a later period.

In regard to these, I adopt fully, and without reservation, the principles announced by the late National Democratic convention in New York, and in the words of the platform promulgated there. I consider these questions as settled forever. I accepted this as the result accomplished by the war, and as its logical and legitimate consequence.

"This I have done from the day the war closed, and I have counseled our people to look upon it in the same light.

"I was strongly in favor of the action taken by this state conferring on the Negro equal civil rights with the white man and more than a year ago I advocated the policy of giving to him as soon as we had the power to do so legitimately, suffrage based on qualification. The Democratic convention held here in April last recognized him as an integral part of the body politic, and declared that it would, whenever the party came into power, grant him partial suffrage."

Patriotism and Politic

WRITTEN BY MRS. NELLIE HUGHENT SOMERVILLE FOR NEW ORLEANS DAILY ITEM.

Everybody knows what patriotism means in time of war. The blare of trumpets, roll of drum, waving flags, marching men and, presently, the roar of cannon and flash of swords while women weep at home. The element of the heroic fires the populace mind, the animal instinct of self-preservation makes men respond to the call to arms, the halo of glory hangs over all.

But the duty of patriotism in time of peace has been, to a great extent, forgotten, and it has been a part of the work of suffrage women to emphasize and to glorify the prosaic duties of patriotism in times of peace.

BALLOT BOX COMMONPLACE.

There is no halo over the ballot box, the man who casts a vote for good government does not usually consider himself a patriot and a soldier, but he is helping to save his country and has the right to feel himself a patriot in the best sense of the word.

Miss Kate Gordon, going to the polls after weeks of hard work, with her bag full of proxies, to cast 200 votes for sewerage and drainage in New Orleans,

THE TAPPING REEVE HOUSE IN LITCHFIELD

PRATT

No. 4 of the Journal Series called REGIONAL HOUSES

One of the most finely proportioned and gracefully treated houses in Litchfield is the one Judge Reeve built for himself in 1773, and to which he brought his bride, the sister of Aaron Burr. It was here, also, that he entertained the great Frenchman, Lafayette; and it was in the garden next to the house that he built his famous little law school, the first in the country, which is pictured on page 27. In its beautifully furnished rooms you will get a good idea of what others of the town's interiors are like.

The large, low-ceilinged living room of the Tapping Reeve house, its walls appropriately papered, provides a perfect setting for furnishings contemporary with the house, all part of the Litchfield tradition. The Governor Winthrop desk is one which Judge Reeve used. Note above the noteworthy mantel the Early American clock, the luster vases, the crystal lamps. Flanking the fireplace are a four and a five-slatted ladder-back chair, and through the doorway you can see the fabulous sideboard of the dining room.

FOWLER

may not appeal to the imagination as a heroic figure, but she was nevertheless the heroine of a hard-fought battle, entitled to the gratitude of the public.

The suffrage woman is perfectly inflexible in her refusal to believe that politics is necessarily an unclean business.

The eloquent, but almost forgotten, Ingalls said: "Purity in politics is an irridescent dream." His constituents repudiated that sentiment at the ballot box. In spite of graft and election frauds Americans are a people of high ideals and any candidate who openly stands for political impurity will be rejected.

An eminent and honored Mississippian, a man whose influence helped to give married women full property rights in Mississippi, wrote me: "I am unalterably opposed to the enfranchisement of women because I am not willing to see women degraded to the level of men."

POLITICS NOT DEGRADING.

The Mississippi suffragist absolutely declines to believe that the exercise of the highest privilege and crowning duty of citizenship can be degrading to any one. But further, reason rebels against placid submission to the rulership of the more degraded class of citizens. Plato said: "Those who are to govern should be of the highest moral virture." When a sensible, good man tells woman suffragists that politics is too unclean for women he merely adds fuel to the flames of a patriotic discontent. Of all the arguments advanced against us that one [illegible] hardest to endure with patience because to accep[illegible] it would be to accept the failure of Republican government as a foregone conclusion.

The ballot box is the real source of all permament reform. In a republic patriotism can not be separated from politics. Upon this we insist.

The editor of the West Point Leader, opposed to woman suffrage, wrote:

"What does this movement mean all over the land, and in our own State, wherein the women are insisting on taking a part in civic matters, on sanitation, moral questions, labor questions? It is as sure to land them in the ranks of equal suffrage as day follows night."

But what would the editor have? Shall women give up all unselfish public endeavor?

The question answers itself: The thing is impossible, the patriotism of women can not be suppressed. The suffrage woman merely goes a step farther than her sister and openly claims the right to the most effective of all weapons for public service —the ballot.

The platform of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association has been well defined by one of its most talented members, Mrs. Lily Wilkinson Thompson. "It stands for the enforcement of child restrictions, for the raising of the age of consent for girls, for the employment of a woman as an assistant physician in hospitals for the insane, for placing women on governing boards of educational and benevolent institutions and for all movements looking toward good health and pure morals."

WANT WOMEN'S HELP.

Some years ago Mississippi women seldom attended a political meeting. Now they are seldom absent. A candidate does not want [illegible] that the women are against him even thou[illegible] they have no votes.

The purification of politics depends upon the development of a truer patriotism. A proper conception of patriotism should be taught in the school

with the white man and more than a year ago I advocated the policy of giving to him as soon as we had the power to do so legitimately, suffrage based on qualification. The Democratic convention held here in April last recognized him as an integral part of the body politic, and declared that it would, whenever the party came into power, grant him partial suffrage."

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MRS. LOBDELL DIES AT ROSEDALE

MEMBER OF A PROMINENT BOLIVAR COUNTY FAMILY WAS 81 YEARS OF AGE

Mrs. Coralie Nugent Lobdell, wife of the late John Venable Lobdell, died at her home in Rosedale early Wednesday morning. She was 81 years of age.

Services will be held at the home at 10 Thursday morning with the Rev. W. R. Crouch officiating. Burial will be in Beulah Cemetery.

Mrs. Lobdell and her husband, who died in 1932, were members of prominent early families of Bolivar County who played important roles in the development of the Delta and the State.

Mrs. Lobdell spent most of her life here. She was born in New Orleans in 1867, daughter of Maj. R. J. and Mary Coralie Smith Nugent.

A few months after her birth her mother died in a yellow fever epidemic which swept New Orleans, and Major Nugent moved to his plantation, Revielle, in Bolivar County near the present site of Benoit.

Here Mrs. Lobdell grew up and was married. She moved to Rosedale in 1896 and since that time had been identified with many community affairs. She was a leader in the Methodist Church, superintendent of the Sunday school for 30 years, president of the Ladies' Aid Society for 30 years and later a member of the Missionary Society. She also was a teacher of the adult class until her health forced her to retire.

She was chairman of the Red Cross for West Bolivar County many years. Her term of service included World War I and the disastrous flood of 1927. When thousands of refugees passed through Rosedale, Mrs. Lobdell established a kitchen near the railroad station and with volunteer workers fed the homeless who came by steam boat and barge from the flooded area.

She was a charter member of the Mississippi Delta Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and served as chaplain until recently.

In 1927 she was chairman of the Friendship Gardens, a statewide committee set up to replant flooded areas with flowers and shrubs contributed by members from D. A. R., chapters over the State.

She leaves seven children, Ethel Lobdell, John V. Lobdell, Mrs. K. R. Nobles and Mrs. J. E. Pogue of Rosedale, Mrs. L. J. Coppedge of Montreat, N. C., R. N. Lobdell of Beaufort, N. C., and H. L. Lobdell of Charlotte, N. C.

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through the good exercise of gardening and through the eating of fresh and canned vegetables every day that are grown in the garden. Gardening, then, is a sure way to stronger bodies, stronger minds and stronger characters.

The 4.H Garden Poject also gives every boy and girl a chance of producing vegetables that might be sold on the local market. The value of the vegetables used at home— even if they are not sold — makes the garden work profitable.

Twenty-six girls in Bolivar County are enrolled in the Garden Project and are also competing in the Garden Contest. Records of the garden are kept, and each garden is checked by the extension agent or local leader. The Bolivar County Farm Bureau is offering a $5.00 award to the winner of the Garden Contest.

Mary Alice Berry, Garden Class I winner of the County Achievement day, writes in her club story:

"I hadn't planned on taking gardening as my 4.H project, but Mother said, 'You will have to take charge of the family garden next year', so, I enrolled in the garden project.

I learned the importance of preparing a good seed bed and the kind and amount of fertilizer to use and when to apply it.

I also learned how to plan the different kinds of vegetables I would raise, the varieties which would be most adaptable to the soil in my garden plot.

"I learned the different kinds of insects which attack vegetables. All this I learned by hard work and studying garden manuals.

"This year in my one-half acre

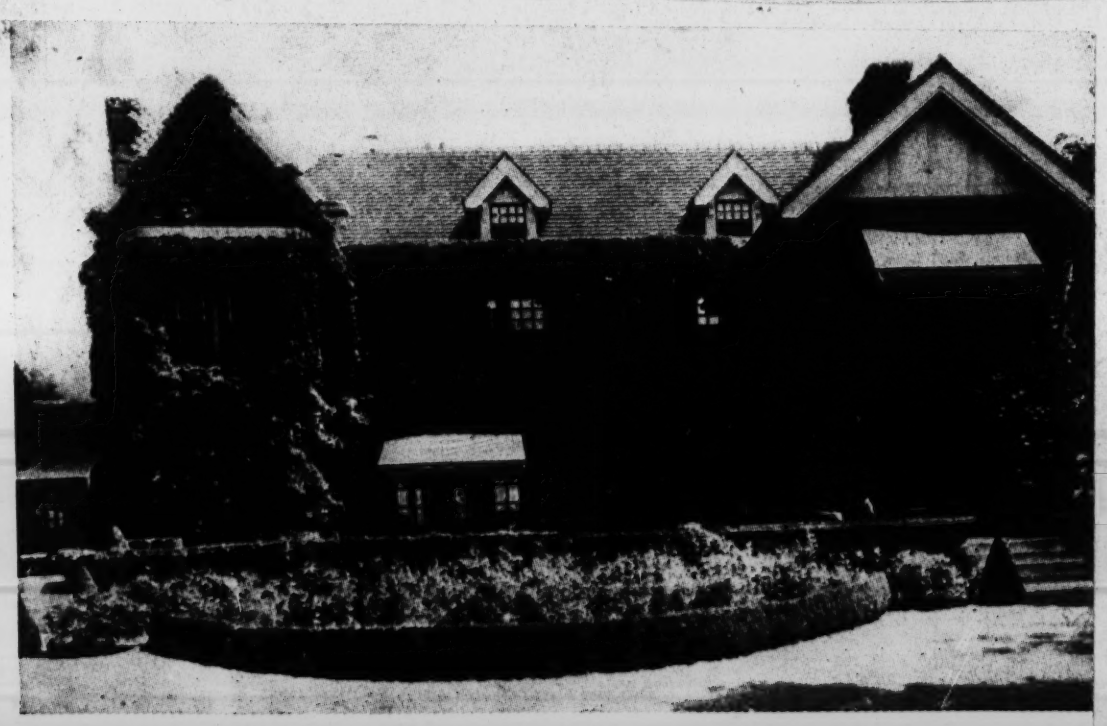
Falstaff

R. A. HA

lstaff Distribut

Burnston Hall, Door.

Above the fireplace in the library is a parchment copy of the Virginia Declaration of Rights, containing much of the wordage later incorporated into the Constitution. The ornately carved bookstall door at the right is typical of wood ornamentation in the mansion.
Star Staff Photos by Elwood Baker.



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SUNSHINE TERRACE

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CROTON 934 - 3695

The Bill Of Rights

The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States are called the Bill of Rights.

These amendments were the result of the fight against ratification made in several states but especially in Virginia.

During the debate in the Virginia Convention it became evident to the Constitution party that ratification could not be carried without some concession. They therefore decided to include recommendations for future amendments in the resolution for ratification.

One historian says: "The lengths to which the Constitutionalists were driven in order to secure ratification are measured by the amendments they were forced to bring in. These numbered twenty, in addition to a Bill of Rights, which also had twenty articles. The ten amendments afterwards made to the Constitution were hardly a shadow of those recommended by the Virginia Convention of 1788.

The ratification resolution was carried by a majority of ten votes in a total of one hundred sixty-eight. It was believed that Washington's influence was decisive.

The first article of the Bill of Rights is the following:

"Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Article the Second provides for state militia and the right to keep and bear arms.

Article the Third prohibits military occupation of homes without consent of the owner.

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Articles Fifth and Sixth relate to criminal charges and court procedure. Article Fifth has this: "Nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without first compensation.

Article the Sixth says: "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him to have compulsory process for the obtaining witnesses in his favor and to have the assistance of counsel for the defense."

Articles nine and ten are of special interest at this time.

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One thing is certain. If the Republic of the United States is to continue as the Republic of Republics, Young America must be taught the true facts of American history, especially Constitutional History, in tax supported schools and colleges.

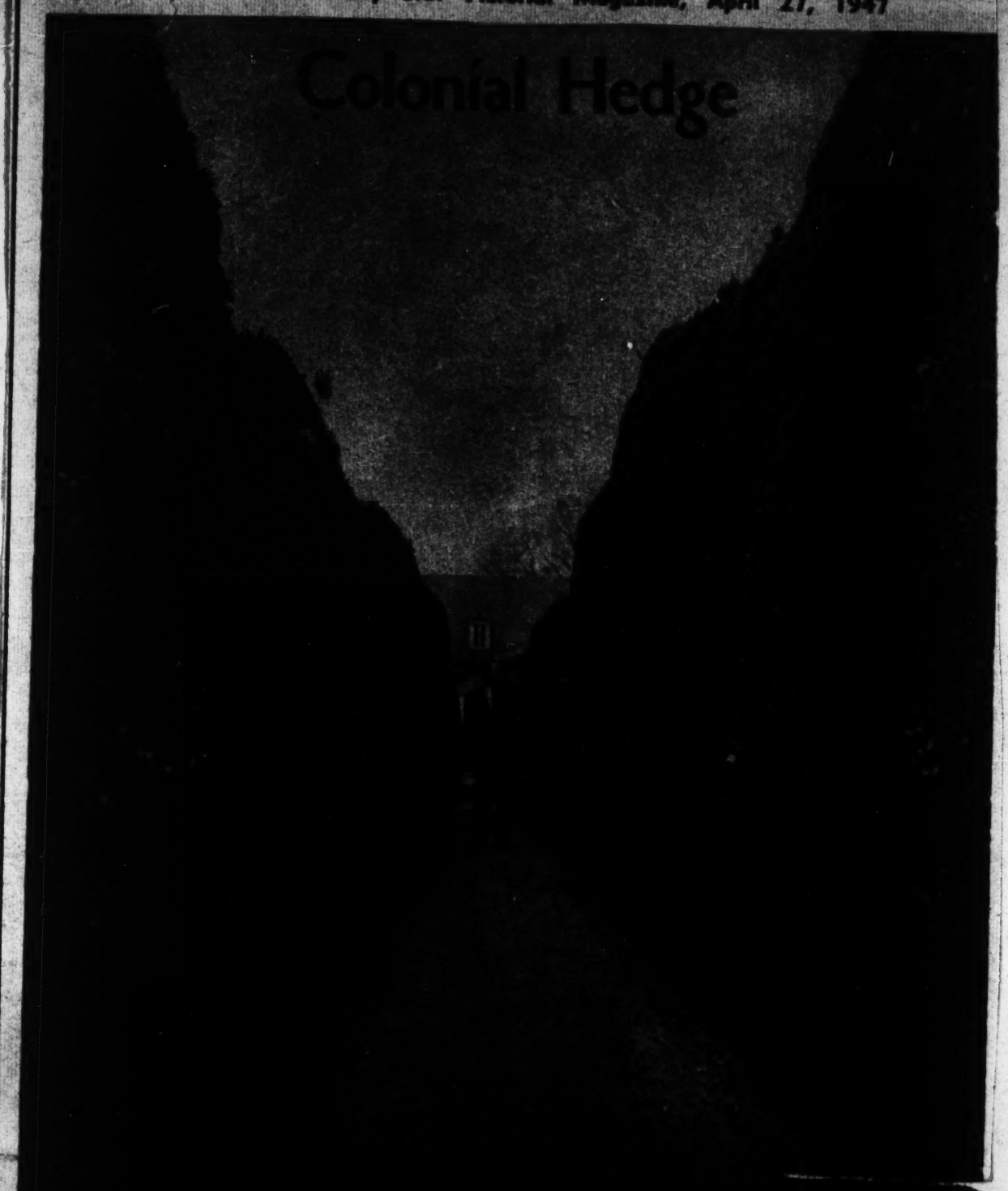
NELLIE H. SOMERVILLE

To Speak Today

JUDGE HOWORTH

Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth, attorney for the Veterans' Administration, Washington, will be guest speaker at White House Conference, being held in Columbia today, beginning at 11 this morning at the Jefferson hotel. Judge Howorth, who is also a member of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's clubs, will speak at the board of director's dinner South Carolina Federation of Business and Professional Women's club at 6 p.m. in the ballroom of the Jefferson.

Colonial Hedge



The hedge-bordered garden walk at Gunston Hall

LOVERS OF FLORAL curios will have an opportunity this week to view a startling specimen of boxwood hedge, planted in Colonial days by George Washington's neighbor, George Mason, 4th.

This hedge, 11 feet high and extolled by experts who have seen it, is the showpiece of the extensive gardens which roll back from Gunston Hall, the Georgian type mansion built by Mason between 1755 and 1758. The Hall, normally closed to the public, is being opened to view this week—Garden Week—by the present owner, Louis Hertle, who purchased the property in 1913.

The elderly Mr. Hertle, who lives at the Hall, has deeded the property to the State of Virginia as a memorial, with the stipulation that after his death it be opened to the public under the management of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

Situated on a knoll overlooking the Potomac about 20 miles south of Washington, off Highway No. 1, Gunston Hall has an important place in American history, overshadowed though it has been by Mount Vernon, 5 miles to the north. It was built and first occupied by Mason, a wealthy landowner and leader of the Revolution who had great influence in the formulation of the American principles of government. He served with Washington in the Virginia House of Burgesses. Patrick Henry considered him one of the two greatest statesmen he had ever known. James Madison said he possessed the greatest talents for debate of any man he had ever heard speak.

In the Virginia Convention of 1776, Mason wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights, which was drawn on by Thomas Jefferson in writing the Declaration of Independence and later became the basis for the first 10 amendments to our Constitution. He also is acknowledged as the master builder of the Virginia constitution, one of the first written for an independent State.

As a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787, he took an active part, but did not sign the Constitution because he did not agree with certain of its provisions and its failure to include others.

Today, on a wall of the library of Gunston Hall, there is a parchment copy of the Mason-authored Declaration of Rights in which can be deciphered much of the same wordage which has gone into the Federal Constitution.

The library and other first-floor rooms of the Hall are distinguished by their classical ornament carved by William Buckland, an English architect imported to supervise the building of the mansion. In the drawing room, this elaborate woodwork is set off by bare pine paneling. Holes made in tacking up the original damask wall covering still are visible.

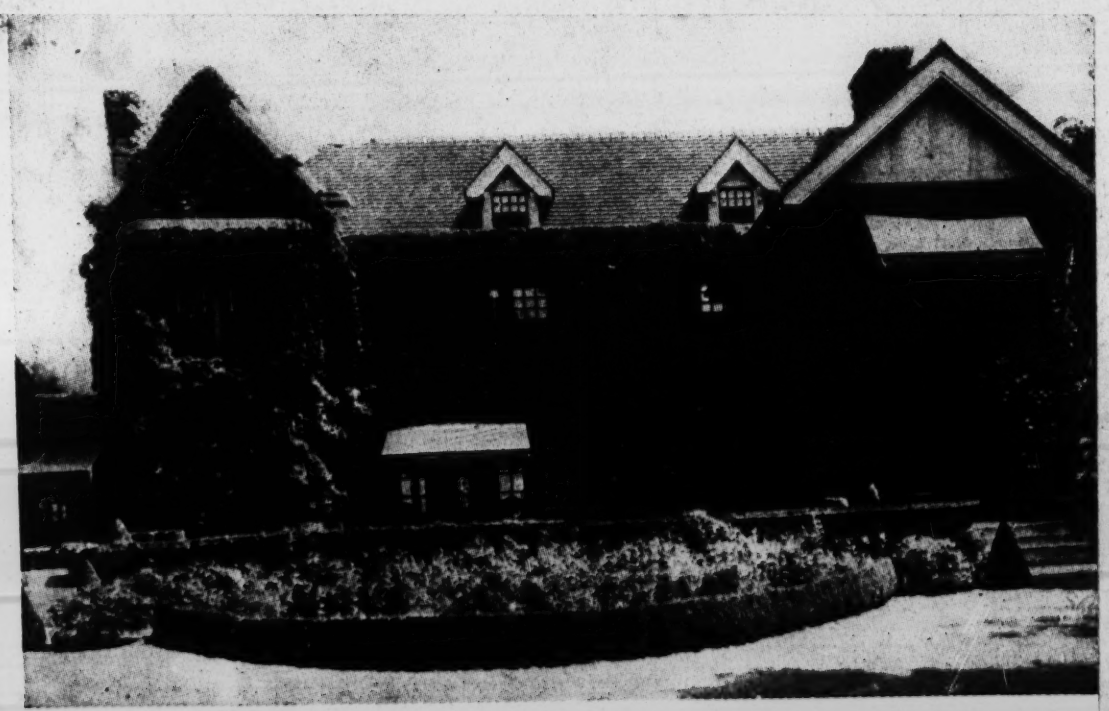
The house itself is built of brick laid in Flemish bond. It has a gable roof, dormer windows and four chimneys, two at each end. There are two porches. The front has an arch central bay supported by two pairs of Doric columns, while the rear is octagonal in shape.

From the rear or south porch, the hedge-bordered walkway splits the garden. At the end of the walkway, the view opens out to the river and over to the Maryland shore. On each side of the giant hedge wall are plots of miniature hedge cultivated in well-defined patterns.

The mansion and gardens have been preserved virtually intact through the years, which is particularly noteworthy since the property was on the front lines in the Civil War and changed hands several times.

Gunston Hall Door

Above the fireplace in the library is a parchment copy of the Virginia Declaration of Rights, containing much of the wordage later incorporated into the Constitution. The ornately carved bookstall door at the right is typical of wood ornamentation in the mansion.
Star Staff Photos by Elwood Baker.



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NELLIE M. SOMERVILLE

The garden includes many hedge patterns.

Gunston Hall

Dedication exercises of New Memorial Drive (Highway 61) at spot (north end of Motel) where is planted the Washington elm from Mt. Vernon. This tree was awarded to the Madame Hodnett Chapter, DAR for outstanding hi-way planting.

It's 'Republic'

By NEILLIE N. SOMERVILLE

Greenville, Miss.

Kindly allow me to reiterate, the United States is not a democracy; it is a republic.

In The Press-Scimitar of Sept. 6, replying to Mrs. Catherine Stallworth of Evergreen, Ala., Mrs. Roosevelt bases her opinion on her theory that the United States is a democracy. The facts of history can not be changed by any person, however exalted her position may be. The United States is a republic.

In The Past...

15 Years Ago
November 4, 1916

Unusual interest is being shown among local music lovers in the appearance of Madam Alda in song recital at the Grand Monday evening under the auspices of the Greenville Alumnae Association. Madam Alda is by far the highest priced artist who has ever appeared before a Greenville audience.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT CLUB

The Civic Improvement Club will meet at the Greenville Public library next Tuesday afternoon, November 7 at 4 o'clock. All members are urged to be present as this will be an important meeting.

Delegates will be appointed to attend the meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs to be held in Greenwood Nov. 14 to 17.

Mrs. J. M. Lee, Secretary

Miss Selma Brill has gone to Helena, Ark., to visit friends and to attend the opening ball at the Lotus club Thursday evening. She will visit Fort Smith before returning home.

Dr. John C. Archer who has been on a visit home for the past month returned to Philadelphia to accept a position as interne in the Episcopa hospital of that city. Dr. Archer while here passed the State Board examination and has received a license to practice his profession in this state.

November 4, 1868
The Weekly Times
St. Louis Packets

We supposed that all of the St. Louis and Vicksburg packet were making money; but as the H. M. Shreve can no longer pay the pitiful sum of FIVE DOLLARS per month for advertising, we are compelled to conclude that she is not. Better change commanders The Luminary, Rubicon, and Julia, under charge of polite and accomplished gentlemen, are doing a good business, and the pecuniary disabilities of the Shreve must be due to the officers and not any fault of the boat.

We don't see that Grant's election has had any effect on Cox and Everman's customers, unless it be to make them more reckless in expenditures; for their store is almost continually crowded by persons seeking for the beautiful and desirable goods which fill their st re. One of them will soon have to leave for more goods, at the rate they are going now.

Fine goods and polite salesmen will attract buyers.

A Cotton Transaction

An attempt was made to sell in this place on Monday last, three bales of cotton, which upon examination proved to be nothing but notes, with a little of the genuine staple on the outside. The three bales were burst open after discovery of the trick, and the cows and hogs made a banquet of them.

The Methodist conference will be held in Vicksburg this year commencing on Monday, with Bishop Kavanaugh presiding. It is proposed to divide the present conference limits into two — to be called the Vicksburg and the Natchez conferences, the present bounds sufficing for two.

'This Is True Liberty, When Freeborn Men Speak Free.'—Euripides

Ancient Rome Tried Price Fixing—and Lost Its Freedom

By RAMEY WILLIAMS
957 S. Willett

From the recent utterances of the able and assidious commentator, Raymond Clapper, it would seem as if he was greatly disturbed by the activities of the farm-bloc pressure group. However, he has evidently overlooked the powers and the potentialities of the most active and avid pressure group in this country—if it be judged by its accomplishments.

The major pressure group referred to is headed by Harry Hopkins and comprises the Byrnes-Bowles bunch of bureaucrats who have to their credit a long list of legislative successes and are now earnestly and strenuously engaged in an endeavor to thwart or to postpone the consummation of the expressed wishes of the Congress relative to food subsidies. They well know that if prices are to be fixed as formerly, by supply and demand, where there are 19 billion dollars in circulation, inflation is as sure to follow as the day does the night.

The only known alternative is to fix prices of both goods and services by coercive methods. Whether this be done by private monopolies or public official directves is immaterial since in either event ways and means can be found to exercise coercion, such as putting the pressure on meat packers. The main thing is the coercive objective to be accomplished. Regarding the probable results when a price-fixing system has been perfected, we may reasonably expect something similar to what happened, a long time ago, in another nation, the Roman Empire, of approximately the same size and population as that of the U. S. A. today.

Conditions as existed there, after the adoption of an effective price-fixing system, effectuated by bureaucrats, is well described by Edward Gibbons, a British historian as follows: "The honorable merchant of Alexandria, who imported the gems and spices of India for the use of the Western World; the usurer, who derived from the interest of many a silent and ignominious profit; the ingenuous manufacturer, the diligent mechanic and even the most obscure retailer of a sequestered village, were obliged to admit the officers of the revenue into partnership of their gains."

And it was this obligation to take the tax collectors into partnership that had much to do with the loss of economic freedom and some disparage to the other four freedoms, for more than a thousand years.

The same course may not produce a like effect here—but then again it might.

Brodie Crump's

Mostly Old Stuff

The late Dr. E. P. Odeneal was a wonderful man. As a physician he was years ahead of his time, and this despite the fact that he was never particularly fond of his profession. He built, and operated the Greenville Sanitarium, and thus gave his home town the benefit of hospitalization on a scale that wasn't obtainable any closer than Memphis.

But, it was his personal charm, rather than his skill which endeared him to his patients. He had an inexhaustible supply of stories, a sense of humor that was tops, and a nose for news which was ever on the alert. And one night, in wintertime, Daddy feigned an illness, so that he might avail himself of E.P.'s talents, not as a man of medicine, but as a racounteur.

So Daddy climbed in bed, and sent for Dr. Odeneal, and after the taking of the pulse and temperature, and the examination of the tongue, they got down to business, which was a running commentary by E. P., on everything spicy that had taken place in Greenville for the last week or so. And it was better than a three-ring circus. Perhaps they discussed serious things as well, such as E. P.'s contemplated partnership with Drs. Payne and Shivers; or his plan to discard his horse and buggy in favor of one of those new-fangled gasoline things that LeRoy Wall was selling on Walnut street; or the talk that was going around that Greenville would soon have a new doctor, a young fellow named Gamble who was just a few years removed from his interneship at Charity, in New Orleans.

Mother fixed a little snack for E. P., cold mallard duck, plum jelly, beaten biscuits and coffee, and Daddy handed him two dollars when he got up to go. That was the standard fee for nightly visitations, and Daddy confessed that his only ailment had been boredom, which the good Odeneal had completely cured.

Our old friend, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, got a reminiscent chuckle out of that one, if she read it, and like us, will no doubt sigh for the good old days when there was more human interest and less penicilin, in the practice of medicine. Yet it's not the fault of the attending physicians. They just haven't time for much sociability, when their waiting-rooms are full of sick-folks. The idea is to cure the sick, so we mean no criticism of the clinics of today when we compare them to an assembly-line in Detroit. All the physicians of our acquaintance are frightfully overworked, which explains their reluctance in the matter of night-calls. So the Odeneal technique will be sadly missing, until such time as more young men and women embark upon the doctor's odyssey.

Sometimes, however, we find that old time relationship, between the present-day physician and his patient. The case we have in mind is that of Mrs. Margaret Winsett, (mother of Mary Nell Barcroft), and her attending physician, Dr. Ben F. Hand.

Mama Winsett has had a bad time of it, for several years, and for the past twelve months has been so crippled by arthritis, that she rarely leaves her bed-room. Ben Hand has been gentleness personified, and has tried to cheer the little lady with plans for an imaginary fishing-trip, just as soon as she feels well enough to go up the lake with him. So, as time goes by, and the hot-packs and liniments, or the salycilates, don't seem to allay the pain, Ben falls back on psychology, and that long-planned fishing expedition. Not many nights ago, he dropped by to see his patient, and she was feeling mighty low.

"Well, Mama Winsett," he began, "I hear the fish are biting fine, on the North end of Lake Ferguson. When do we start?"

"Bennie," she said, with a brave smile, "I'm getting mighty tired of fishing. Let's go bear-hunting for a change!"

—BC

You, Too, May Be Tax Collector Under New Social Security Plan

J. Donald Kingsley, assistant Federal Security administrator, said FSA has developed "simple and workable" plans to collect the tax from those it is proposed to add to the old age pension coverage.

Here's The Plan

Unless Congress decides otherwise, Kingsley said, FSA is ready to put this plan into effect in homes and on farms:

The housewife buys Social Security stamps at the postoffice. They show wage denominations from $1 to $100. They also show the cost of the stamp—2c for a $1 stamp at present tax rates, or 1 per cent for employer and employee.

Each maid or cook carries a stamp book. When she is paid, the housewife pastes the corresponding amount of stamps into the book. If a gardener earns $6 for a day's work, the householder pastes in a $5 stamp and a $1 stamp. Together they cost 12 cents.

The housewife, in paying the wage, deducts half the cost of the stamps. The tax thus is shared; six cents is paid by the gardener, six cents by the employer.

Ever so often the employee sends his stamp book to the Social Security Administration, which credits him with the earnings toward his old-age pension, and sends him a new book.

DO YOU WANT THIS?

If not, write to our congressmen and senators and ask them to oppose the new Social Security plan. This plan would add twenty million persons to the present rolls.

All servants, even the once a week cleaner, will be included. Every housekeeper will be compelled to buy Social Security stamps at the post office. Each maid or cook must carry a stamp book, which must be used as directed. Do you want this twenty million added to pension rolls?

Take time and write to senators and congressmen about this.

Even at 85 years, I think I shall try to do my own work, rather than become a tax collector for the federal government if this bill is passed.

—Nellie N. Somerville.

Cleveland Woman's Club—

* * *

Following a week in which snow and ice played the star role, the club meeting Friday afternoon was a cheerful contrast.

The valentine motif planned by artists Bagwell and McPheeters resulted in a truly lovely table decoration, featuring red and white frills and blossoms, forming a gorgeous valentine, with mantel and additional arrangements in keeping with the Spring-like motif.

Mrs. W. M. Thomas gave the inspirational service, stressing the program topic, "Travel," as broadening and educational, and advised traveling in the spiritual realm as well, gleaning from the Bible, that "Rock of Holy Scripture," uplifting and inspired experiences. She closed with the Lord's Prayer said in unison.

The president, Mrs. E. B. Nelson, conducted a period of business in which were included reports of standing committee chairmen, letters read, parliamentary points by Mrs. Hill, and the acceptance of Mrs. Calvin Lucas and Mrs. J. E. Adams, Jr., as new club members.

In contrast to the general belief that a celebrity is given poor recognition in the home town, was Mrs. R. N. Somerville's second appearance as guest speaker at the club. After her introduction by Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Somerville set her audience chuckling with mirth by this quotation:

"Urp the bore who enjoys the narration
Of all that she did on her Summer's vacation.
Unless you escape from this tiresome drip
She'll show you the movies she took on her trip."

Quoting Mark Twain, who complained of being swindled by guide books, Mrs. Somerville followed it up by giving the many things for which the guide books do not prepare the traveler in Scotland.

Included in the surprises was the exorbitant tax on cigarettes, the sheep dyed in bright colors in preparation for cattle shows, no trees on the mountains, the perennially popular marriage customs (in which she confessed interest, with a hilarious consequence). She found that football games are not popular with women. At the game she attended there were some twenty women, mostly reporters, in an estimated 45,000. The popular ticket, giving you standing room with a railing on which to rest the arms, at the price of 26 cents. If you belong to the leisurely and more prosperous type, you paid 66 cents and sat during the two and one-half-hour game.

Food was plentiful, but the diet restricted, and of course was short in caloric content. Her comments on the characteristics of the people were enjoyed, but she found them likeable, from the dukes to the bootblacks.

Mostly Old Stuff

Anyone coming to Greenville, on the 29th of April, 1927, was bound to be impressed by the amount of work which had been done in the eight days which had passed since the levee broke at Mounds Landing. The bench of the levee was covered with tents, three or four rows of them, set up in straight lines, from a point north of the gravel plant, and extending to a considerable distance south of the present location of the casting plant.

If you have ever set up a four-man, or six-man, Army pyramid tent, you will know that it's no small job to pitch it properly. Well, you can multiply that job by several thousand, each one trenched around the sides, and equipped with army cots.

Great numbers of women and children had been evacuated, by barge and steamboat, (we have asked Louise to write her impressions of her and Judith Stanley's barge-ride to Vicksburg, to be used in a later column), but Greenville was still doubled in population, at least, and everybody had been vaccinated for small-pox and innoculated for typhoid, and everybody was being fed.

The kitchens were set up on the concrete wharf, as were the various headquarters tents, including the medical, and, at meal-time, it was a case of "come and get it," and you brought your own container. We ate dinner several times at the kitchen which was run by Abe Yerger and George Griffin, who told us that they could detect a stiffening of the refugees' morale and a return of their customary complacency, when they started complaining about the cooking and asked for butter with their meals.

An elevated plank walk had been erected, from the levee to the post office, and was extended, later on, as far as the Y & M V depot, with "draw-bridges" at each cross-street, to let the boats through.

All work was voluntary, the order of the day being, that, "if you don't work, you don't eat." We remember reading one of the little single-sheets which the Democrat - Times was turning out on a hand-press, with an appeal from Will Percy, who was Red Cross chairman. He said that "a hundred volunteers were needed, that afternoon, and that the work, while not romantic, was strictly necessary."

The Greenville Gravel Company's suction dredge boat was being used to keep the sewer lines open, and barges, with latrines erected on them, were tied up on the river side of the levee, for the use of the refugees. Everybody was ordered to boil all drinking water, for, while the water-works had been sealed off from the flood, there was always the danger of contamination, and, because of these precautions, there was no epidemic and not even any sickness to speak of.

The town, of course, was under martial law, and Major Paxton, with his headquarters in the postmaster's office, was the "fair-haired boy." There was a curfew, and lights were placed after sundown at all night, you'd better have a pass. This was good sense, and minimized larceny and house-breaking.

North Greenville, from Alexander Street out, was the hardest hit. Nearly every house in this area had water in it, high up on the walls. We dragged across the top of a car, in our boat, in the block between Belle Aire and Hunt Street. The trickiest currents were at some of the street intersections, notably Main and Poplar, where a breakwater of stones and old automobile frames had been arranged, and at Main and Theobald, by the Masonic Temple. We had our own sad experience at the Citizens Bank corner, when our boat swerved, dizzily, and the outboard motor jumped off. Fortunately, the motor was tied with some sash cord, so we pulled it up, and used our oars to get out of those Main Street rapids. And speaking of rapids, there were sure enough cataracts at the Y & M V tracks across Washington Avenue. Two men, in waders, stayed there, by shifts, to drag the boats over the tracks, because the water was too shallow to use the outboard motors. We can see it now, rippling and bouncing, just like a mountain stream.

We stopped at the Goyer Company that afternoon of the 29th, and bought a few supplies. Nearly all of their platform space was taken up with automobiles, and while Daddy was pow-wowing with his good friends, the two Edmund Taylors, our good friend, "Chief" Schweizer, was taking our motor to pieces and drying it out from the dunking it had taken uptown. We shall never forget George's kindness in doing this, and many other favors for us, and we shall remember, too, the attentiveness and indulgence of Edmund and his father while Daddy "blew his top".

George Schweizer got our motor running, so we started home. The C & G crossing was out of water, but there was plenty in the Rogers Grocery, and we turned north along the C & G tracks, cutting across to the Delta Compress, over the hoop-mill yards, and had quite a time getting through the milling and plunging water above the protection levee. We tied the rudder, left the motor running, and Daddy and I both pulled at the oars, with all of our strength, before we made it.

From there on it was fairly smooth going, and we got home in about two more hours, where Mother, Charlie, Peggy the Airedale dog, all the cats, chickens, and "Floodine", the baby turkey, were awaiting us.

It had been a great trip, with plenty to observe, and we disagree with Will Percy, in that we found romance in all of it. In fact, if Winston Churchill had been there, we believe that he would have jumped the gun on his wartime rhetoric and said that "this was Greenville's greatest hour."

Ghostly old Longwood, whose construction was halted by the Civil War, peers at the visitor through tall trees draped with long festoons of Spanish moss. It is six stories, has 32 rooms.

...day And Today

...Today
...rat-Times

...W. Wall left this ...t in Lake Charles, ...e will be the guest ...ter, Mrs. J. F. Martin ...other in Shreveport.

...dent Wilson went motor ... yesterday. This is the first ... he has been out since his ill... last year. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson.

---

22 Years Ago And Today
The Daily Democrat
March 11, 1913

The Private Taylor Rucks Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy will give a benefit tea at the Elks Hall Saturday afternoon. The money realized is to be used to send our veterans to Gettisburg in July, to the reunion of the "Blue and the Gray."

The following interesting musical program under the direction of Mrs. Cohn will be rendered during the afternoon: vocal solo, Mrs. Carnahan; piano solo, Mrs. Will Elam; violin solo, Master Ben Wasson; vocal solo, Miss Maude Rosenthal, accompanied by Mrs. W. Scott; piano solo, Miss Inez Rodwell; violin solo, Miss Miriam Smith; piano solo, Mrs. Walter Scott, vocal solo, Mrs. S. Wilczinski; and piano solo, Miss Natalie Cohn.

Those calling will be welcomed by Mrs. George Wheatley and Mrs. W. P. Shelton, assisted by little Misses Ermanie Armstead and Velma Gillespie.

In the library will be the receiving line made up of Mesdames Virginia Scruggs, J. M. Jayne, Marian Valliant, J. W. Word, Phelps, Halbert and Dunn.

(Today the Private Taylor Rucks Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy is no longer in existence. Annals of its work and rolls of its members are to be found in the faded copies of the papers and in musty records and letters. There was a time when it was an important part of the life of the community. Those were the day when men in gray uniforms still walked our streets.)

...econstruction Days
Landed By Red Group

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Reconstruction days in the South drew high praise Thursday night at a negro rally held here in support of the Chavez bill setting up a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

The praise came from Benjamin J. Davis, negro Communist member of the New York City Council, and from Representative De Lacy (D., Wash.).

Davis led the march on Washington Thursday of New York supporters of FEPC. The delegation of some 500, most of whom were in the gallery when Senator Chavez (D., N. M.) made his surprise move Thursday calling up his FEPC bill, represented some 50 Communist front organizations.

Both Davis and Representative De Lacy told the rally that when negroes sat in the Southern legislatures during reconstruction days better legislation had been passed than at any other time in American history.

Davis was especially violent in his criticism of President Truman, Senators Eastland (D., Miss.), Ellender (D., Miss.) and Representative Rankin (D., Miss.). He countered this with fulsome praise of the Soviet Union, and three members of Congress, Representatives De Lacy, Marcantonio (A., L., N. Y.) and Adam Powell (D., N. Y.), Harlem negro preacher.

"President Truman is nothing but the tail of the Roosevelt dog," Davis told the crowd that filled the Asbury Methodist Church. "All we get out of Truman is talk, double talk and triple talk, but no action." He accused President Truman of stabbing FEPC in the back by pretending to favor it but failing to coerce the Capitol Transit Co. of Washington to hire negro street car conductors.

THE BOLIVAR COMMERCIAL, CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

Cleveland Garden Club—

The Garden Club members no longer have to depend upon Robert Burns for a description of the bonny braes of Maxwelton, for our own Keith Frazier Somnerville has shared with them, her first-hand knowledge of the loveliness of "the dew on the gowan lying," that she viewed in her recent visit to England and Scotland.

The audience, as a whole, walked hand-in-hand with her, as she painted exquisite word-pictures, and it saw in the mind's eye, the beauty of the rose, the canterbury bell and the delphinium, in the walled gardens belonging to royalty— twenty two of these famous gardens and castles she was privileged to visit. Of course Mrs. Somerville sandwiched in many human-interest stories of the Keiths, the Douglas, the Somervilles and their ancestral homes, where she visited, on invitation, and made special pictures, some of them she showed at the close of her talk. Mrs. Somerville's hobby is her old-fashion garden, and genealogy, and her recent visit to Scotland was to visit the clans of Keith and Douglas, her maternal ancestors.

Mrs. E. R. McLean introduced the speaker, and in quite a clever manner, retraced the years with interesting antidotes.

SOUTHERN METHODISTS HOLDING CONVENTION

The Rev. A. C. Aston Keynotes Conference Here

Problems facing the world today pose a challenge "not only to those in the pulpit, but to those in the pews," the Rev. A. C. Aston of Latta, S. C., said in a keynote talk before the Southern Methodist Church conference here yesterday. The Rev. Mr. Aston is president of the Southern Methodist Church.

About 100 persons representing 15 states are present for the convention which will close Sunday.

"Young ministers today," the Rev. Mr. Aston said, "are faced with greater problems than our forefathers ever imagined. This presents a great challenge to the church as a whole. Not only to those in the pulpit, but to those in the pews. Let us exert every effort to give the gospel to the masses, not only from our pulpits, but let the world see Jesus in our lives day by day. After all, He is our only hope in the world."

"Missions and Church Extension Night" will be held tonight under the Board of Missions. The conference is being held at First Southern Methodist Church, where the Rev. Shockley Few is pastor.

CONFERENCE OF CHURCH GROUP

Southern Methodists Open Memphis Meeting

Rev. A. C. Aston of Latta, S. C., president of the Mid-South Annual Conference of the Southern Methodist Church, today was to greet delegates from 15 Southern States to the annual meeting opening at First Southern Methodist Church, 1276 Central.

After a consecration service this morning, organizational work of the conference was to begin. Sessions will run then Sunday night.

Tonight has been designated as "Educational Night," and the service at 7:30 will be directed by Dr. G. H. Hendry.

The Board of Missions will be in charge of the program, "Missions and Church Extension," tomorrow night.

Dr. Harold A. Harris of Tuscaloosa, Ala., will conduct "Young People's Night" Saturday evening.

Mr. Aston, who as a member of the Army Chaplain's Corps was at one time stationed at Kennedy General Hospital, will deliver the sermon at 11 a.m. Sunday. One of the visiting ministers will speak at 7:30 Sunday night.

Day sessions thruout the week will be devoted largely to organization. Appointments for the new year will be read at the close of the Sunday morning session. Among these will be the naming of a successor to Rev. Shockley P. Few, pastor of First Southern Church, who will go to China as a missionary.

Barton's Memorial Church, across from Kennedy Veterans Hospital, is the official host church, but its new building is not complete and the conference is being held at First Southern. Rev. Fred Harper is pastor of the Barton Church.

COMMERCIAL APPEAL

...S, TENN., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1946

Bankers Discuss General Business Trends

Participating in the luncheon meeting of the group were H. W. Hicks (left), president of the First National Bank, Jackson, Tenn.; W. P. Kretschmer (center), president of the Commercial National Bank, Greenville, Miss., and Rufus C. Branch of Pecan Point, Ark., chairman of the Board of Directors of the Memphis Branch. —Staff Photos

The general business situation, national and international, was discussed yesterday by officers and directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, meeting in Memphis for the first time since 1941. Among those taking part in the round-table conference were D. W. Brooks (1), vice chairman of Memphis; Chester Davis (2), bank president; R. L. Dearmont (3) of St. Louis, meeting chairman, and W. B. Pollard (4), manager of the Memphis branch of the Federal Reserve Bank.

ARKANSAS EXHAUSTS SUPPLY OF RECEIPTS

More Poll Tax Forms Will Available Today

THE Ark. Commercial Appeal

The Bill Of Rights

The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States are called the Bill of Rights.

These amendments were the result of the fight against ratification made in several states but especially in Virginia.

During the debate in the Virginia Convention it became evident to the Constitution party that ratification could not be carried without some concession. They therefore decided to include recommendations for future amendments in the resolution for ratification.

One historian says: "The lengths to which the Constitutionalists were driven in order to secure ratification are measured by the amendments they were forced to bring in. These numbered twenty, in addition to a Bill of Rights, which also had twenty articles. The ten amendments afterwards made to the Constitution were hardly a shadow of those recommended by the Virginia Convention of 1788.

The ratification resolution was carried by a majority of ten votes in a total of one hundred sixty-eight. It was believed that Washington's influence was decisive.

The first article of the Bill of Rights is the following:

"Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Article the Second provides for state militia and the right to keep and bear arms.

Article the Third prohibits military occupation of homes without consent of the owner.

Article the Fourth, Security against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Articles Fifth and Sixth relate to criminal charges and court procedure. Article Fifth has this: "Nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without first compensation.

Article the Sixth says: "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him to have compulsory process for the obtaining witnesses in his favor and to have the assistance of counsel for the defense."

Articles nine and ten are of special interest at this time.

Article the Ninth, "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

Article the Tenth, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution or prohibited by it to the States are reserved, to the States respectively or to the people."

These might be called the States Rights amendments, especially Article the Tenth.

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One thing is certain. If the Republic of the United States is to continue as the Republic of Republics, Young America must be taught the true facts of American history, especially Constitutional History, in tax supported schools and colleges.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE

The United States

The name United States means a Union of States.

The Preamble to the Constitution uses the description, Constitution for (not of) the United States of America.

The Convention which drew up the Constitution was composed of representatives from twelve states. Rhode Island alone of the thirteen original states failed to appoint representatives or deputies as they were sometimes called.

George Washington was a deputy from Virginia and was unanimously chosen for president of the Convention.

The completed Constitution with its accompanying resolutions was, by order of the Convention, transmitted to the Continental Congress in a letter from Washington as President of the Convention.

Congress resolved unanimously that the report, with Washington's letter, be transmitted to the several legislatures, in order to be submitted to a Convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof.

Delaware was the first to accept the Constitution and Rhode Island the last.

The possible abuse of power was the great fear of those who opposed adoption. They "seemed firmly persuaded that the cradle of the Constitution would be the grave of republican liberty."

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"At length the conventions of eleven states asserted to and ratified the Constitution and the preparatory measures were taken for bringing it into operation."

This first Constitutional Convention was held in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, May 14, 1787. It was in session four months.

These facts of history are of the utmost importance for in them is the root of the doctrine of States Rights. Opponents of the new Constitution feared that the rights and powers of the States would be endangered. They believed in States Rights.

Patrick Hnry, who said: "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death," led the opposition in the Virginia Convention. George Mason of Gunston Hall, author of Virginia's Constitution and bill of rights stood with Patrick Henry.

Mason believed that "when the Convention came to consider the Judiciary clause, everybody would be more convinced that this government will terminate in the annihilation of the state government's." "In the Constitution's chief executive, Henry saw a great and mighty President with the powers of a King—to be supported in extravagant magnificence."

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States Rights, the bulwark of our liberty, may be sold for federal appropriations.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE

Reprinted from Cleveland Enterprise, Cleveland, Miss., May 31, 1944.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE
to
MRS JUDITH PILCHER.

For twenty-two years I have been coming to Monteagle, during all those years the Pilcher cottage has been as a beacon light of friendly hospitality and kindness. Little did I think one year ago, that it would be my task to stand here to-day and pay a last tribute to her, who made that cottage a center of brightness and good cheer.

On an occasion of this kind, it is not possible to say all that a friend would like to say, but the service would not be complete if two things were left unsaid; briefly let me say those two things.

First: Mrs Pilcher was devoted to Monteagle; to its real purpose and aim. She and Capt. Pilcher were among the earliest residents, and they entered heartily into it real purpose. She never desired to see Monteagle diverted from its original aim. Whatever standard might prevail elsewhere, Monteagle was to her a place where all worldliness should be laid aside; a place where the love of God abounds, a place for unselfish service.

She gave honor where it was due. There was in her heart none of the littleness that would detract from one the credit due. She dearly loved and honored the names of Dr. and Mrs Warren, It was her thought to name this building "Warren Hall", and to place the portrait of Mrs Warren on the wall. When the effort to build Warren Hall seemed about to fail, she with a friend canvassed the grounds for five dollar subscriptions, and thus Warren Hall was made possible.

The second thing which ought to be said may not seem to you a great thing, but to me it does, in the truest and best sense of the word as southern people understand it, Mrs Pilcher was a lady; noblesse oblige was written deep in her heart. Because she was a lady, there were many things she could not do. The obligations and the restraints of high position were ever present with her. She could not be unkind or discour-

teous, and if she was the victim of unkindness or discourtesy, as happens to all in the course of life, she could ignore it, she could not retaliate.

Among her favorite lines were these:

"Success is naught, endeavor all."

"All I aspired to be,
And was not, comforts me."

When the time comes for you and me to pass from this world into the great beyond, may we go into the presence of our Lord, calm and serene in the consciousness that we have cherished and followed the highest ideal of service to God and man.

Nellie V. Somerville

Delivered at memorial service held in Warren Hall, Montreagle Assembly, August 1910.

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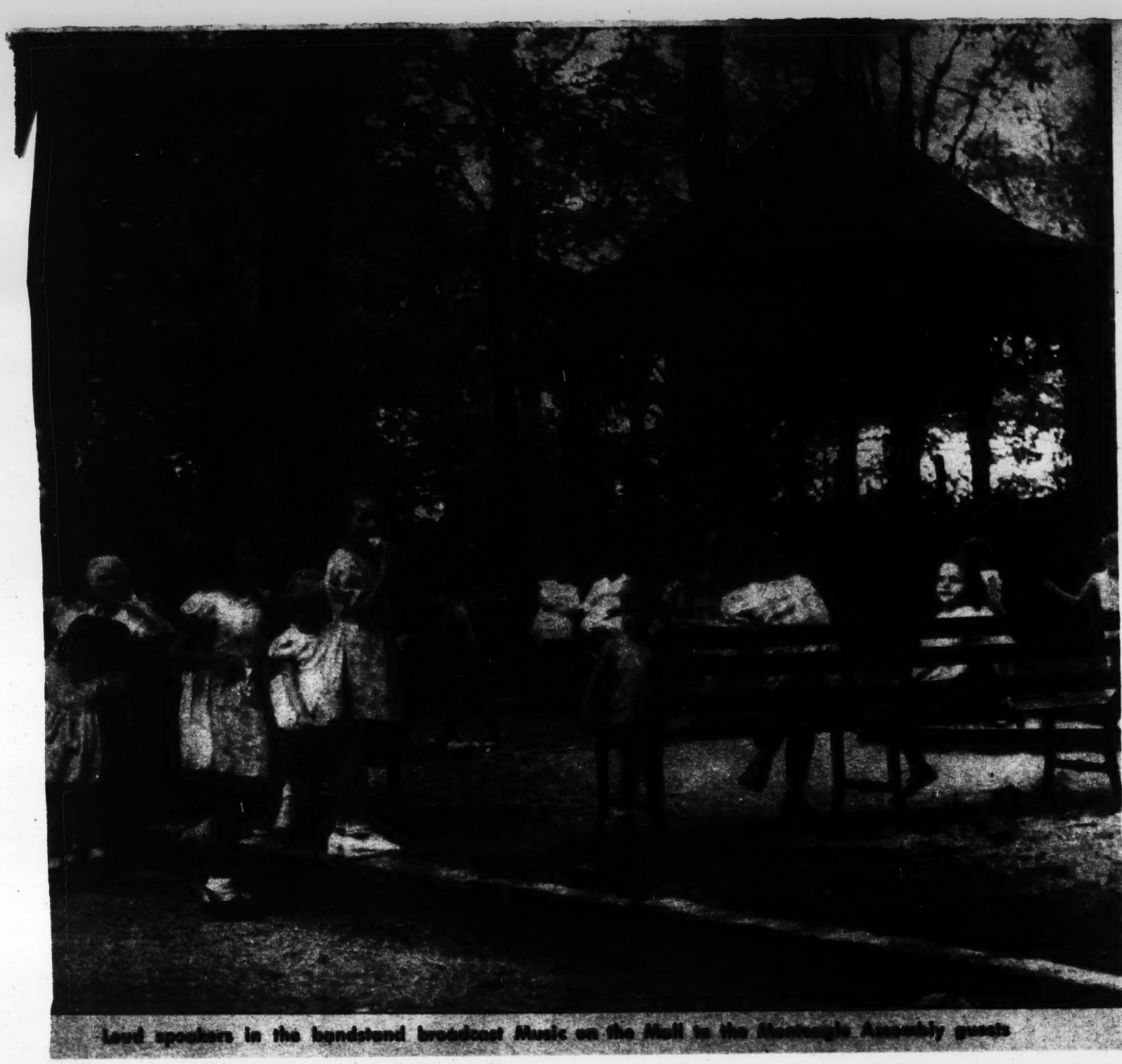

Loud speakers in the bandstand broadcast Music on the Mall to the Monteagle Assembly guests

Out of This World...

Each generation has shaped the Monteagle Assembly to something of its heart's desire, with due respect to the loyalty, contribution and hopes of its ancestors

By WILLIAM KINGSBURY

MRS. NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE is 82 years old, a Mississippian who was a pioneer in the woman suffrage movement, and she has been spending her summers at the Monteagle Assembly since 1882, when the institution was only ten years old. The colony was lighted by gasoline torches, tended by a paid lamplighter, and the Southern people who traveled to the mountain to spend two months each summer in rest and thought carried lanterns with hem as they returned from the evening lectures or the twilight prayers. They did not have far to walk, in the mile-square area centered on Moses' Rock, the spring which was the source of water, and that water supply dictated the placing of the cottages as close together as if they were on city streets.

Like the founders of the colony who preceded her, Southern church folk depresenting a number of denominations, Mrs. Somerville has found life a challenging struggle against the world, the flesh and the devil. "But every summer when I got to Monteagle—and often I was traveling from Mississippi with several small children—I felt I had won a brief victory over one of the adversaries—the world."

Mrs. Somerville's character and vigor of intellect reveal the kind of people who have made this retreat on the edge of Cumberland Mountain something unique in the South. "We met here to refresh our minds and to acknowledge our indebtedness to God," says Mrs. Somerville. The heritage of such people stands out in the devotion with which their descendants have returned to Monteagle year after year.

"My father and mother were devoted to and gave much of their lives to Monteagle," says Mrs. Reau Folk. "Its hold is peculiar—people either love it deeply or can't tolerate it." Her family is one which has been connected with the place for four generations, since her grandchildren are now summering there.

But the young people have an expression "out of this world" which does not mean exactly what Mrs. Somerville has in mind. Nevertheless, the teen-agers who dance twice a week to the music of a juke box and lament the going of all the younger men to war agree that Monteagle is "out of this world."

Dancing—to a juke box or anything else, for that matter—is something which the founders of the summer colony did not anticipate. The charter of this Assembly,. which combines many of the features of the New York Chautauqua, forbade dancing and card playing, and any cottager who brought alcoholic liquors into the Assembly grounds was subject to forfetiture of his 99-year-lease.

PERHAPS the gradual modifciation of the Assembly's strictness, as second and third generation families assumed their parents' responsibilities as members of the Board of Trustees, accounts for the attraction which this place has for the younger folk. The cultural and devotional emphasis is evident in the program planned for every day of the Assembly's season, July through August.

Old-timers at Monteagle tell of the Assembly's various phases, and dearest to each is the particular time when the teller was young. The hymn book and lantern period, decades ago, gave way to a period when "the thing" at Monteagle was for ladies to don their stays, pick up parasols to protect them from the sun dappling the trees and promenade on the mall. Then the high point of the season, in happiness and heartbreak, was a baby parade, with chubby infants pushed in perambulators which loving mother and aunts had spent days decorating in handmade paper flowers. Monteagle has ever attracted people with progeny, and those parades were of impressive proportions.

BUT now young people in shorts and play clothes, courting the sun at swimming pool and tennis court, lend a different note. Though they speak with disdain of bats flying through the auditorium during the showing of motion pictures and inform a newcomer that a roadhouse on the highway and outside the Assembly grounds "*is*" Monteagle, within another decade they will likely be pushing perambulators through the colony's wind-

Teen-agers peer at Moses' Rock, now gone dry, whence came the water

Mountain nursemaids help Monteagle find favor with parents of babes and toddlers

Five Louisville school teachers enjoy each other's company on the mountain

Emancipated youth strolls over one of the bridges spanning the many ravines

ing streets and wishing for a revival of the baby parade.

The season which the Monteagle Assembly is concluding is its sixty-third. It was with a feeling that the groves were God's first temple, and with a liking for the mountain summer air, that men and women founded this colony to promote interest in Sunday School work. The first lots laid out were only 50 feet square, when water was fetched from the spring, but even Godly folk felt that was a bit too close for comfort, and lots later laid out were somewhat larger. Major John W. Thomas, who was president of the Nashville, Chattanoog, and St. Louis Railway, was president of the Board of Trustees of the Assembly and he was instrumental in obtaining an improved water supply, in the provision of sewerage, the laying out of roads and improvement of the Mall. At one time there were approximately 200 cottages, but fires and failure to rebuild have reduced this number to about 150.

The leaseholders are taxed, above their city and county taxes, and the Assembly derives revenue from gate fees, exacted in season tickets or tickets for a shorter period. The board and the officers are not paid, but a general manager is employed, and the revenue goes into the program furnished and the overhead necessary to maintain such a place and protect it during the out-of-season months. The gate fees entitle ticket holders to the privilege of everything on the grounds with the exception of the swimming pool.

For the children there is a morning kindergarten and afternoon arts and crafts classes. People with children are fond of Monteagle, for the Assembly grounds are fenced, and the roads are so narrow, twisting and hilly that there can be no fast driving with resultant hazards. With true explorers' instinct, the children find their way from place to place—bridges over ravines offer many short cuts—without having to be convoyed by a parent or nursemaid.

BY NO means all the people who enjoy the Assembly are cottagers. The big frame Assembly Inn has capacity for a good many guests, and there are a number of boarding houses with shady porches and rocking chairs, some with quaint names such as "Nashville Teacher's Home," or "Alabama Home."

One of the features of "the old days" of 30 years or so ago was state rallies, days upon which people from some one state gathered for a program at the lecture hall. Within the Assembly there are sub-colonies—Nashville, Memphis, Mississippi, Georgia people. A long time ago Texas had a large colony represented each summer.

A bell in an old wellhouse on the Mall rings 15 minutes before each scheduled lecture, religious service or concert. Lectures are held at 11 o'clock every morning and motion pictures are shown every night with the exception of Sundays. Then the morning is devoted to Sunday School and worship services, with a song service at 8 o'clock replacing the motion pictures. A change effected in the charter permits dancing two nights a week in the gymnasium.

When the Assembly operated upon a more generous platform budget an orchestra used to come for the summer and give concerts in the Mall, but now the music provided through loud speakers is by transcription. The Assembly has in residence some well-known and talented Nashville musicians, and from them Assembly guests receive two concerts or recitals each week.

OLD cottagers lament the loss, in a fire which showered sparks on the roofs of the farthest cottages, of the circular auditorium which was once the Assembly's pride. It seated 3,000, in contrast to the present auditorium's 1,200, and it was built without center supports, the roof being constructed and braced like an umbrella. Curiously, the fire originated in the projection room while a film called "The Fire Alarm" was being shown.

"Probably the major attractions now at the Assembly are the mountain climate and the pleasant easy life," says Mrs. Andrew Ewing, who speaks modestly of the lecture program for which she is responsible. She tells of the fine work of some of her predecessors, under whom she says the Assembly was more of a cultural influence than it is today, when radio and automobiles have diffused the focus of people's interests. Among them was the late Dr. Allen G. Hall, who was able to bring fine music and speakers to the Assembly. All speak with reverence and affection of the late Capt. Matthew Barrow Pilcher, under whose leadership the short twilight prayer service was probably the Assembly's most lifting and restorative influence.

Many prominent Nashville names are associated with Monteagle, and these families have contributed to the development of the Assembly through several generations. Among them are the Halls, the Cobbs, the Webbs, the Pilchers, the Keebles, the Whitworths, the Ezell Craigs and the Bagleys. ★★★

A busy game of bridge on the shaded porch of the woman's building was not envisioned in the plans of the Assembly's charter members

Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth, Mrs. A. W. Shans, and their mother, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, who first came to Monteagle in 1882

REV. WM. O. RENCHER
P. O. Box 1986
28 EAST WASHINGTON STREET
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

ORLANDO
SEP 27
9:30 AM
1948
FLA.

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville
Cleveland, Mississippi

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PEOPLE I HAVE ENTERTAINED

For The Times-Democrat.

By MRS. RIPLEY

Dealing with great interest a newly published book, "The Circuit Rider's Wife," brings vividly to mind a visitor we once had, one of the sweetest and loveliest of women. A Methodist, the only one in my acquaintance I ever met, who claimed to have "the gift of sanctification." I do not believe in one possessing the power within herself to resist sin, nor do I mean to injure the feelings of some by these remarks about "People I Have Entertained," but I do say, if there ever was a real sanctified woman it was our friend Mrs. Abe Smith of Mississippi. She was our guest one short, happy, glorified week. She read her Bible chapter to us every morning, and prayed with and for us all day long, if we wanted, and we generally did, for surely she had the gift of prayer. I never listened to such uplifting prayers as dear Mrs. Smith could utter; her very voice was an inspiration. She was highly connected and highly cultivated and had a vocal training that comprised very intimate music. But with "The Coming of the Lord" she confined her voice entirely to psalms and hymns. Her mission was to pray and sing, but no doubt when the harvest was waiting, in some meeting house, she could exhort equal to the most earnest itinerant in the pulpit. We had one, to us, strange glorification and sanctification, but it was interrupted by the coming of a Methodist preacher, who claimed to having sought, in vain, the gift of sanctification. The last few days of lovely Sister Smith's visit were spent in the library with closed doors, wrestling with the halting soul of Brother Smith. These were the expiring days of the old "peace which passeth understanding." After that came one which sorely tried the heart of the glorified woman, and she proved faithful to her gift of sanctification even unto the bitter end.

Nov 1910

Obituary

Westbrook

At her home in this city on Friday morning, October 14th, Mrs. Myra Smith, aged 63 years.

In the death of this extraordinary lady the whole community, and especially the Methodist church, has sustained an irreparable loss. If there lived a pure devout Christian on earth, or if Greenville was adorned by one pure Christian lady, Mrs. Smith was that one, and a lady whose whole life was spent in the good work of trying to make others better and happier. The writer, who for four years has known her well, most of the time being a pupil in her class at Sunday School, can testify to the simple sincerity of this good lady's pure Christian character, and appreciate her loss as keenly as anyone not more closely related. At her burial yesterday morning the church was crowded to its utmost of sorrowing friends, who had gathered to pay the last sad tribute to a dear friend, whose christian life was spotless of blame. Memorial services will be held in her memory in the Methodist Sunday school this morning, to which she had devoted so much of her life to build up to its present prosperous condition. The closing and most comforting words of the minister at her funeral yesterday was that "we know sister Smith is in Heaven."

At Trondheim's International Board

It is customary in reporting a meeting of several days' duration either to present the events chronologically or in order of their business importance. Yet such a technique seems utterly inappropriate as applied to the ninth annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women in Trondheim, Norway, June 15 to 17.

What gave the meeting color, drama, significance, was not the reports presented, the addresses given, or even the resolutions passed, although some of them laid the foundation for future projects of the utmost importance. Of the two most striking features of the event—which was really a convention in miniature—one was the presence of delegates who had traveled distances ranging from a few hundred to 4,000 miles, in a period of the greatest economic stringency and political tension, to discuss the place of business and professional women in world affairs; the other, the extraordinary growth and vitality of the hostess Federation.

Among the American delegates were three whose acquaintance with Norwegian business and professional women had dated back ten years. As they sat at the banquet tables at that final, picturesque social function which brought the board meeting to a close, their minds instinctively traveled back to their first visit in 1929 to those stark, majestically beautiful Norwegian shores. There was hospitality in abundance then, from those splendid women of Viking stock, but when the formation of a Norwegian Federation of Business and Professional Women was suggested most of them shook their heads. Norway was a small country, they said. It was already over-organized. It was doubtful if a new group could gain a foothold.

Looking down the long tables at the scores of women, dark and fair, who were the hostesses of the occasion, the three pioneers of those early goodwill tours rejoiced that they had been immune to discouragement. For here was a Federation in that far northern country as compact, as well integrated, as effective in its program for women as any Federation anywhere in the world.

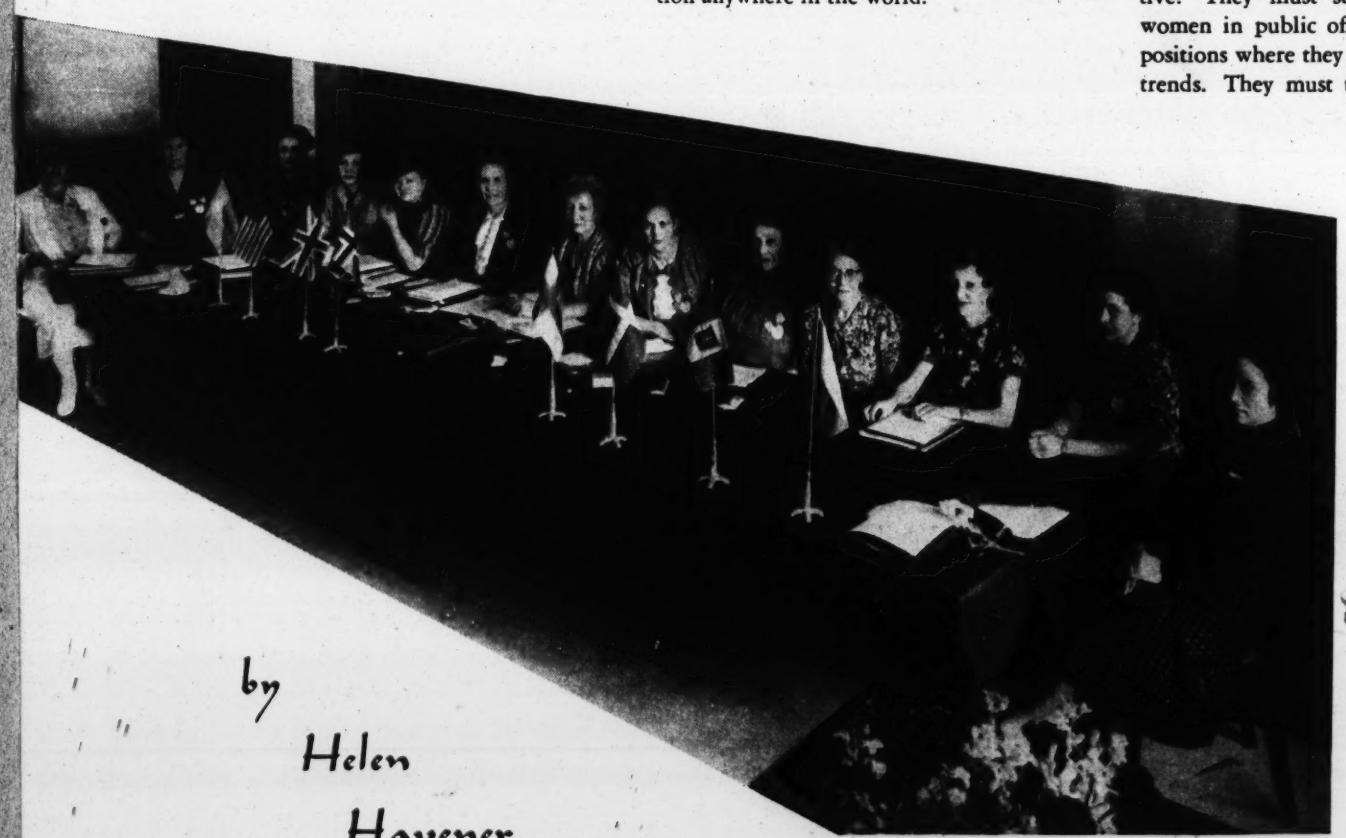
And its accomplishments were in large measure typical of those of the other Federations which have taken root in many countries in response to the insistent desire of business and professional women for solidarity, for a mutual understanding that transcends national barriers.

So in spite of threatening war clouds, in spite of regret at the absence of delegates whose faces had grown familiar through attendance at many international meetings, the tone of the meeting was one of resolution and high courage.

Repeatedly other speakers emphasized the note that was sounded by the international president, Dr. Lena Madesin Phillips, newly honored by her alma mater with the degree of Doctor of Laws, when she said that this was no moment for business and professional women to falter, to take their hands from the plough.

They must keep their faces resolutely turned to the task to which they had dedicated themselves, she said. They must press steadily for the realization of their Three Year Objective. They must strive earnestly for more women in public office; for more women in positions where they could influence economic trends. They must train the membership of the Federation individually and collectively to make a more intelligent and effective contribution towards the social, political and economic adjustment of a world that seemed at the moment to be speeding recklessly to a rendezvous with death.

Speaking at a mass meeting set aside for the discussion of the fallacies which have hindered the progress of business and professional women Mme. F. F. Plaminkova of Czechoslovakia warned women against carrying their spirit of service almost to subserviency. "Woman can render her best service to her family and to mankind only if she is free, if she is recognized as



The board in session. Dr. Phillips may be seen near center. Judge Howorth is at near end of table, with Miss Havener next to her

by Helen Havener

International Publicity Chairman

Meeting

a human being who is privileged to carry out her own destiny," she said.

Kerstin Hesselgren, Sweden's first woman senator, now returned to the Riksdag as a member of the Lower House, a co-speaker at the mass meeting, pleaded for a system of education that would not differentiate between the sexes, but would give boys and girls equal educational opportunities in full accordance with their skills and aptitudes.

Miss Hesselgren, a veteran woman leader who has many times represented her country at the League of Nations and International Labor Office, denied that women lacked capacity for leadership. She said, however, that in order to develop that capacity to the utmost they must get rid of the idea that they were frail human beings; they must understand thoroughly the value of training; they must have a comprehensive education and they must learn loyalty to their sex.

The fallacy that women work for pin money was ably refuted by Dr. Maria Castellani, brilliant Italian statistician, who said that an investigation into this question was carried on by the Italian Federation in 1932. It disclosed that out of a total of 8,000 women employed in public service 75 per cent were widowed or unmarried and 65 per cent supported families.

The mass meeting offered an occasion to pay tribute to Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, at present the only woman Minister representing the United States government in a foreign country. After entertaining delegates en route to Trondheim at the American Legation in Oslo, Mrs. Harriman came to the convention city to join with her distinguished colleagues from Czechoslovakia, Italy, and Sweden, in discussing the fallacies.

She said at the outset that she was not one of those who were discouraged because of the limited progress women seemed to have made in public life. She attributed the fact that corruption has largely disappeared from the politics of the United States in large measure to women's participation in public affairs. She added that unlike men women did not take a hopeless attitude about a situation that needed remedying. "Women's slogan is quite likely to be 'We can manage somehow,' or, 'It must be done and so it can be done,' " she said.

In closing she said, "Women can render no greater service in public life than to carry into public affairs the same qualities they use in making an integrated, happy, and successful home. For it is spiritual-mindedness that in the last analysis will win the victory."

The plea of the international president to press for the election or appointment of more women to executive and administrative positions in public and commercial life was echoed by Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth, official representative of the National Federation of the United States. "Urge the type of education that will equally equip boys and girls to make a contribution to the economic life of the day," she said. "Try to change the habit of thought that instinctively associates men and men only with positions of trust and responsibility. Show a willingness to assume responsibility."

Particularly did Judge Howorth urge that women should run for public office. "And the best place to begin is the elective field," she said. "If the people of your community say with the ballot that they want you in office, it doesn't make the slightest difference who objects. Announcing your candidacy is like plunging into a tub of cold water—but after the first shock it isn't so bad."

That much progress would be made in increasing the number of women in executive positions if older and younger business women learned to understand each other better was the theory advanced by Zonola Longstreth, New York attorney, who has served for the past year as European field organizer. This failure to understand each other was in partial measure responsible for the feeling that a woman would not work for a woman, she said. Older women should cultivate tolerance and appreciation of younger business women; young women must not accept opportunities unless they were willing to shoulder the incidental responsibilities. "Until older and younger business women get together we shall not be able to present a strong front to the world," she said in closing. "Before opening wide the door, we must be sure that our doorstep is clean."

Reports of member countries, as presented at Trondheim, showed appreciable progress towards increasing the number of women in public office in several countries. Notably was this true in the northern democracies. Dr. Signe Swensson reported, for example, that in Trondheim alone the number of women in local office had been increased through the efforts of women's groups from five to thirteen. Equal gains were reported by Fru Eva Nyblom for numerous communities in Sweden. The number of women holding public office throughout the country had been increased by 72 per cent, she said.

In a year unparalleled in political tension since the Federation was organized, there had been substantial membership gains. Ten new clubs had been organized in Great Britain for which credit is due to Miss Longstreth. A new club had been organized in Rangoon, Burma, adding a twenty-sixth country to the Federation roster. A single club in New Zealand had been increased to a Federation of eight clubs. A Federation was in process of organization in Australia, where there had also been but one club.

Individual countries had also had membership gains. Reports came from all countries represented: Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Sweden and the United States. Reports were presented in person by Gordon Holmes, Great Britain, international finance chairman, and Helen Havener, USA, international publicity chairman. Those of Armi Hallsten-Kallia, Finland, international research chairman; Mme. Marcelle Kraemer-Bach, France, international legislation chairman; Signora Antonietta Paoli Pogliani, Italy, international fine arts chairman, and Dorothy Heneker, Canada,

A moment of relaxation at Trondheim. Dr. Phillips is in foreground, back to camera

Your Delegate Looks at Norway

An interview with the U. S. Federation's representative at the meeting of the International Federation's board

by Alice Mary Kimball

All people who want to make democracy work are interested in the Scandinavian countries which have taken "the middle way" instead of the way of totalitarianism or of just letting things slide. Norway and Sweden have, it is admitted, many an unsolved problem. They are not within hailing distance of Utopia and perhaps they're glad they're not. But if we'd built up democracy from the grassroots, as have these countries, every citizen of our land—that goes for all of us, from reliefers to bankers—would probably feel a better sense of security against the terrors of cataclysmic social change.

Judge Howorth

And the landscape and seascape in cooperative, live-and-let-live Scandinavia are just as good to the square inch as in the countries where democracy is inhibited and bewildered, or has been chased out altogether.

Hence when I heard that Lucy Somerville Howorth had just stepped off the boat from Norway and was in the national office of the Federation at 1819 Broadway telling of her trip, I picked up a pencil and hurried over.

Judge Howorth was one of a group of distinguished women who went to the June meeting of the board of directors of the International Federation which met this year in Trondheim. The meeting place is a beautiful old city, of about 60,000 people. Mellow with age, yet progressive and modern, like the whole Scandinavian country. Situated on a broad and lovely fjord. A smell of rosin, pine and new-cut timber on the sparkling air. Stout ships at the mossy docks, being loaded with lumber, pulp-wood, and ore.

From this harbor in the year 1000 Lief Ericson sailed away in the dragon ship we've seen pictured in our history books.

Norse and Swedish women were careful to explain that their countries were only on the way to the abundant, civilized secure life which is the goal of democracy. There was still poverty and inadequate housing. Much had yet to be done.

"They were so unboastful and unpretentious, so sound," said Judge Howorth of her hostesses. "They were truly democratic in manner and in culture; and in their active lives. No wonder these northern women are coming forward in business and the professions and in politics. The Swedish women reported that parliament had recently enacted a law that there should be no discrimination in national employment against married women. The Norwegians reported an advance in the number of women holding office. There had been an increase of women on city councils and on committees of all political parties from radical to conservative.

"The Norwegian women as hostesses," Mrs. Howorth added, "wasted no time on fol-de-rol and expensive showing off, but did everything that a private hostess would do to make a visiting friend interested and happy. No energy was spent on things that don't matter—elaborate ribbons for delegates, extravagant decorations, or unnecessary ceremony. Everything was given to the things that are important. For example, the Norwegian club members had spent the winter studying English so they might welcome the British and American delegates in their own tongue and enjoy a real interchange of thought and friendship. Months of work had gone into this preparation for companionship. And an expert interpreter was at hand to fill in the gaps if communication bogged down."

It was by no means certain that Senator F. F. Plaminkova of Czechoslovakia — the Susan B. Anthony of that land—would be able to attend the meeting. What a joy it was, therefore, to be able to greet her and to have the benefit of her wise counsel.

Out of the twenty-five countries in which the Federation is organized, nine had managed to send delegates—a by no means inconsiderable number in view of the extreme distances involved and the political and economic tension in many parts of the world. These proceeded to map out procedures for work on the organization's Three Year Objective: "More women in public office."

The sense of world war just around the corner was a spectre at every committee meeting, every sightseeing trip, every public gathering. Not much was said about war. The threat was too close and terrible. But I gathered you couldn't look at the fine Norman carving in the lovely eleventh century cathedral without thinking of gun monsters and air monsters far more real than the sea monsters Lief Ericson expected to find.

Mrs. Howorth threw in a word about the look of Norway—snow fields, glaciers, a fabulously beautiful sea coast, fringed by 150,000 green rocky isles. From these islands long ago the Vikings sailed out to harry the ships and ports of neighboring countries. The fjords stretching far into the land, sometimes for a hundred miles, were more thrilling even than the travel posters made out.

The delegates set to work on June 15, every session but one being open to Federation members who were not delegates. The Norway Federation had just closed its meeting and most of the members stayed over for the board meeting. There was a radio broadcast, a public meeting, a tea tendered by the municipality of Trondheim, accompanied by fascinating folk dancing, a tea given in a charming old style Norwegian country house by Mrs. Victoria Backhe, and a luncheon at which Dr. Swensson, Norwegian president, was hostess.

The international group inquired into the factors which keep women out of big jobs in politics and business, including parental attitudes toward girls—treating girl babies like pretty dolls whose jobs is to please—and giving girls a less rigorous education than boys. Judge Howorth spoke on the need for a new approach to the education of girls and young women and for a more courageous attitude toward work on the part of all of us.

"We must see that our systems of education train gifted girls as well as gifted boys for high service," she said. Women must be brought to realize that only by participation in politics and business, by starting at the bottom and working up, will they be considered available for important places.

We fail, also, she said, to educate political and business leaders as to the availability of women for high office. Sometimes a man is appointed to a certain post simply because nobody has suggested a better qualified woman. But it will also help if women stand together and use the ballot to see that members of their sex are given a fair share of recognition and opportunity. Too, women must look on men as partners and comrades in business, in the professions, and in politics. Women who hold high places in the country today are women who can work with men and who are selected for their ability, not because they are women.

(*Continued on page* 311)

Your Delegate in Norway

(*Continued from page* 303)

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, American Minister to Norway, came over from Oslo to address the large public meeting of the board. Experienced and sure of herself, obviously intelligent and able, she was a living illustration of the fact that, although slowly, women in America are being placed in positions of trust. She reported that the few women officeholders in America have given good accounts of themselves, thus opening the way to others. All the delegates, but particularly the members from Norway, seemed to feel a great pride that America could send a woman diplomat to address them.

Kerstin Hesselgren, member of the Swedish Parliament, and one of the world's great woman leaders, thought the attitude of parents toward daughters — expecting less of them than of sons—was one of the reasons women work in subordinate jobs instead of making their contribution to the work of the world.

"I do not believe women lack capacity for leadership," said Miss Hesselgren.

Lena Madesin Phillips, president of the International Federation, who flew to Trondheim to get to the meeting on time, in her moving address spoke of the tragedy of war in the world at a time when man has at last in his hands the command of nature and of the arts of life which might make possible a peaceful and civilized world.

Other speeches were made by Dr. Maria Castellani, of Rome, head of the statistical bureau of the National Insurance Association of Italy; Caroline Haslett, famous British electrical engineer; by Zonola Longstreth, lawyer and European field representative of the International Federation; and by Madame F. F. Plaminkova of Czechoslovakia. As the last named spoke, the delegates remembered what a distinguished career this woman had had—that she was the founder of the first women's clubs of her country, the first organizer of women teachers, the founder of an Institute for Child Study, a war correspondent and journalist, the author of many thoughtful books, and the representative of her people in the Czechoslovakian Senate and in the League of Nations.

Judge Howorth was profoundly impressed by the appreciation of the European women for their American sisters. The woman's club, some of the delegates told her, was the greatest gift of the American women to the women of Europe. The Norwegian women told what their business and professional women's clubs had meant in brightening and shortening the long northern night.

The Scandinavian dinner that closed the meeting was that rare occurrence—a public dinner which had the warmth and quality of private hospitality at its best. There was a hostess to each delegate who came a little before the opening hour and said: "May I take you in?" And in went everybody simply and informally to delicious food and real exchange of experience and genuine friendliness.

Judge Howorth wants to see the Scandinavian women come further forward in the International Federation. Women of other nations, she says, need what they have to give.

* * *

15 Years Ago and Today
The Daily Democrat-Times
[illegible]ary 12, 1928

Miss Mae Beth Campbell has returned to her home in Indianola after a visit with Mrs. Alvin Anderson.

(Today Miss Campbell is Mrs. Howard Harbison. She has one daughter.)

* * *

When Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth arrived to take her seat on Tuesday as a member within the halls of "wise men", she found on her desk a very large cluster of exquisite roses a gift from the Business and Professional Woman's Club of which she is an outstanding member.

Mrs. Howorth was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, who before her had been among the lawmakers.

(Today Mrs. Howorth is in Washington, a prominent figure in National legal affairs. Mrs. Somerville is making her home in Greenville.)

* * *

25 Years Ago and Today

GENERAL LEE'S VIEW

To The Commercial Appeal:

The South, or, for that matter, the American nation, has produced no greater man than General Robert E. Lee. Writing to Lord Acton, of England, in December, 1866, General Lee said:

"While I have considered the preservation of the constitutional power of the General Government to be the foundation of our peace and safety at home and abroad, I yet believe that the maintenance of the rights and authority reserved to the State and to the people, not only essential to the adjustment and balance of the general system, but the safeguard to the continuance of free government. I consider it the chief source or stability to our political system, whereas the consolidation of the States into one vast republic, sure to be aggressive abroad and despotic at home, would be the certain precursor of that ruin which has overwhelmed all the republics that have preceded it."

In this time when the Federal power has been built up to an extent undreamed of by the wise framers of our National Constitution, and State rights have been obliterated almost to the vanishing point, these words from this illustrious leader are well worth serious pondering.

R. A. MOFFATT

Lexington, Miss.

It is of record, however, that Mr. Jefferson did say, considering some of the tendencies of his born day, "If we can prevent the Government from wasting the labors of the people under the pretense of caring for them, they will be happy." It was never a little "up" in Mr. Jefferson's day and generation, but in his "memory it is an "up."

Dis An' Dat....

By Florence S. Cohen

Last night, as the guest of the Dudley Millers, we were lucky enough to be one of five women to attend the Washington County Farm Bureau banquet at Hotel Greenville. Where were the rest of you farm wives? Doesn't your husband take you around any more? You missed one of the finest addresses ever to be delivered on any subject that buys you your dough-heated slippers and fly-up-the-creek hats. It was delivered by Culley A. Cobb, who was born and bred in the bitter patch and knows us and our problems as he knows himself; knows the bureaucrats, too, as they know themselves.

You also missed a good turkey dinner and the finest company to be had in the whole U.S.A. (outside the army), namely, one hundred and fifty good-looking Delta men, dressed up and on good behavior. Sitting as we were, in a ringside seat, we had the opportunity of looking them over. We would say their reaction to Mr. Cobb's speech was unanimous approval. Though of course there may have been some bureaucrat addicts hurting behind H. M. Harrison's broad grin or Charlie Cason's savoir faire or Garvys Lusk's thoughtful attitude, or Charlie Kerr's nose for news, or Phil Mayhall's look of well being, or Kenneth Heaton's rapt attention. If so, it did not register on their faces.

As you see by the above, we were not all farmers by any means, which is a mighty good sign. The sooner the business men and the farmers get together in an E Pluribus Unum, the sooner we will straighten out this nation and get back to constitutional government. And that goes for the "Bathless Middle West," as well as the "shoeless South," the wide open spaces of the Far West, the sunkist orange groves and the upset applecarts of the Pacific Coast, and the more sophisticated, self-satisfied East Atlantic area.

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As Mr. Cobb says, congress has brought most of its troubles down on its own head. When congress abdicated, we were as loud in our condemnation as anybody. You may or may not remember that. But when all the hounds began yipping at their heels, discrediting congress as an institution, laughing at it, ridiculing it down, depreciating it as a governing body, we jumped to its defense. You may or may not remember that.

Congress is our primary vote, the only voice we have. It may, at times, be a poor one, but we want it. If we allow the unthinking or the treacherous to destroy it, we are destroyed with it. We hound it, as an institution, is like fouling one's own nest. There is a lot difference between attacking the action of congress and the institution itself. It's like talking about your own family. You can do it but you double dog dare anybody who is trying to destroy them to do it.

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We would, in our own farming days here, we would run to the telephone and call Professor Fox on long distance to ask him what to do about the boll weevil, or hoss ear, that. He was patient and understanding and always careful.

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And now you stay-at-homes must be wondering who those other women were—Mrs. Dudley Miller, Mrs. Patsy Griffith, and Mrs. John Grant Gourlay — all Farm Bureau addicts for one reason or another.

Your Delegate in Norway

(*Continued from page* 303)

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, American Minister to Norway, came over from Oslo to address the large public meeting of the board. Experienced and sure of herself, obviously intelligent and able, she was a living illustration of the fact that, although slowly, women in America are being placed in positions of trust. She reported that the few women officeholders in America have given good accounts of themselves, thus opening the way to others. All the delegates, but particularly the members from Norway, seemed to feel a great pride that America could send a woman diplomat to address them.

Kerstin Hesselgren, member of the Swedish Parliament, and one of the world's great woman leaders, thought the attitude of parents toward daughters — expecting less of them than of sons—was one of the reasons women work in subordinate jobs instead of making their contribution to the work of the world.

"I do not believe women lack capacity for leadership," said Miss Hesselgren.

Lena Madesin Phillips, president of the International Federation, who flew to Trondheim to get to the meeting on time, in her moving address spoke of the tragedy of war in the world at a time when man has at last in his hands the command of nature and of the arts of life which might make possible a peaceful and civilized world.

Other speeches were made by Dr. Maria Castellani, of Rome, head of the statistical bureau of the National Insurance Association of Italy; Caroline Haslett, famous British electrical engineer; by Zonola Longstreth, lawyer and European field representative of the International Federation; and by Madame F. F. Plaminkova of Czechoslovakia. As the last named spoke, the delegates remembered what a distinguished career this woman had had—that she was the founder of the first women's clubs of her country, the first organizer of women teachers, the founder of an Institute for Child Study, a war correspondent and journalist, the author of many thoughtful books, and the representative of her people in the Czechoslovakian Senate and in the League of Nations.

Judge Howorth was profoundly impressed by the appreciation of the European women for their American sisters. The woman's club, some of the delegates told her, was the greatest gift of the American women to the women of Europe. The Norwegian women told what their business and professional women's clubs had meant in brightening and shortening the long northern night.

The Scandinavian dinner that closed the meeting was that rare occurrence—a public dinner which had the warmth and quality of private hospitality at its best. There was a hostess to each delegate who came a little before the opening hour and said: "May I take you in?" And in went everybody simply and informally to delicious food and real exchange of experience and genuine friendliness.

Judge Howorth wants to see the Scandinavian women come further forward in the International Federation. Women of other nations, she says, need what they have to give.

* * *

15 Years Ago and Today
The Daily Democrat-Times
January 12, 1932

Miss Mae Beth Campbell has returned to her home in Indianola after a visit with Mrs. Alvin Anderson.

(Today Miss Campbell is Mrs. Howard Harbison. She has one daughter.)

* * *

When Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howarth arrived to take her seat on Tuesday as a member within the halls of "wise men", she found on her desk a very large cluster of exquisite roses a gift from the Business and Professional Woman's Club of which she is an outstanding member.

Mrs. Howarth was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, who before her had been among the lawmakers.

(Today Mrs. Howarth is in Washington, a prominent figure in National legal affairs. Mrs. Somerville is making her home in Greenville.)

* * *

22 Years Ago and Today

GENERAL LEE'S VIEW

To The Commercial Appeal:

The South, or, for that matter, the American nation, has produced no greater man than General Robert E. Lee. Writing to Lord Acton, of England, in December, 1866, General Lee said:

"While I have considered the preservation of the constitutional power of the General Government to be the foundation of our peace and safety at home and abroad, I yet believe that the maintenance of the rights and authority reserved to the State and to the people, not only essential to the adjustment and balance of the general system, but the safeguard to the continuance of free government. I consider it the chief source or stability to our political system, whereas the consolidation of the States into one vast republic, sure to be aggressive abroad and despotic at home, would be the certain precursor of that ruin which has overwhelmed all the republics that have preceded it."

In this time when the Federal power has been built up to an extent undreamed of by the wise framers of our National Constitution, and State rights have been obliterated almost to the vanishing point, these words from this illustrious leader are well worth serious pondering.

R. A. MOFFATT

Lexington, Miss.

It is of record, however, that Mr. JEFFERSON did say, considering some of the tendencies of his own day. "If we can prevent the Government from wasting the labor of the people under the pretense of caring for them, they will be happy." It was merely a little "if" in Mr. JEFFERSON's day and generation, but in Mr. TRUMAN's it is an "IF."

Sunday, December 19, 1943

Dis An' Dat....

By Florence S. Ogden

Last night, as the guest of the genial Dudley Millers, we were lucky enough to be one of five women to attend the Washington County Farm Bureau banquet at Hotel Greenville. Where were the rest of you farm wives? Doesn't pa take you around any more?

You missed one of the finest addresses ever to be delivered on the subject that buys you your high-heeled slippers and fly-up-the-creek hats. It was delivered by Culley A. Cobb, who was born and bred in the briar patch and knows us and our problems as ne knows himself; knows the bureaucrats, too, as they know themselves.

You also missed a good turkey dinner and the finest company to be had in the whole U.S.A. (outside the army), namely, one hundred and fifty good-looking Delta men, dressed up and on good behavior. Sitting as we were, in a ringside seat, we had the opportunity of looking them over. We would say their reaction to Mr. Cobb's speech was unanimous approval. Though of course there may have been some bureaucrat addicts lurking behind E. M. Burton's broad grin or Charlie Cason's savoir faire or Gervys Lusk's thoughtful attitude, or Charlie Kerg's nose for news, or Phil Mayhall's look of well being, or Kenneth Haxton's rapt attention. If so, it did not register on their faces.

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I call on Hon. Alfred Stone, State Tax Commissioner, Gov. Tom L. Bailey, Lt. Gov. Fielding Wright, Speaker of the House Walter Sillers, Senator Oscar Wolfe, Atty. General Greek River to repudiate and refute the statements as far as our State is concerned.

Nellie N. Somerville

Miss Dorothy Shands Speaks To Local Rotarians

Wednesday's meeting was a red-letter day in the club's calendar. Dr. W. M. Merritt, chairman for the day, planned an interesting program that featured as speaker Miss Dorothy Shands, who has returned home after being overseas with the Red Cross for 23 months. She gave a resume of her work which had carried her to Africa, Sicily, Italy, southern France, and northern Germany, with many lively adventures. Several out of town guests were present and shared the entertaining program.

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The diverse activities of the Red Cross included even the manufacture by Seabees of a Christmas tree large enough to touch the ceiling of the club.

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The Brotherhood Of Man

By Dr. John Gresham Machen

(In The Origin of Paul's Religion)

The philosophy of the Hellenistic age with its intense interest in questions of conduct, constitutes, indeed, an important chapter in the history of the human race, and can point to certain noteworthy achievements. The Stoics, for example, enunciated the great principle of human brotherhood; they made use of the individualism of the Hellenistic age in order to arouse a new interest in man as man.

The ideal of Christianity was not the mere idea of human brotherhood. Pure humanitarianism, the notion of the "brotherhood of man", as that phrase is usually understood, is Stoic rather than Christian. Christianity did make its appeal to all men. It did include charity to all men whether Christan or not. And it enunciated with an unheard of seriousness, that all classes of men, wise and unwise, bond or free, are of equal worth. But the equality was not found in the common possession of human nature. It was instead in a common connection with Jesus Christ. Christianity did not reveal the fact that all men were brothers. Indeed it revealed the contrary. But it offered to make all men brothers by bringing them into saving connection with Christ.

MEMPHIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1946

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Negro Lauded Mississippi Carpetbag Legislators

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[illegible] NEW BOY EDUCATED

CLARION-LEDGER
Page 2 Sunday, Jan. 27

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WANTS HER BOY EDUCATED

AVY PHOTOGRAPH

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Know Your Delta

By Eunice J. Stockwell

Continuing his recollections, the Hon. John C. Burrus of Bolivar county wrote: "From 1862 (when the river was opened by the Federals) until the close of the war, there were a number of pilots and other Federal officers killed on boats on the Mississippi river by sharpshooters. Pre - eminent among these was Judge McGuire, who was a fine rifle shot, also a cool, fearless man, and possessed of a very accurate rifle which for those days had a long range. The activities of the Judge became so pronounced along these lines that the Federal offered a reward for his body, and tried for his capture, but without success. On one occasion, when he was a guest of my father, my mother was joking him about this individual war which he was carrying on. The old judge in his quiet manner replied, 'Mrs. Burrus, I never miss." The inference was that he was holding his own pretty well.

"Dr. (Orville M.) Blanton of Washington County was then the possessor of a very fine rifle, made—I think—by Westly Richards of England, and I suppose for elephant shooting, as it carried a two-ounce ball. This gun had tremendous carrying power and was eagerly sought after by the best shots among the scouts of that time. I used this gun on two occasions and its merit was not exaggerated.

"In the summer of 1862, there was an engagement in Bolivar County two and a half miles above Bolivar Landing between the 28th Mississippi Cavalry Regiment, Sanderson Field Battery on the Confederate side and a Federal battery supported by infantry and Federal gunboats. This was before I joined the Confederate army. In defiance of my father's command I joined in with the 28th and was in their first engagement. I suppose that we could claim the victory as the enemy retired to their boats. We had one man killed and three wounded, who were attended by Dr. Robert Maury, surgeon of the regiment, afterwards a very prominent surgeon of Memphis."

In the home of Judge John C. Burrus there was living at the time of the Civil War, his daughter, Florence, a sister of John C. Burrus, jr., whose wartime recollections have just been quoted. About 1894, Miss Burrus decided to write of the events and circumstances of the war years as seen by her in the large two-story Burrus home which is today Bolivar County's only antebellum home.

Miss Burrus wrote: "As I see that a good many incidents of our war are being written, I too will try to contribute something. I can recall many things that would be of interest to our people, but I have not a facile pen, so I will write only a few of them.

"Our house was headquarters for the Confederate soldiers, and as many were crossing the Mississippi River with dispatches and money, we always had a house full of them. Part of the time a number of Henderson's scouts were with us, and we had many alarms of 'Yankees coming out,' and such running to hide articles of value and drive off the stock as was done would have been amusing to an onlooker, but was anything else to us as the Yankees from the gunboats were certainly a light-fingered gentry and took everything they could. They said that we, Delta people, were geese who needed picking every few months.

"In 1862, I think, the 28th Mississippi Regiment commanded by Brig.-Gen. Peter B. Starke, camped on my father's plantation. Very early one morning we saw couriers galloping by, heard the lumbering of wagons and all the rush and bustle attendant upon the breaking of camp and the removal of the sick to a safe place. We soon learned that a large force of Yankees—'Elliot's Fleet,' had come out from the river and had formed near 'Yerger's Lane,' only about three miles from the Confederate camp. Every citizen who could shoulder a gun joined in the fight, even a group of boys from 10 to 13 years of age, got their shotguns, mounted their ponies, and galloped off to the front, afraid the fight would be over before they arrived. Among them was my brother, John — these boys captured a Yankee and would have killed him on the spot had not my father interfered."

(To Be Continued)

GRUNNAN-WILDCAT: The engine of a Grunnan-Wildcat at the U. S. Naval Training Station for WAVES in New York City, interests WAVE Apprentice Seaman Sarah P. Sanders of Amory, Miss., who worked in the Gulf Ordnance Plant at Aberdeen before joining the Navy. She will study to become an Aviation Machinist's Mate after her "boot" training.

McBride's Beauty Shop
331½ Washington Phone 438
Specialize in Cold Waves
All phases of Beauty Culture taught. Student may enrol

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A slightly battered housewife got on the bus after a city-wide bargain day, turned to her neighbor, and said:

"Well, I saved a lot of mone today."

"Really? What did you get?"

"Nothing—I couldn't get v on."

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FEPC In Church Stirs Southerner

Negro Lauded Mississippi Carpetbag Legislators

To The Commercial Appeal:

Will you please publish this letter to my fellow Mississippians, especially those of the Methodist faith

Probably you read in The Commercial Appeal of Jan. 19 the Washington news story about the FEPC but I ask you to give particular attention to the following quotations.

Reconstruction Days Lauded By Red Group

Reconstruction days in the South drew high praise Thursday night at a negro rally held here in support of the Chavez bill setting up a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

The praise came from Benjamin J. Davis, negro Communist member of the New York City Council, and from Representative De Lacy (D., Wash.).

"President Truman is nothing but the tail of the Roosevelt dog," Davis told the crowd that filled the Asbury Methodist Church.

Observe that the negro rally in support of FEPC was held in Asbury Methodist Church, that the chief speaker was the negro Communist member of the New York City Council, that reconstruction days in the South drew high praise from the negro Communist and Congressman DeLacy, that both the negro Communist and DeLacy told the rally that when negroes sat in Southern legislatures better legislation had been passed than in any other time.

My father, the late Col. W. L. Nugent of Jackson, Miss., was one of the men who led the campaign to free Mississippi from the debauchery of reconstruction politics. The presumptious statements of the negro Communist and Mr. DeLacy move me to burning indignation.

I call on Hon. Alfred Stone, State Tax Commissioner, Gov. Tom L. Bailey, Lieut. Gov. Fielding Wright, Speaker of the House Walter Sillers, Senator Oscar Wolfe, Atty. General Greek Rice to repudiate and refute the statements as far as our state is concerned.

To those who affiliate with the United Methodist Church, I say, how can you be willing to remain in a church which thus disgraces a great name?

Is the so-called Methodist Church a christian church, or is it essentially a political machine?

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE.

Wars Can't Be Abolished By Any Magic Formula But U. S. Has A Goal

By RICHARD COUDENHOVE-KALERGI

WILL the atomic bomb bring world-wide peace or world-wide destruction? This is the question everybody is asking and nobody can answer.

Optimists hope that atomic energy has made wars too horrible to come true, that the very threat of atomic war will induce the human race to organize lasting peace.

But pessimists recall that similar hopes have been voiced after the invention of every new instrument of mass-murder.

Realists realize that as long as people are ready to die for causes they deem higher than life, they will be deterred as little by atomic bombs as they have been deterred in the past by guns and swords, by dynamite and poison gas, by racks and stakes. To risk being blasted off the earth by atomic energy is not more threatening than to be slaughtered by knives or by fists or to be tortured to death.

Peace Not the Rule

The history of mankind is a history of wars—interrupted by intervals of peace. Few generations have been spared the scourge of war and could live out their lives in an atmosphere of undisturbed peace. Peace periods appear in history as blessed interludes.

If man were reasonable there would be no wars. But man is not reasonable, although gifted with reason. Man is a mixture of realism and idealism, of reason and folly.

Man lives in a world of dreams and of passions, of instincts and ideals. Emotions often outweigh arguments. Many people seek danger where they could easily avoid it; they seek conflicts where they could have peace.

Ideals Are Highly Inflammable

Human hearts are highly inflammable material when heated with the lightning of some inspiring ideal. Ideological movements sweep like thunderstorms across the world. Absurd ideas have often become more dynamic than reasonable

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COUNT COUDENHOVE-KALERGI, president of the Pan-Europa Union since 1923 and history professor at New York University, is internationally known as a historical student. His article presents an interesting and controversial point of view. Only America, he contends, is strong enough to lead the world to an era of peace.

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Dorothy Shands Sallied Forth To Europe With Coffee Pot And Doughnuts As Passport

By Louise Eskriggs Crump

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Housekeeping Bit Crude

"I sold myself on the job," she said. "Before I really knew what was happening I was on the high seas bound for a battle front. Our first job was with the Third Division in Sicily. There were three of us in the unit. We followed the Army as they moved up. When the men were relieved we were there. We had hot coffee for them and doughnuts. Our housekeeping was a bit crude but it was the best we could do in a country over which the war has passed."

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"The hotel had been a pleasure resort. It was staffed by waiters in uniform and full of lovely silver and china. At all hours of the day and night the long line of trucks would stop and we would send out to them trays piled high with C rations. It has stuck in my mind, somehow. Those uniformed waiters carrying silver trays to men who had not shaved in days, men who sat slumped over resting for just a few minutes before they moved on with their loaded trucks."

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Miss Eleanor Zeis presided in the absence of Mrs. Zelma Price, the president. Mrs. H. L. Wells opened the meeting with prayer. Mrs. Swindoll called the attention of the members to the address by Dr. G. W. Dyer of Nashville, famed economist, on January 21st which will be attended by all of the women's service clubs of Greenville. Mrs. H. L. Wells announced that a dinner will be given on January 17th at the Hotel Greenville at which time a Washington County Unit of the American Cancer Society will be organized. Two members were designated to represent the club at this meeting.

Miss Ethel Payne, chairman of the International Relations department of the club had charge of the program and an interesting feature of the program was letters from women in the different countries. Miss Payne read an interesting letter from Agatha Harrison of England who is one of the women members of th Indian National Conference and the letter was written on the eve of her departure for India to attend this conference. Another interesting letter was read by Miss Irene Brignardello from Polly Graham Babcock who is now in Mexico City but who had worked for years in the YWCA in Manila. Before her marriage she was a YWCA and Girl Reserves worker in Mississippi. An interesting letter from Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth we read by Mrs. M. E. Roderick. Mrs. Howorth is a former member of the Greenville club and in her letter she told of the interesting work of the International Committees of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

The speaker of the evening was Miss Dorothy Shands of Cleveland, Miss., who was introduced by Miss Payne. Miss Shands, who worked with the Red Cross in Cleveland volunteered for overseas duty and served with the Red Cross for 28 months in the European Theatre. She spoke of the renewed spirit and interest in their own country which has been aroused in the young people who served during the war. She stated that this interest can only be kept alive by knowledge and spoke of the need for young women members in the various service clubs.

She also stated that the soldier who spoke the language of the foreign countries understood the civilians of those countries and that this would go far in a better post-war understanding. Exchange of students by the leading universities of the different countries is another way of helping the nations to a better understanding.

Miss Shands attended the meeting with her mother, Mrs. A. S. Shands, who is a daughter of Mrs. Nellie Somerville which made three generations of this family present at the meeting.

Four new members were welcomed into the club: Miss Lina Pickens, Miss Ruby Grist, Mrs. J. E. Phillips and Dr. Maria Mangold.

Other members attending were: Miss Eleanor M. Zeis, Mrs. Rena Mae Crowder, Mrs. M. D. Roderick, Mrs. Joe Swindoll, Mrs. Nellie Somerville, Mrs. J. W. Prior, Miss Carmen Pearson, Mrs. Lucia Thompson, Miss Josie Know Grimes, Miss Marie Dennis, Miss Marion V. Black, Mrs. Helen Robinson, Mrs. W. H. Birdsong, Mrs. Jack Estes, Dr. Dorothy Brant, Miss Dale Chatham, Mrs. L. V. Schuetta, Miss Patty McCambridge, Mrs. J. L. McIntyre, Mrs. B. J. Dottery, Mrs. Ann Fraser, Mrs. B. C. Park, Mrs. Ernest O'Bannon, Mrs. George Archer, Miss Sue Lawler, Mrs. S. A. Vassar, Mrs. Claude Neeves, Miss Anita Woodward, Miss Martha Phillips, Mrs. Caroline Wheeler, Mrs. H. L. Wells, Miss Irene Brignardello, Mrs. Bill McCorkle, Miss Ethel Payne and Mrs. Ollie J. Reiss.

Lest We

Forget

By

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville

1946

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By Louise Eskriggs Crump

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Reconstruction days in the South, having recently received high praise and the further statement having been made that when negroes sat in Southern legislatures better legislation was passed, than at any other time in American history, it behooves us to refresh our memories as to those same Reconstruction Days.

Bishop Charles B. Galloway, of blessed memory, in his speech at the dedication of the new Mississippi Capitol on June 3, 1903; said of Reconstruction in Mississippi: "And those pitiless years of Reconstruction! Worse than the calamities of war were 'the desolating furies of peace'. No proud people ever suffered such indignities nor endured such humiliation and degradation. More heartless than the robber bands that infested Germany after the Thirty Years' War were the hordes of plunderers and vultures who fed and fattened upon the disarmed and defenseless South. Their ferocious greed knew no satiety, and their shameless rapacity sought to strip her to the skin. As Judge Jere Black with characteristic vividness and vigor has said: 'Their felonious fingers were made long enough to reach into the pockets of posterity. They coined the industry of future generations into cash and snatched the inheritance from children whose fathers are unborn. A conflagration sweeping over the State from one end to the other and destroying every building and every article of public property would have been a visitation of mercy in comparison to the curse of such a government'."

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In his preface to "The Tragic Era" the author, Claude G. Bowers, says of Reconstruction Days in the South—which he calls the "Revolution after Lincoln"—"Never have American public men in responsible positions, directing the destiny of the nation, been so brutal, hypocritical and corrupt. The Constitution was treated as a doormat on which politicians and army officers wiped their feet after wading in the muck. Never has the Supreme Court been treated with such ineffable contempt, and never has that tribunal so often cringed before the mob.

"So appalling is the picture of these revolutionary years that even historians have preferred to overlook many essential things — That the Southern people were literally put to the torture is vaguely understood but even historians have shrunk from the unhappy task of showing us the torture chambers—The story of this Revolution is one of desperate enterprises, by daring and unscruplous men, some of whom had genius of a high order. In these no Americans can take pride. The evil that they did lives after them."

The term Reconstruction Days is generally understood to cover the period from 1866 to 1876.

The Reconstruction Acts passed by Congress in 1867 provided that the ten Southern states be divided into five military districts under the command of army officers "to be assigned thereto by the President." Each commander was to have under his control troops enough to support his authority. Civil law was absolutely subordinated to the military. The reconstruction acts were passed over the veto of President Andrew Johnson.

In his veto message the President said "The power thus given to commanding officers over all the people of each district is that of an absolute monarch. His mere will is to take the place of all law—Such power has not been wielded in England for more than five hundred years. In all that time no people who speak the English language have borne such servitude."

President Johnson's brave efforts to uphold the Constitution brought on him the hatred of Radical leaders which finally resulted in an impeachement trial. He was acquitted by a small margin.

The openly avowed purpose of the reconstruction acts was to perpetuate by military control of elections the ascendency of the Radicals who called themselves the "Union Party."

"President U. S. Grant became the militant leader of Radicalism at it's worst."

"In the autum of 1866 and through the winter and summer of 1867 strange men from the North were flocking into the black belt of the South and mingling familiary with the negroes day and night. These were the emissaries of the Union League Clubs of Philadelphia and New York that have been unfairly denied their historic status in the consolidation of the negro vote—More vicious, however, were the imported agitators of the lowest character, mingling socially with the negroes and promising them the division of the white man's acres among the blacks if they would vote the Republican ticket—freedmen were refusing to work, to meander about in threatening groups and linger around the whiskey shops—Rioting began in Norfolk, in Richmond and in New Orleans—

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"It was under these conditions that the Union League was pushing the political organization of the freedmen with the active aid of Bureau agents and a flock of ministers from the North and Methodist pulpits (northern) were being converted into political rostrums. Old Methodist, writing of the quarterly meeting to the McMinnville Enterprise, boasted that his church was as effective in making loyal men as the secret societies." Show me a Northern Methodist he wrote and I will show you a loyal citizen. Then he concluded, "Let all the negroes and Radicals join the flock of Wesley."

President Grant was reported to have said "There are three political parties in the United States, the Republican, the Democratic and the Methodist Church (northern).

The riot of misrule in Congress reached it's appropriate culmination in the stealing of a presidential election.

In 1876 the nominees were Samuel J. Tilden democrat, Rutherford B. Hayes, republican. Let us view scenes from election night as described by Bowers.

"Late on the night of the election crowds in all the cities of the land were noisily celebrating the triumph of Tilden—He had swept New York, Indiana and the South. At the Republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel hope was abandoned—The press of New York City, including The Tribune, conceded the defeat of Hayes. And in the midst of the gloom an inquiry which was to make history reached the Times from Senator Barnum of Connecticut, chairman of the financial committee of the Democratic organization asking for the figures on South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana. And so the Democrats were not positive about those states! There was an inspiration—Strange things had been possible in the manipulation of election results in those three states during the last twelve years. A democratic leader was not sure about them. Clearly they must be claimed by he Republicans and steps taken to sustain the claim."

National Chairman Zack Chandler had given up and gone to bed. "Two men, John C. Reid of the Times and W. E. Chandler hurried to Zack Chandler's room—kicking in the door they aroused him and explained the situation—he told them to do what they pleased and let him alone. It was enough. The telegrams were flashed to good men and true in the three states—The telegrams were imperative and the recipients would know how to read between the lines. To Florida "Hays defeated without Florida"—to Louisiana "The presidential election depends on the vote of Louisiana and the Democrats will try and wrest it from you"—to South Carolina "Hayes elected if we have carried South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. Can you hold your state?" Late that day Zack Chandler, with not one new return, boldly announced Hayes had won the election by one vote in the electoral college.

In Louisiana the disreputable job of stealing the vote of the state was done by the Returning Board.

Reviewing the proceedings years later Rhodes, the historian and a Republican, was to write "As a matter of fact Wells (a member of the Returning Board) and his satellites, in secret conclave, determined the presidency of the United States, but before

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returning the vote of Louisiana for Hayes, there is little doubt that he offered to give it to Tilden for two hundred thousand dollars."

Let us visit some legislatures with Bowers.

SOUTH CAROLINA—

"The Speaker of the House was one, Frank Moses, member of a respected family, expelled from his college fraternity because of his low associations, a fast liver, utterly unmoral, a gambler and libertine who had seized upon the opportunity to share in the plundering of his own people. Most of the members of the House were black—some of the type seldom seen outside the Congo—mingling with the negroes we see ferret faced carpet baggers eager for spoils and in the rear honest John Patterson calculating the prices of members. Two years hence he will reassure his kind with his classic statement that "there are five more years of good stealing in South Carolina."

"Most of the negroes were illiterate. Some had laboriously learned to sign their names, many made their mark. The room adjoining the office of the clerk of the Senate was a barroom open from eight in the morning till two and four the next morning".

"Since even good men and true could not live on wine alone the State was taxed to supply the refreshment room with Westphalia hams, bacon, cheese, smoked beef, buffalo tongue, nuts, oranges, lemons, peaches—much of which found it's way to hotels and boarding houses."

"The open sesame to legislative favor is the rattle of coin. Stealing was a virtue. The corruption in state bonds, criminally issued and divided among official gangsters mounted, but bribery and bond looting were not enough for this avaricious horde which had recourse to the pay certificate steals".

"With thirty five attaches in the Senate pay certificates were issued for three hundred and fifty. Senators demanded and received them for friends and party workers. When Moses, the Speaker, required more funds for his debauchery and made out a pay certificate for twenty-five hundred dollars, the Lt. Governor, a negro, refused to approve unless included."

FLORIDA—

"A legislature composed of swindlers, stealing on mileage and dancing ostentationly on auction blocks, mileage and dancing ostentationly on auction blocks. Again the infamous Littlefield, busy with his railroad steals and prodigal as need be with his bribery funds. Night, bright lights and abundant whiskey in hotel rooms whence members won by money, stagger joyously. Negro members, suspecting a sliding scale of bribery to their disadvantage have caucused and appointed a "Smelling Committee" to investigate and exact justice. Even the Northern Radicals are a little embarrassed by the leaders in Florida. Florida was putrid."

LOUISIANA—

"The legislature we find sitting in Mechanics Hall

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is typical of the others we have seen. We find presiding over the house, a shrewd, unscrupulous youth of twenty-six, Carr of Maryland."

"The lobbies teem with laughing negroes from the plantations with whites of the pinch faced parasitic type. Negro Women in red turbans peddle cakes and oranges to the very doors of the chambers. Within, some coal black members, but most of lighter hue. Lt. Governor Dunn, presiding over the Senate is a black. The abysmally ignorant eschew debate. Some of the coal blacks speak incoherently. It is a monkey house. Visitors from the North organize slumming parties or go as to a zoo. A British member of Parliment asking if there are any curiosities in the city is taken to Mechanics Hall.

"Corruption is inevitable and members openly charged with bribery are not offended."

MISSISSIPPI—

In Mississippi the most stirring events of Reconstruction occurred during the administration of Governor Adelbert Ames. General Ames had formerly been military governor. He was elected governor in 1873, his term to begin in January 1874. On the ticket with him were three negroes, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Education and Lt. Governor. A that time T. W. Cardoza, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was under indictment for larceny in Brooklyn, New York.

The following account of Ames administration is condensed from the History of Mississippi, by Robert Lowery and W. H. McCardle. In December 1874 the Governor convened the legislature in extra session. This was based upon the alleged disorder and race trouble in Warren County when the people of that county had repeatedly endeavored in a lawful way to suppress the systematic robbery carried on by county officials. Repeated complaints made by white Democrats failed to elicit any response. Finally a number of taxpayers went to the Court House and demanded of their oppressors to give new and sufficient bonds or surrender their trust.

The result of this was an armed body of negroes marching from every direction upon the city of Vicksburg.

The infuriated negroes, instigated and encouraged by their leaders, expected an easy victory but instead met with a decisive and disastrous defeat.

Lt. General Sheridan wrote to the Secretary of War suggesting that persons in the states of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi should be tried as bantitti by a military commission.

This served to present the issue sharply between carpet bag plunderers and the white taxpayers of the state. Taxpayers conventions had been held in almost every county in the state with the firm intention of correcting existing and preventing further abuses.

It was an uprising of the people, ministers of the gospel, lawyers, doctors, farmers, merchants and mechanics, took their places in the great reform column.

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A graduate of Baylor University, Dorothy became a volunteer worker in the vast army of the Red Cross. When war was declared, she was asked to recruit workers for overseas service.

Housekeeping Bit Crude

"I sold myself on the job," she said. "Before I really knew what was happening I was on the high seas bound for a battle front. Our first job was with the Third Division in Sicily. There were three of us in the unit. We followed the Army as they moved up. When the men were relieved we were there. We had hot coffee for them and doughnuts. Our housekeeping was a bit crude but it was the best we could do in a country over which the war has passed."

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"We were instructed to feed the men coming through in convoy trucks bound for the front lines," she said. The men driving those trucks worked night and day to get the supplies through to the points where they were needed.

C Ration on Silver Platter

"The hotel had been a pleasure resort. It was staffed by waiters in uniform and full of lovely silver and china. At all hours of the day and night the long line of trucks would stop and we would send out to them trays piled high with C rations. It has stuck in my mind, somehow. Those uniformed waiters carrying silver trays to men who had not shaved in days, men who sat slumped over resting for just a few minutes before they moved on with their loaded trucks."

Describes Bravery

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She told of seeing men marching back from the lines, of talking to them and feeding them as they rested for a few minutes before moving on. She described the bravery of the wounded who would smile and wave as they passed the farmhouse, or tent which was headquarters for the Red Cross unit

"I never did quite understand why we meant so much to the men, but they made us feel that we were playing a real part in the war, doing our part to help win it. There were inconveniences and long hours and I suppose some danger but it was one of the most satisfactory experiences I have ever had," Dorothy said.

"I learned how brave men are and how fine and I am grateful that I had a chance to go even if I didn't carry a gun. It takes more than guns to win wars and coffee pots and doughnuts are an important part at least that is what we were told by a good many of the men who helped win it."

Reconstruction Days Lauded By Red Group

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"President Truman is nothing but the tail of the Roosevelt dog," Davis told the crowd that filled the Asbury Methodist Church. "All we get out of Truman is talk, double talk and triple talk, but no action." He accused President Truman of stabbing FEPC in the back by pretending to favor it but failing to coerce the Capitol Transit Co. of Washington to hire negro street car conductors.

Thursday, January 10, 1946

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Miss Eleanor Zeis presid... the absence of Mrs. Zelma ... the president. Mrs. H. L. ... opened the meeting with p... Mrs. Swindoll called the ... tion of the members to th... dress by Dr. G. W. Dyer of ... ville, famed economist, on Ja... 21st which will be attended ... of the women's service cl... Greenville. Mrs. H. L. Well... nounced that a dinner w... given on January 17th at the ... Greenville at which time a ... ington County Unit of the A... can Cancer Society will be o... ized. Two members were des... ed to represent the club at ... meeting.

Miss Ethel Payne, chairm... the International Relations ... partment of the club had c... of the program and an inte... ing feature of the program ... letters from women in the d... ent countries. Miss Payne re... interesting letter from A... Harrison of England who is ... of the women members of th... ian National Conference and ... letter was written on the ev... her departure for India to a... this conference. Another i... esting letter was read by ... Irene Brignardello from ... Graham Babcock who is no... Mexico City but who had wo... for years in the YWCA in ... nila. Before her marriage she ... a YWCA and Girl Reserves w... er in Mississippi. An interes... letter from Mrs. Lucy Somer... Howorth was read by Mrs. M... Roderick. Mrs. Howorth i... former member of the Green... club and in her letter she told of the interesting work of the International Committees of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

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Mrs. B. C. Park, Mrs. Ernest O'Bannon, Mrs. George Archer, Miss Sue Lawler, Mrs. S. A. Vassar, Mrs. Claude Neeves, Miss Anita Woodward, Miss Martha Phillips, Mrs. Caroline Wheeler, Mrs. H. L. Wells, Miss Irene Brignardello, Mrs. Bill McCorkle, Miss Ethel Payne and Mrs. Ollie J. Reiss.

Miss Dale Chatham, Mrs. L. V. Schuetta, Miss Patty McCambridge, Mrs. J. L. McIntyre, Mrs. B. J. Dottery, Mrs. Ann Fraser.

On January 4, 1875, the Convention of taxpayers of Mississippi met in the hall of the House of Representatives. The convention was called to order by Col. W. L. Nugent, upon whose motion Gen. W. S. Featherston of Marshall county was made Chairman. The Convention presented a petition to the legislature showing the true condition of the state. The petition was lengthy, and gave the true status in an able and respectful manner. Governor Ames called them "howlers".

The taxpayers Convention resulted in the organization of taxpayers leagues which were expected to be consolidated into a State Organization to check the process of confiscation inaugurated by the Radical party.

The Democratic State Convention met on August 3, 1875. General J. Z. George was elected chairman of the State Executive Committee and Marion Smith secretary.

Democratic meetings were held daily in almost every part of the state. On August 15th, the Democratic Executive Committee issued a spirited address to the people of the state. It referred to the Governor as an alien and adventurer and the people of the state being classed as banditti. The address closed with the appeal "in this contest Mississippi expects each of her sons to do his duty, brace up old age to one more effort, nerve manhood to put forth all it's strength, incite youth to its noblest enthusiasm."

Ames made frequent applications to the President for troops to suppress alleged violance. General George wired the Attorney General of the United States that there were no obstructions to the execution of the laws.

On the 4th of September the Clinton riot occurred. A Radical mass meeting and barbecue was to be held at Clinton to which all were invited. Judge Amos R. Johnston, Democratic candidate had finished speaking when the fight began. It was agreed that the fight was started by negroes. Young Mr. Thompson and Mr. Sively of Raymond became separated from others, were overtaken in an open field and brutally murdered. Mr. Charles Chilton, a peaceable citizen of Clinton, was killed in his own yard. Telegrams were sent at once to Vicksburg, Jackson, Edwards and other places for reinforcements. In response companies from several places were soon on the ground.

This trouble was followed by a great number of negroes from the county congregating about the Governor's Mansion seeking arms with which to fight. The sheriff of Hinds county was a negro named Harney. Knowing the temper of the white people Harney sought an interview with Captain Frank Johnston who commanded the Jackson Company which reinforced Clinton and made known his wish for a conference of leading men of both races. This was accepted and terms of peace arranged.

What was called the Yazoo riot occurred about the same time and was caused by A. T. Morgan, white man, sheriff of the county who had married a negress. Some lives were lost. Ames dispatched Charles Caldwell's company of negro milita out towards Clinton and Edwards, but they did not go into Yazoo County where a warm reception had been prepared.

Dorothy Shands Sallied Forth To Europe With Coffee Pot And Doughnuts As Passport

By Louise Eskridge Crump

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Miss Eleanor Zeis presid[illegible] the absence of Mrs. Zelma [illegible] its president. Mrs. H. L. [illegible] opened the meeting with p[illegible] Mrs. Swindoll called the [illegible] tion of the members to th[illegible] dress by Dr. G. W. Dyer of [illegible] ville, famed economist, on Ja[illegible] 31st which will be attended [illegible] of the women's service ch[illegible] Greenville. Mrs. H. L. Well[illegible] nounced that a dinner w[illegible] given on January 17th at the [illegible] Greenville at which time a [illegible] ington County Unit of the A[illegible] can Cancer Society will be o[illegible] ized. Two members were des[illegible] ed to represent the club a[illegible] meeting.

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The Attorney General of the United States had sent Mr. C. K. Chase to investigate and report the status.

During Mr. Chase's stay a meeting was arranged for October 20 between a committee of citizens and the Governor.

The Committee consisted of J. Z. George, Frank Johnston, Joshua Green, W. L. Nugent, T. J. Wharton, John W. Robinson, H. Hilzheim, E. Richardson, R. L. Saunders, J. C. Rietti, David Shelton, Robert Lowry.

The meeting was held in the parlor of the Governor's Mansion. Terms were reached and mutual pledges given. A citizens meeting was held in Angelos Hall. The result of the conference with the Governor was made known. The militia was to be disbanded and their arms turned over to U. S. troops. No militia would be sent to Yazoo county. Order for shipment of arms to De Soto county was countermanded. The committee pledged that peace and order would be maintained.

From that time the Radical ranks were broken, the leaders on the run, Democratic victory almost achieved. On election day the Democrats presented an impregnable column of determined men and won a victory the importance of which was incalculable.

When the legislature met January 4, 1876 charges of impeachment were filed against Cardoza and Davis. Cardoza resigned and left the state. Davis denied the charge, was put on trial, found guilty and removed from office.

Articles of impeachment were brought against Ames but were dropped under an agreement that he would resign. He did resign, and left the state. Colonel John M. Stone, senator from Tishomingo county, was elected President protem of the Senate, he became governor when Ames resigned and A. K. Davis was impeached and removed from office.

In closing this chapter, our historian wrote "The people of Mississippi remember the career and rule of Governor Ames as a frightful dream. They look back on the long, weary night of despotism, rapine and plunder, inaugurated by that petty proconsul of a hostile government, and thank the good God that inspired them with the necessary courage to redeem the fairest land the sun shines on and rescue the children of the patriotic men and women who were born free, from a worse than Egyptian bondage."

Some other states took courage from Mississippi and won. Happier days were in sight.

At this late day anyone who attempts to wave the Bloody Shirt should be emphatically condemned.

References:—

Tragic Era—Claude G. Bowers.

Life of L. Q. C. Lamar by Edward Mayes.

History of Mississippi by Lowry and McCardle.

BOLIVAR COMMERCIAL-CLEVELAND, MISS.

Mrs. Coralie Nugent Lobdell Dies At Home Wednesday Morning

Mrs. Coralie Nugent Lobdell, wife of the late John Venable Lobdell, died at her home here early Wednesday morning, August 11. She was eighty-one years old. Services were held at the home at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, with the Reverend W. R. Crouch, pastor of the Methodist Church, officiating. Burial was in the Beulah Cemetery.

Truly a great oak has fallen. She was in character like the oak tree she loved and planted for the comfort and enjoyment of the present generation and generrations to come. For more than fifty years she stood, like the oak, strong and sturdy, stretching out her powers for good over her town and community.

The beautiful little park with its shade trees is a result of her vision and organizing ability. It stands today, a monument to her and the good women of her time. The row of magnolia trees on the back of the school grounds were planted by her when she served as Garden Chairman of the Woman's Club. She helped to plant the trees along the streets of Rosedale. She was one of three women who financed the purchase of additional land and developed the Beulah Cemetery and planted the trees and shrubs there. Through the years she has planted school and church grounds and other public spots, always working towards more beautiful surroundings.

She was a charter member of the Mississippi Delta Chapter, D.A.R. and served as State Chairman of Conservation, also as chapter chairman. She was chapter chaplain until a few years ago. After the flood of 1927 she was chairman of the D.A.R. "Friendship Gardens," a committee organized to furnish flooded areas with flowers and shrubs from the gardens of D.A.R. members all over the state. She distributed thousands of plants; they took root and flourished in the devastated gardens of the lower Delta. On the grounds of "Rosalie" at Natchez a live oak grows, planted in her honor by the Mississippi Delta Chapter.

She was a devoted member of the Methodist Church and a leader in all branches of its work. Next to her family and her home, her church lay nearest her heart. She was president of the Ladies' Aid Society for thirty years and later a member of the Missionary Society. She was superintendent of the Sunday School for as long a period, and teacher of the Adult Class until failing health caused her to retire.

She was Chairman of the Red Cross for West Bolivar County over a period of years, serving during the first World War and through the disastrous flood of 1927 when thousands of refugees passed through Rosedale on their way to safety. She established a kitchen in the old Owen residence near the railroad station and she and her volunteer workers literally fed thousands who came by steamboat and barge to take the trains for dryer lands.

Coralie Nugent was born in New Orleans in 1867. She was the daughter of Major Richard James Nugent and his wife Mary Coralie Smith. A few months after her birth her mother died in the yellow fever epidemic which swept New Orleans at that period. Major Nugent then moved to his plantation "Revielle" in Bolivar County, near the present site of Benoit, and it was there that his daughter Coralie grew up.

She married John Venable Lobdell in 1886 and they lived for a time on the Lobdell plantation "Leesland," now known as Lobdell. In 1896 they moved with their family to Rosedale and from that time until Mr Lobdell's death in 1932, they were identified with every movement for the betterment of their town and community. Their devotion to one another was beautiful to see. Theirs was a large and happy family and their home the gathering place for children and young people. Mrs. Lobdell was a noted cook and was considered an authority on the culinary art. She was a woman of literary gifts, a warm personality, and was a good speaker. She was interested in public questions of the day until the time of her death. She was one of the most influential and beloved women of this section of the Delta. Her influence reaches out over a period of sixty years or more and into many fields of activity.

She was the mother of nine children, seven of whom survive. Her daughter Anne died in 1940 and Florence died in infancy. Surviving children are: Ethel Lobdell, John Venable Lobdell, Jr., Mrs. E. R. Nobles, Mrs. J. E. Poague of Rosedale; R. N. Lobdell, Brevard, North Carolina; H. L. Lobdell, Charlotte, North Carolina; Mrs. L. J. Coppedge, Montreat, North Carolina. Many grandchildren and three great-grandchildren survive.

Active pallbearers were: H. D. Chaney, W. C. Roberts, J. L. Wilson, Jr., LeRoy Jones, G. R. Shaddock, J. G. Gourlay, Dr. John Beard, Dr. Martin Hartbcock.

Honorary: Walter Sillers, D. W. Brooks, H. H. McGowen, H. C. Ogden, Dr. L. B. Austin, W. L. Dossett, J. L. Wilson, F. G. Paden, C. B. Allen, E. O. Wynne, Gordon Vaiden, R. C. Farrar and Lewis Myers.

Surprise Party Given For Mrs. J. V. Lobdell

ROSEDALE — Mrs. John V. Lobdell was honored by her daughters, Mrs. L. J. Coppedge and Miss Ethel Lobdell, at a surprise birthday party recently at her home.

The dining room table, overlaid with a white linen cloth, held as centerpriece a large white birthday cake with yellow candles. Crystal candelabra with yellow tapers were placed on either side of the cake, and small crystal vases of white narsissi decorated the table. One end of the table held a silver service from which Mrs. Coppedge poured tea.

Mrs. Lobdell was the recipient of many lovely gifts at this informal gathering. Among the guests who called were: Mrs. Walter Sillers, jr., Mrs. Walter Sillers, Mrs. L. B. Austin, Mrs. Lily Nugent, Mrs. F. G. Paden, Mrs. W. E. Smith, Mrs. George Shaddock, Mrs. J. G. Gourlay, Mrs. Styx Baird, Miss Bess Norman, Miss Julia McGee, Mrs. E. O. Wynne, Mrs. Hugh Lobdell, Mrs. E. R. Noble and Mrs. Warfield Nugent.

THE COMMERCI

ITES ARE CONDUCTED FOR METHODIST PASTOR

The Rev. Robert A. Meek, 81, Is Buried At Acona

Special to The Commercial Appeal

LEXINGTON, Miss., Feb. 8.—Services for the Rev. Robert Abner Meek, for many years a well-known Methodist minister, who died at Community Hospital here Feb. 2, were held Sunday at Wilson-Knight Funeral Home in Greenwood. Burial was in Acona cemetery, with Masonic rites by Mt. Moriah lodge of Black Hawk, where the Rev. Mr. Meek lived. He was 81.

The son of Dr. and Mrs. R. D. Meek, and a grandson of the Rev. Stephen Johnson, he was born and reared in Carroll County, Miss. He attended local schools and the Methodist District High School, formerly at Black Hawk. He was graduated from the University of Mississippi in 1888, and received the Doctor of Divinity degree from Emory and Henry College, Va., in 1910.

He joined the North Mississippi conference in 1890 and served at Carrollton, Valden, Hernando, Coldwater, Clarksdale, Tupelo, Starkville, West Point and Greenville. He also served the Greenville and Sardis district as presiding elder. From 1910 to 1918 he was editor of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, and from 1921 to 1930 edited and published at Memphis The Southern Methodist, an independent religious weekly.

Dr. Meek was for some time a trustee of Memphis Methodist Hospital, and was for many years a trustee of Millsaps College, and vice president of its Board of Trustees. He was also for 12 years president of the Board of Education of the North Mississippi conference. A member of six successive general conferences of Southern Methodism, from 1910 to 1930, he was appointed a delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical conference held in Toronto, Canada, in 1911, and to a like conference held in England in 1921.

At the time of his death he was a trustee of President Charles W. Rankin's school at Chen-Ju, China, and a contributing editor of The China Fundamentalist, published in the Orient, and to the Southern Methodist Layman of Atlanta.

In 1894, he was married to Miss Cornelia Cripen of Black Hawk. He also leaves one son, Robert E. Meek.

Robert A. Meek, Minister, Trustee Of Millsaps, Dies

LEXINGTON — (Special)—Funeral services for the Rev. Robert Abner Meek, 81, for many years well-known Methodist minister, former trustee of Millsaps college, and leading church man, who died at Community hospital, Lexington, were held Sunday at Wilson-Knight Funeral home, Grenwood, with burial in Acona cemetery. A masonic burial was given by Mt. Moriah lodge, Black Hawk, where the Rev. Week resided.

The son of Dr. R. D. and Mrs. Martha J. Meek, and a grandson of the Rev. Stephen Johnson, he was born and reared in Carroll county, Mississippi. He attended local schools and an academy known as Methodist District High school which was at Black Hawk for many years. He was graduated from the University of Mississipi in 1888, and received the doctor of divinity degree from Emory and Henry college, Va., in 1910.

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In 1894, he was married to Miss Cornelia Cripen of Black Hawk, who with one son, Robert E. Meek, survive him.

Aug. 1949

PASTOR TO LIVE IN UPPER STORY

Congregation Will Meet On The Lower Floor

A desperate hunt for a residence for the minister and his wife resulted in the purchase of a new church by the congregation of First Southern Methodist Church.

Rev. Shockley P. Few, pastor, and Mrs. Few, were living in an apartment when they were told they must move because of the return of the owner-veteran. After a futile search for living quarters, it was decided that the church would buy the building offered for sale by Fundamentalist Baptists, 1374 Central.

Mr. and Mrs. Few have been living in the Central building since December. Next Sunday the first service will be held in the lower floor which is the church auditorium. First Southern Methodist congregation has been renting an auditorium at 1271 Poplar for the past year and a half.

Purchase price of the building was $10,500.

South of Park and east of Highland.

CHURCH BUYS BUILDING ON CENTRAL AVENUE

Property To Serve As Church And Parsonage

First Southern Methodist Church has purchased the property at 1374 Central for use as a combination church and parsonage, the Rev. Shockley Few, pastor, announced yesterday.

The church paid about $10,500 for the property. During the last one and a half years it has been occupying space at 1271 Poplar, which was rented from the Mid-South Bible Center.

The property purchased on Central has been used as a meeting place for the First Fundamental Baptist Church.

The building, a former residence, is stone and stucco, three stories high. The first floor will provide a chapel, a pastor's study and two Sunday school rooms. The second floor will serve as a parsonage and the third floor will be used for Sunday school classes.

Church Solves a Double Problem

First Southern Methodist Church has bought this building at 1374 Central. Rev. and Mrs. Shockley P. Few will live on the second floor. The deal solved a double housing problem.

Feb 1947

THE SOUTHERN METHODIST

OUR CREED

The Southern Methodist Stands for:

The Plenary Inspiration and Thorough Trustworthiness of the Holy Scriptures.
The Doctrine of the Holy Trinity.
The Personality, Sovereignty and Providence of God the Father.
The Deity, Incarnation, Sacrificial Atonement, and Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ.
The Personality and Deity of the Holy Spirit.
The Doctrine of Man's Creation in the Image of God.
The Doctrine of the Race's Fall in Adam and Redemption in Christ.
The Universal Necessity of Regeneration.
The Doctrines of Justification by faith, a Conscious Salvation, and a Holy Life.
The Resurrection of the Body and Everlasting Life.
The General Judgment, with Christ on the Throne, and Future Reward and Punishment.
A Divinely Called Ministry, and an Unsecularized Church.

For the preachment and defense of these great fundamentals of the Christian Faith, we are resolutely set, and we earnestly covet the support and co-operation of all who believe in the vital importance of their maintenance.

DR. D. A. (SCOTCHIE) McCALL, Mississippi Baptists' Mission Secretary, and his son, Scotchie, Jr., departed Wednesday evening for Miama, Fla., on the first lap of an extended trip to the Southern Baptist mission fields in that country. They left Jackson via Delta Air Lines. They are traveling Pan American Airways from Miami. They will visit Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Panama, Uruguay, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Salvador, Gautemala and other points. The 1944 Convention Board members led their various churches and associations in making a love gift of funds toward the expense of this trip. At the great "debt free" celebration in December 1944, John D. Davis, layman, president of the Board, presented the gift. Dr. McCall was on the verge of taking this trip when he accepted the call to his present work, and the journey had been postponed until now. Many of the missionaries he will visit are personal friends and former schoolmates.

THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE JUDGMENT

1945

As reported in the the Jackson Clarion-Ledger of Monday, June 3, "a resolution designed as a protest against C. I. O. inspired propaganda in the Sunday School literature of the Methodist Church was rejected by a vote of 35 to 11 by the Men's Bible Class of the Galloway Memorial Methodist Church, Jackson, Miss.

John Satterfield, teacher of the class "protested that while the publication might contain matter objectionable to the racial and political views of some of the members, it is the recognized Sunday School text of the church"

In taking that position Mr. Satterfield gave up the historic foundation of Protestantism, the right of private judgment

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE

PAGE TWO

Susie V. Powell, WCTU, Outlines Convention Plans

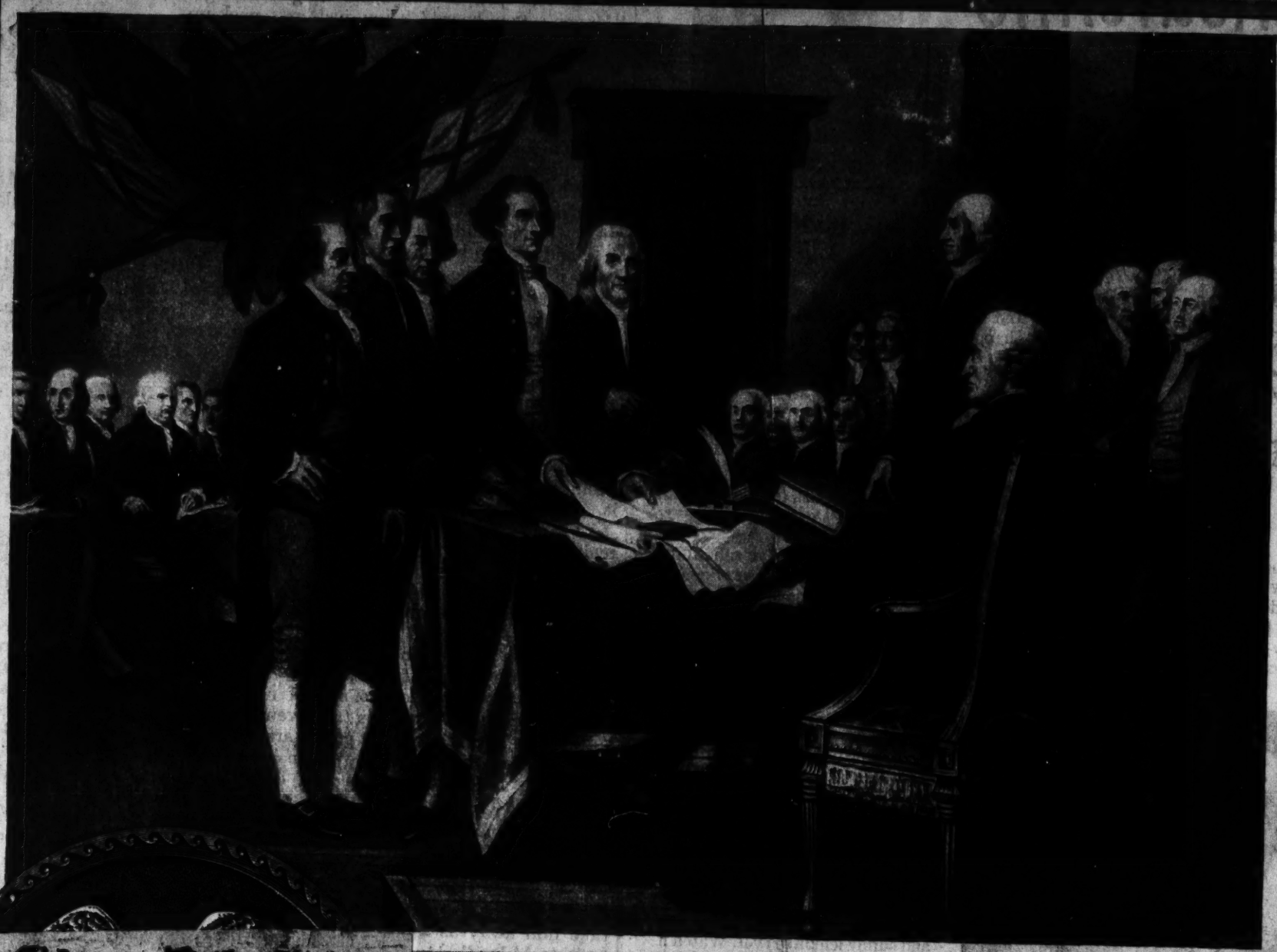
Mrs. W. Q. Sharp was speaker before Frances Willard WCTU meeting with Mrs. R. L. Ezelle, 1002 Arlington, Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Sharp has just returned from another trip to Mexico, where she studied and painted, and in her talk Tuesday, she told of her visits with missionaries to Indian missions of that country.

Mrs. Charles H. Ferguson was presiding, and Miss Susie V. Powell, state president, gave plans for the two-day state convention, to be held in Capitol Street Methodist church on October 4-5. The national convention will be in Columbus, Ohio, September 14-19, and this state will be represented by its president.

Miss Powell told of efforts of brewers to secure prominent women to aid in promoting sales of beer and liquors, as told in publications of the brewing industry.

Mrs. Ezelle served fruit punch [illegible] arrived, and [illegible] the



The committee charged with drawing up the American colonies' Declaration of Independence ir draft before John Hancock, President of The Continental Congress. Standing before esidential rostrum are John Adams, Roger Sherman, Robert R. Livingston, Thomas on and Benjamin Franklin. Etching from the famed painting by John Trumbull.

Chicago Daily Tribune
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER
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16 WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1948

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THE BILL OF RIGHTS

One hundred fifty-seven years ago today, on Dec. 15, 1791, the first 10 amendments, the Bill of Rights, became a part of the Constitution of the United States.

It was one of the great days in the history of the United States and of the world. It is difficult to believe, but it is nevertheless true that until that moment, no nation had found a way to assure its individual citizens that they could speak their minds, publish their thoughts, and worship God as they chose. Similarly, no nation had found a way of protecting its men and women from a grasping, prying or vengeful government. This is not to say that every other government at the time abused its citizens; it is to say that every other government at the time was at liberty to abuse its citizens and most of them did.

The generation of the founders in this country was an extraordinarily astute one. They had no illusions about government. They did not confuse love of country with love of government. They knew that the enemy of liberty is government. Accordingly, the founders were slow to create a strong central government and, when they did establish it, they set up a system marked by checks, balances, and limited powers. Even then they were not content with their creation until the Bill of Rights was added.

The gradual increase in the number of liberal governments in the 19th century tended for long to obscure the value of the American Bill of Rights. A lot of people, even in this country, got the notion that an Englishman's, a Frenchman's, or a German's rights were about as extensive and about as well protected as an American's. Quite generally it was thought that some day a revolution would overthrow the czar in Russia and then Russians would share all our freedoms forever.

Pretty soon the individual liberty of Germans disappeared in a German revolution that was made possible by the absurdity of a lawful suspension of the German bill of rights. The British government has created an army of snoopers whose right it is to enter any man's home and search it without warrant. Hundreds of Englishmen have been held in jail for months on end without warrant or trial. That is what comes of giving absolute power over the citizens to a parliamentary majority that may or may not be respectful of individual rights.

The American Bill of Rights has been under assault in recent years. Its provisions will always be resented by politicians hungry for power. There is need for vigilance. The strongest defense of the Bill of Rights is a citizenship aware of what its rights are, how they were won, and how they must be protected continually. Occasions such as Bill of Rights week can prove of immense value in this educational process.

SS.) DAILY NEWS

Cornerstone of One of Four Freedoms

Two descendants of the Pilgrims have a look at famous Plymouth Rock in Massachusetts where the Mayflower voyagers landed to establish a colony where they might be free to worship as they pleased. Wearing the garb of old New England are Mary and Souther Barnes, of Plymouth.

THE WORD PROTESTANT

Martin Luther's rebellion began October 31, 1517, when he set up ninety-five theses on the various features of papal pardons. This was the spark which kindled the powder lying around everywhere ready to explode.

In two years Luther's name was ringing in every corner of Europe, he published tract after tract.

The Diet of Worms was summoned to meet January 21, 1521. Luther was summoned to answer for himself. His friends feared for his life, urged him to flee. Luther said he would go to Worms "if there were as many devils there as there were tiles upon the housetops."

The Diet could not acquit him. A majority in the great Council of the Empire could not sanction an open breach with the established order of the world. But an extraordinary innovation had taken place; it was not understood at the time; Luther himself did not understand it. A question of religion was to be submitted to the Diet of the Empire where clergy and laity were to sit and judge side by side. Rightly understood, this was the first step in the great lay revolt which was impending.

The Edict of Worms condemning Luther fell unheeded and the movement rushed forward. The free cities became Lutheran almost without exception.

The Emperor Charles summoned the famous Diet of Augsburg to meet in the summer of 1530. The Emperor hoped a peaceful settlement could be reached between the papal party and the Lutherans. The Diet continued three months, then broke up. The Emperor put out another edict confirming the Edict of Worms.

Charles promised that a General Council should be held in six months. The Lutheran princes and representatives demanded always a free council called by the Emperor, where the laity could speak and vote on equal terms with the clergy. They replied to the Edict of Augsburg with the famous Schmalkalkic League, half of the states and the cities of Germany binding themselves to stand side by side in defence of their common liberties, to resist force by force. For the first time was launched into the world the word Protestant.

The Schmalkalkic League protested against being coerced into practicing ceremonies which they thought idolatrous or into professing to believe what they knew they did not believe, a noble and honorable declaration, the noblest and purest for which any body of men ever combined in this world. It was the symbol at once of constancy and piety. Martyrs died for it at the stake, heroes laid down their lives for it on the field of battle. It was the Laborum under which the battle was fought and won for European liberty.—Nellie N. Somerville. Reference, The Council of Trent by James Anthony Froude.

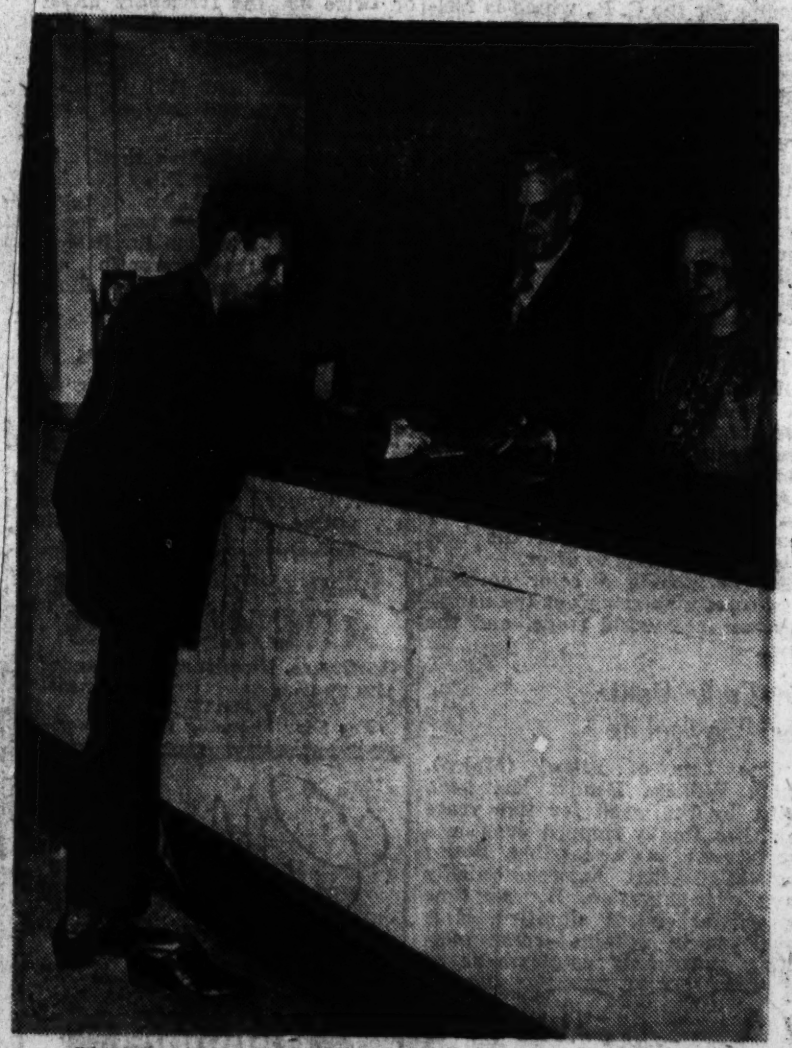
Methodist Modernism Revealed in Recent Letter of District Superintendent

Dr. Howard Dixon McGrath, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., district superintendent of The Methodist Church in charge of the Poughkeepsie district of the New York Conference, in a letter of July 30 to the Rev. Reginald D. Bodine, Brooklyn, N. Y., declared concerning the Methodist Church, "We do not believe in the verbal inspiration of the Bible, nor in the total depravity of the human race, nor in the premillenial coming of the Lord."

Mr. Bodine, a minister of the Gospel, was vacationing this summer in New York State, and found several Methodist churches without pastors. He preached in a number of these churches and the people liked him. He then made application to the district superintendent to serve these churches.

Dr. McGrath thereupon inquired concerning the man's background, education, training, and his doctrinal views. It was in response to the statements submitted by Mr. Bodine that he believed in the verbal inspiration of the Bible, the depravity of the human race, and the premillennial coming of Christ that the district superintendent replied, declining to consider Mr. Bodine and giving among his reasons that Mr. Bodine's beliefs are "not quite parallel with historic Methodist emphases. We do not believe in the verbal inspiration of the Bible," etc.

o Do Work of Hands



Mr. Myers has no trouble registering at a hotel, to the surprise of C. H. McClanahan and Mrs. Thelma Post, room clerks at the Tennessee Hotel. He

Louise Eskridge Crump's

1947

Delta Scene

The members of the Mississippi State Bar Association in annual Memorial Meeting assembled, paused from their labors to join the members of the Supreme Court to express their loss and pay tribute to the members of their association who in the past year have been called before the "Supreme Judge of All Men."

The pause came on Monday, September 8. Tribute was paid to forty-tree men and women. Half-way down the roll of honor was the name, Alice Lee Dunn, beloved resident of Greenville, and in the hushed group of citizens who attended the meeting were; Mrs. Margaret Dunn Prior, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stokes and Mrs. W. E. Elam, who knew her best.

The speakers told of the accomplishments of the men and women on the honor roll, great accomplishments in the field of law enforcement. They described the noble role which each had played. Reading the words large and legal in design, and yet I think that each who spoke was remembering some small personal thing, some seemingly unimportant act of kindness, rather that the great accomplishments.

And if this is true there were many who were remembering Miss Dunn for she made a specialty of kindness.

* * *

Wanted: A Den Mother —

And the wanting has been going on for some time. Here in Greenville is a Den of Cub Scouts who are motherless. They are known as Number 2, Pack 16. Since they were organized Louise Humphreys Henderson has mothered them and done a good job of it. But Louise has gone to work and the day can not be stretched to include a Cub Pack and the many activties connected with it.

Surely there is some woman in the city who has time to give these small boys. Louise names them as follows; George Lay, Billy Causey, Tommy Pack, B. Thomas, Douglas Herring, Leon Sharp, Hubert Boykin, Harry Gossett and Broughton Henderson.

Wanted: A Den Mother.

* * *

It seems rather strange that newcomer, city-bred, Carolyn Reid should be given the job of snake killing at a party attended by Deltans, who have known snakes from childhood. But it may be that Carolyn just likes to kill snakes or it may be that she is like St. Patrick just talented that way.

* * *

Heard Over the Coffee Cups—

"I know it's fall. I woke up this morning and added a pair of stockings to my shopping list."

Sunday

MODERNISM SCORED IN M. E. RESOLUTION

MidSouth Group Reaffirms Doctrinal Faith

DR. HENDRY RE-ELECTED

A resolution condemning "modernism and reaffirming faith in the doctrines of the M. E. Church, South, was passed with unanimity yesterday in a session of the Mid-South Conference of the Southern Methodist Church at 1271 Poplar.

The resolution pointed out that "much modernism, skepticism and unbelief is being preached in sundry places" and asserted that "we, as members of the Mid-South Conference of the M. E. Church, South, reaffirm our faith in the Biblical and historic doctrines of our church, as found in the Holy Bible, the Articles of Religion, and Wesley's Standards."

Delegates Approve

No resolution offered to the Conference brought such spontaneous and hearty approval, some delegates asserting that it expresses the crowning reason for refusal to have gone along with the merger of the Northern and Southern branches of the church, at the time reunion was decreed.

It was decided to hold the next annual conference in August, 1944, and Montgomery, Ala., was selected as the meeting place. The Rev. A. G. Hendry, D.D., Montgomery, was re-elected president of the Conference.

Committees Named

An Administrative Committee to promote the church in areas of the Conference, was created, and the following elected: John A. Manget, Georgia; Dr. J. W. Lipscomb, Mississippi; L. H. Goree, Alabama; Dr. C. Battle Malone and Luther E. Davis, Tennessee; Mrs. Laura Conner, Arkansas; Mrs. Martha Pardue, Louisiana; and Rev. J. W. Ellis, Missouri.

The following were re-elected to the Finance Committee: Mrs. Nellie Somerville, Cleveland, Miss.; Dr. D. L. Dupree, Brownsville, Tenn.; L. H. Goree, Montgomery, Ala.; Jarrett Renshaw, Memphis; and Grover Cook, Centerville, Mo.

At the 11 o'clock services today, the Rev. John T. Banks, fraternal ministerial delegate from Martinsville, Va., will preach.

Assignments to pastorates within the conference will be announced.

"Americanism" Subject Address Given Saturday

"True Americanism while ever striving for individual material welfare, places above that a deep seated faith in the ultimate victory of the tenets of Christianity over the material philosophies that threaten the world today," said Mrs. Nellie Somerville, speaker at the meeting of the Belvidere Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held Saturday afternoon in the Gold Room of the Hotel Greenville.

Mrs. Somerville had taken as her subject, "Americanism." She opened her talk with an account of the discovery of Governor Bradford's Diary. From this account she developed her theme through the Declaration of Independence and the truths voiced in the Constitution to the documents of today, stressing the fact that our leaders have never lost sight of the spiritual values established in the earliest times.

Mrs. Somerville was introduced to the club by Mrs. Clive Metcalfe, acting program chairman. The meeting opened by the Regent, Mrs. George Archer. The D. A. R. ritual was read. Routine reports were heard. Announcements were made and communications from state officers read.

Miss Helen Dunn, conservation chairman and Mrs. L. H. Shepherd, war-service chairman, asked that all members turn in records of war work done. Mrs. J. R. Harland announced that Miss Jewel King had been chosen as the D. A. R. "Good Citizenship Girl" and would go as representative to the state contest.

Mrs. H. L. Wells is the fifth member of the chapter who has completed 750 hours of volunteer war service. Miss Annie Paxton, historian, reported that 30 service records and a chapter history had been sent to the state chairman.

Following the meeting a delightful social hour was enjoyed. The hostesses were Mrs. Clive Metcalfe, Miss Bessie Bell, Mrs. James Cowan, and Mrs. Somerville. The room was attractively decorated with spring flowers. A tempting salad course was served during the social hour.

Those who attended were Mrs. George Archer, Mrs. L. H. Shepherd, Miss Eunice Stockwell, Miss Allee Dunn, Mrs. J. R. Jones, Mrs. J. R. Harland, Mrs. J. B. Powell, Mrs. John Morson, Mrs. J. M Lee, Mrs. W. E. Elam, Miss Helen Dunn, Mrs. H. L. Wells, Mrs. E. B. Nance, Mrs. John Rosella. The guests were Mrs. Lelia Warren, Mrs. George Pearce, Mrs. Henry Starling, Mrs. W. P. Kretschmar, Mrs. Proctor McCutchen, Miss Lizzie Harbison, Mrs. Al Jennings, Mrs. Harry Ball and Miss Margaret Mosby.

Keith Somerville is spending the week at the Savoy-Plaza as the guest of Colonel and Mrs. Evans. The lovely times she has been having read like pages from the Arabian Nights. The house guest of Colonel and Mrs. Evan at Malvern Hall in Hot Springs, Virginia, she has enjoyed the social season of the colony on which the New York Times comments: "Social activity attendant upon the season continues apace. The tennis courts and golf courses are thronged and the facilities of the livery, both as to horses and carriages, are taxed to capacity, for now the countryside in its glorious fall dress, is approaching its fullest beauty. As daylight fades, the little tea groups around the huge fires in the great halls tend to become larger and more numerous. The various dining, club and private banquet rooms are the scenes of gay parties nightly, for Hot Springs is enjoying a Fall season the like of which it has not seen in many years." It's a far cry from the teachers' home in Ackerman to Malvern Hall, a forty-room manor house and a show place of Virginia, where among the numerous house-guests, other than Keith, are Prince and Princess Serge Wolkonsky and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The New York Herald Tribune gives an interesting account of a formal dinner given by Colonel Arthur Kelly Evans and Mrs. Evans, of Malvern Hall, for the Prince and Princess. Keith supplies foot notes that are still more interesting. The Prince, a delightful old gentleman of seventy, is Director of the Conservatory of Music in Paris. He has given her a number of piano lessons. At this particular dinner, table appointments included a pink damask cloth, a centerpiece of Killarney roses, bottle green crystal and a gold service. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore a gown of pink satin, with a shell pink chiffon cape that fell in a train to the floor, and a tiara of diamonds. According to Keith, she is vivacious and full of enthusiasms. Keith is enjoying the opera and the social excitement of New York this

Legion "for undertaking ... while task."

Mississippian's Luxury Schooner Is Off to the War

By Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—The 96-ton luxury schooner Azara, which has participated in regattas from New York to Spain and Florida to Havana, has gone to war.

The $2,000,000 craft, former host to such personages as the Prince of Wales and the Queen of Spain, was loaned by its owner, Lt. (jg) J. R. Dockery of Cleveland, Miss., to the Maritime Service for the duration.

The Azara was built in 1904 and is said to be the only ship with a hull of bronze.

The Azara was brought here from Mobile. Her owner is an executive officer of district beach patrol of the U. S. Coast Guard. He is a well known yachtsman in the South and Southeast.

Mrs. Somerville Speaks

In her introductory remarks Mrs. Somerville said "On a trip to Scotland last summer I found so many surprises, and so many delightful things which had either been ignored or under emphasized in all that I, a great fireside traveller, had read about the country. For instance, why did nobody emphasize the fact that mountains have no trees on them. Along the border they were like green velvet striped with the brown blackfaced sheep, slick black Angus and red long-horned Texas-like cattle. Now and then a stone house, or a castle, silhouetted against the sky—but miles of lonesomeness. Yes, they have trees— beautiful ones along the roads, besides the tiny rivers rushing with amazing force over the rocks, in the picturesque glens, in parks and along avenues leading to the great houses— but none on the mountains".

She told of fascinating little North-of-Scotland towns where "the breaking waves dash high on a stern and rock bound shore" and where milk is still sold from two wheeled carts, carrying big bronze cans with spigots.

"Nobody told me the cobbled streets in Fraserburg were as wide as Canal Street in New Orleans and that people walked in them, cars being as scarce as hen's teeth."

'You're an American, an old Andrew-Carnegie looking Scott accused me in a bus station in Dunfermline." I went to America once' he continued sadly, 'and meant to stay but my mate died and there were bairns, so I came back. Americans were so friendly— everbody said 'Gud-morning' and talked.' I think Scots are very friendly too, I remarked. 'Nay, nay, he protested,' We won't talk to people we don't know'. But you are talking to me' I pointed out "Yes, but you sayed the first say, I wunna if ye hadna'.

"Beneath all the differences I found a people very like ours, facing the same problems of government control, labor shortages, high taxes and the same feeling of insecurity."

Preceding this part of the program, the worship service was given by Mrs. W. M. Thomas which she closed with the Lord's Prayer. During the session of business at which Mrs. E. B. Nelson presided, parlimentary laws were given by Mrs. Ivy G. Hill, and two new members, Mrs. J. E. Adams, Jr., and Mrs. Calvin Lucas were welcomed. This was followed by two musical selections by Gwin Farned, who played Clair de Lune, and Mary Ellen Stafford, who sang Annie Laurie.

Refreshments were served from a picture table centered with a Valentine arrangement of flowers and red cellophane.

and dance next month.

A.A.U.W. IS WARNED OF EDUCATION'S TASK

Judge Lucy Howorth Speaks At Meeting At Ole Miss

Special to The Commercial Appeal

UNIVERSITY, Miss., April 29.—Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth of Washington, D. C., Friday night at the University of Mississippi called general education the "fundamental problem of modern society."

Speaking to delegates at a meeting of the Mississippi Division of the American Association of University Women, she said, "Today 'the people' mean everyone, men and women, rich and poor, white, black, brown, yellow, in the United States, in Afghanistan. The kind of government we have, the civilization we enjoy, the structure of society depend upon multiplied millions of people as it never did in years gone by."

A graduate of Ole Miss with a bachelor of laws, Judge Howorth spoke following the opening dinner of the meeting with approximately 50 women attending.

The convention will conclude Saturday following a luncheon at which Miss Muna Lee, regional specialist with the Department of State, will speak.

METHODISTS ASSAIL CHURCH LITERATURE

Greenville Area Asks Probe Of Racial Teachings

Special to The Commercial Appeal

INVERNESS, Miss., May 29.—Asserting that certain church school literature of the Methodist Church has been "more political and social-equality aimed in its teachings and conclusions," the Greenville District Conference of the denomination Wednesday petitioned the Council of Bishops to make an investigation and to take action "if circumstances demand it."

The resolution asking the council to make a study of the church material was offered by Oscar Wolfe, state senator of Duncan, and district lay leader. It was adopted 35 to 3.

Calling attention to certain of the church publications, the resolution stated that "we do not believe they are for the best interests of the church." It further states that "nearly all the church school literature for the past two years have been an offense to the intelligence of the average pupil, more especially those of the South, when we take into consideration that we have lived peacefully with other races for centuries, and perhaps are better qualified to know just how to live with these people in brotherly love than some who prepare the material.

"We loyal members of the Methodist Church, and having a burning desire to see it prosper, do prayerfully petition the Council of Bishops, through our own beloved Bishop U. V. W. Darlington, to look into the matter, and if in their wisdom, the circumstances demand, to take such action as they deem proper and wise," the resolution stated.

Greenville Woman's Club Begins 25th Year Of Community Service With Meeting Scheduled For This Week

The Greenville Woman's Club begins its twenty-fifth year of activity with the meeting scheduled for Wednesday in the home of Mrs. W. D. Walcott, Mrs. W. L. Boone, president of the organization, said Saturday. "A twenty-fifth anniversary is a time for looking backward and forward," Mrs. Boone said.

Mrs. Boone briefly reviewed the formation of the organization which came into being in May of 1924 when eight women met in the home of Mrs. Milton Smith for the purpose of forming a club and qualifying for admittance into the state federation. Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville was the moving spirit in the formation, being at the time second vice-president of the State Federation.

In the beginning, membership was limited to twenty, and today is limited to sixty. At first only three departments were maintained which now have grown to fourteen.

The club history shows that through the years the Music Department has presented outstanding artists each year in observance of National Music Week, and has sponsored the Community Christmas Chorus programs and foremost of all has sponsored and sold tickets for the Community Concert Association which for three seasons has brought to Greenville some of the best artists afforded by the opera and concert stage.

Looking back over twenty-five years of accomplishments and looking forward to even more ambitious projects, Mrs. Boone pointed out the highlights of the club programs for the coming year.

UNDER THE EFFICIENT guidance of Program Chairman, Mrs. V. A. Denslow, the various department Chairmen have formulated sixteen programs for the coming year which are designed to conform with the tenets of the club mutual improvement and the upbuilding of our community.

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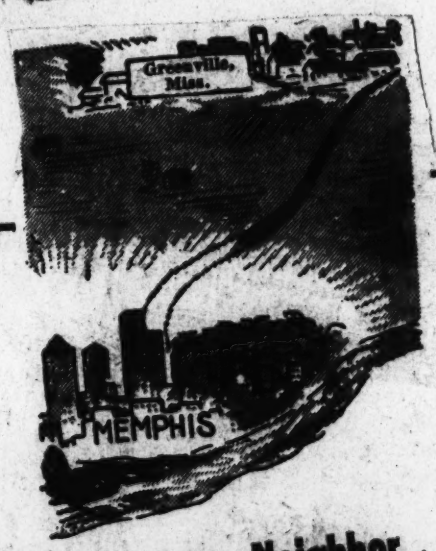


Know Your Neighbor .. And How It Got Its Name

Greenville, Miss.

The time: 1846. The place: In the Mississippi Delta, long before its present prosperity.

There was a thriving little village, embryo stage of Greenville, yet that wasn't the name in those days. Came time to name not only the town, but the county as well.

Abram F. Smith, member of the State Legislature, intervened. A relative, Mrs. Nellie Sommerville, a former state legislator herself, still lives in the Delta. "Name of our county? There's only one name for it," said Smith proudly. "Washington County, in honor of our first President, George Washington."

So it became Washington County, then the people began picking the town's name. They remembered that Nathaniel Greene was a close friend of George Washington.

"We'll call our city Greenville," said Smith, "a tribute to the man we all loved."

The town with its Mississippi River trade grew until the War Between the States came. The Yankees marched into Greenville, burned it completely. But in the Fall of 1865 the citizens began rebuilding. They chose for their next site the highest point of land between Memphis and Vicksburg and, because of an existing law, within three miles of the original town.

This site took in the present town, but extended into what was then the Mississippi River for a given distance and included an island and a towhead which is now the state of Arkansas immediately across Lake Ferguson. The towhead and island and more than three full blocks of the Greenville shore were eaten away by the river between 1866 and 1933.

THE EDDY CAMPAIGN.

It is announced that Mr. Eddy is booked for speeches in seventeen cities of China. Certain Chinese Christian gentlemen of Shanghai, Hongkong, and Wuchow have, on their own initiative prepared an incisive leaflet in Chinese and English, showing Mr. Eddy's anti-Bible attitude, and are circulating it widely. "The China Fundamentalist" will get in touch with them.

Also there are on hand a number of copies of "The China Fundamentalist," Vol. IV, No. 3, with that powerful article on this subject, specially prepared by the Chancellor of the Netherlands Legation.

Those who wish a copy or copies, may write at once to Mr. J. Brewer, 140 Peking Road, Shanghai. No charge, but free-will offerings appreciated, provided letters of application are not delayed thereby.

Bishops Asked To Investigate "Communistic" Church Literature

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — A resolution charging that literature of the Methodist church is "Communistic in trend," and asking an investigation by the Council of Bishops was ready today for introduction at the Jackson Methodist District Conference in Canton.

Prepared by the Glendale Methodist church of Jackson, the resolution says that "the greater portion of the material now being published in Methodist periodicals fails to meet with the approval of this church, that such material is Communistic in trend."

The resolution says that the Glendale church joins with the Delta District Conference and the Millsaps Memorial church "in their petition to the Council of Bishops of the Methodist church to investigate this material."

Material criticized by the Millsaps Memorial church group included:

From June 1946 issues of "Church School — For Workers with Youth," an article entitled "Many Races . . . One Brotherhood."

An excerpt read, "assignments: ask all students to undertake personal experiments in getting acquainted with some person or group of another race, seeking their friendship as we would that of anyone else who interprets to . . . They will find plenty of advanced leadership to the problem. One excellent source of information is the National Associated for the Advancement of Colored People."

Another article was from "Highroad" June 1946, issue, an excerpt of which reads:

"Russia and Communism in general, strive for the same goals that Christianity does but by taking an entirely different road. Can we without rancor or bigotry prove that the two roads do not reach the same goal and that they have the wrong map? . . . Some of you will find active opposition to your attempts to overstep the barriers of prejudice against many of the groups. Your parents and their generation have been deliberately trained in certain prejudices until they take them for fundamental truths."

Commercial Daily News
SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1928

W. C. T. U. WORKER TALKS IN STATE

Field Secretary Addresess Thousands; New Club Formed on Coast

Reports coming in to the state headquarters of the Mississippi Woman's Christian Temperance Union are full of encouragement and point to the fact that the temperance forces of Mississippi are rallying to the leadership of the ...ov and tireless president, Mrs. Nelli... Somerville, and that they will ...llow her crusading for the ideal for which women of this state have long worked and prayed.

The tone of all reports indicates that not one inch will be compromised on the stand against liquor, either in the county, state or nation.

During this past week, Miss Mary B. Ervin, of Kenia, Ohio, national field secretary of the W. C. T. U., and the world secretary of the Loyal Temperance League, filled a number of engaments in the state, speaking to thousands of people who hold the places of leadership in various sections of Mississippi. The most notable work done by the speaker on her visit to this state was with the youth in colleges and in high schools. About 2,000 of these young people heard her in Hinds county, when she spoke at Jackson, Fondren, some country schools and before the students at Missisippi College. Mrs. F. M. Coleman had charge of these arrangements.

The students in the Simpson county Agricultural school at Mendenhall and the public school pupils also heard Miss Ervin. At Liberty, Mrs. H. T. Stout arranged for the engagements filled by the visitor. Mrs. W. I. Munn, at Newton arranged dates for the women to hear Miss Ervin, and also the students at Clarke College. Mrs. J. Monroe Smith at Hattiesburg, planned the engagements for Miss Ervin who spoke to a group of representative women at the Y. W. C. A., and also at the State Teachers' College and the Mississippi Women's College. Mrs. C. I. Daniel at Way esboro planned for two meetings in that community, at which Miss Ervin was received with enthusiasm.

At Biloxi a new W. C. T. U. was formed. Mrs. Augustus Gilmor was named as president. There are 20 charter members. Mrs. Woodward at Gulfport was made general secretary of the new Y. P. B., started there with 11 charter members. Dr. Emma Gay and Mrs. M. E. Galbraith, of Gulfport, had arranged various speaking engagements for the distinguished guest during her four day's stay on the coast. Fine reports are being received of the effective work done by Miss Ervin at each of the places she appeared.

The total amount of good done for the temperance cause by her visit to the state is unable to be estimated at this time. She helped organize a Y. P. B. in Jackson during her stay in this city.

PERU, Ind.—Farmer Mark Miller has an unnamed fowl. It is

GARRETT FORTUNE CLAIMANT DIES

St. Louisan Had Assigned Claim To Wilson Kretschmar

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12 (AP)—Hearings to find an heir to the $20,000,000 Henrietta E. Garrett snuff fortune were temporarily suspended today because of the death of a star claimant, Herman A. Kretschmar.

The 92-year-old St. Louis bachelor died yesterday in a Belleville, Ill., hospital. He was to have returned here today.

In testimony here two weeks ago, Kretschmar argued that he was entitled to the estate because he was the only full cousin of Mrs. Garrett, widow of Walter E. Garrett, snuff manufasturer. Mrs. Garrett disposed of only a small part of her estate by will when she died in 1930.

Kretschmar's death does not invalidate his claim, however. During his testimony he said he had assigned the claim to his nephew, Wilson P. Kretschmar, of Greenville Mississippi.

The spry St. Louis bachelor was among 27,000 persons who have put in a bid for the money. He said he was the son of an adventurer named Johann Frederick Kretschmar, who died in St. Louis in 1865. Johann met his bride in Philadelphia, he said. He testified that his father's sister was the mother of Mrs. Garrett.

Wilson P. Kretschmar, president of Commercial National Bank here, has been attending the hearings in Philadelphia.

Mr. Kretschmar was called to St. Louis today because of the death of his uncle.

The Doctrines Of The Reformation

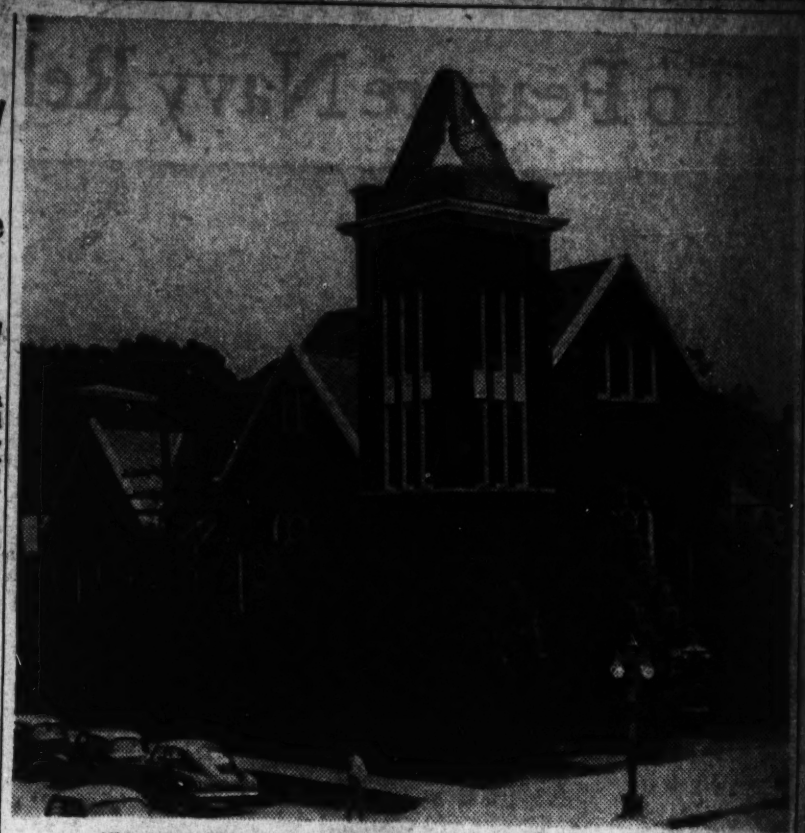
On the last day of October 1517, Martin Luther nailed Ninety-five Theses to the door of the Church in Wittenberg. These great assertions issued in the Protestant Reformation, for the word **Protestant** is not a negative word. It primarily means to protest, to assert vigorously, to declare the grace of God who saves us.

The Protestant Reformation was primarily **a rediscovery of God**—God in His holiness and in His grace, God in His sovereignty and in His fatherliness. Luther began with the conviction of God in His massive reality. The question for Luther was not, How can I know that there is a God? It was rather, How can I know that God is gracious to me? The Mediaeval Church had busied itself with man, man's merits, man's society, man's philosophy and theology, the Church and its canons and hierarchy and sacraments and discipline. They had forgotten God.

Then, God reached through the trappings of monkery and touched Luther's heart, summoning him to be just before the heavenly tribunal. Monk Martin tried to win merit. By every possible method he strove to win a gracious God. Always frowning above him, however, stood the justice of God which could only condemn the sinner. Then in the Black Tower in Witterburg the Holy Ghost opened to Luther the meaning of Romans 1:16-18 and he saw that though one can never win a gracious God, he can start with a gracious God, or better, the gracious God can start with him. God is already gracious to us. He has come to us as our Father in Christ. He forgives our sins because Christ with His work undertakes our cause.

With this new sense of God comes a new realization and proclamation of God's work for us and in us. And that means the Bible, for the one hero of the Bible is God. The Bible is the inspired record of how God has acted, does act, and will act for us men and for our salvation. If we only realized, said Luther, that God loved us and chose us before the foundation of the world it would inflame our love for Him in return. God came down to us in Christ, in His Word, in the sacraments, in the forgiveness of sins. Since God has come down to us

1949



ITS MISSION COMPLETED—The First Methodist Church of Greenville, Miss., is sheltering its last worshipers today, after 46 years' service. The building is to give way to a new $150,000 church on the same site. Razing work on it will start tomorrow.

46-Year-Old Church To Be Razed To Make Way For New Building

By CHARLES KERG

Special to The Commercial Appeal

GREENVILLE, Miss., May 28.—First Methodist Church will hold final services in the present church building Sunday. Razing will begin Monday on the 46-year-old landmark to make way for a $150,000 church on the same site, across from the main post office here.

Robert O. May, chairman of the Church Buidling Committee, said services for the homeless Methodist congregation will be held during the construction period at the Hebrew Union Temple at the invitation of the Temple congregation.

Log Cabin Church

The new sanctuary, designed by Edwin B. Phillips, Memphis architect, will be a Gothic structure and will seat 660 persons. The present educational building will not be razed, but will later be remodeled and other Sunday School classrooms will be added to the church building, according to the Rev. W. J. Cunningham. Persons memorialized in the present church will be appropriately memorialized in the new building.

The new church will be the sixth building erected for the Methodists of Greenville since the first Methodists in this area met in homes in 1836. In 1837 the Rev. S. R. Dunn brought his family to Greenville from Philadelphia, Pa. and the Methodists had a pastor. During this period a log cabin was built as a meeting place. In 1843 when the congregation was organized with 12 members the log cabin was abandoned and a sturdy frame church house constructed. This second home for the Methodist church was destroyed by gunboat fire from the river during the Civil War.

The Methodists erected a temporary frame building in 1865. It was perhaps in return for what they did then that they are being offered a place to worship by the Hebrew congregation. Since other congregations had been made homeless by the war, the Methodists invited these to use their church building.

A frame church was built in 1869 from lumber floated down the Mississippi River from Cincinnati, Ohio. While there was still plenty of lumber around here, there were no tools for the millwork that was wanted. Each piece came almost prefabricated and only needed assembling by local craftsmen.

Men's Class Organized

In the 1880s this frame church was moved to the site of the present Methodist Church because of the sliding of the river banks. The fourth church was sold in 1903 to a negro congregation and moved. The present Methodist Church was then erected.

The Big Brothers Bible Class of the church will celebrate the 30th anniversary of the class Sunday. It will be the final service in the present classroom.

The class was organized in the Summer of 1919 by six men, including M. P. Massey, Capt. C. R. Cocke, R. L. Woodward, Will Solomon, Sam Dunn and the Rev. E. S. Lewis. The Rev. Mr. Lewis was the first teacher and Mr. Solomon the first pastor.

Starting from an attendance of six on the first Sunday the class, one of the best known in Mississippi, has grown to a membership of 150.

Adopted Children

For the past six years the class has adopted two children at Methodist Orphanage in Jackson and full financial responsibility for their care. The class also made a generous contribution to the furnishing of a room at the orphanage. At present time the class is seeking to evolve plans to assist a young man from the church

State B&PW Federation Will Be Hostess To Southeastern Regional Meet At Gulfport

Announcement is made today by Miss Bonnie Mills, president, that the Mississippi Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs will be hostess to the Regional meeting of the ten Southeastern states at Gulfport August 14-17.

An interesting program has been planned for the meeting, highlighted by the addresses of national leaders expected to attend, including Mrs. Dess M. Gurganus, Regional chairman, Mrs. Lucy S. Howorth, of Washington, D.C., a native Mississippian, chairman National Candidate Data Committee, Mrs. Hazel V. Peterson, national second vice-president, and the keynote address by Dr. Rosemonde R. Wimberly of Converse College, S.C.

Opening Thursday evening, early arrivals will be honored with a tea by the coast clubs, and will be followed Friday morning by the Regional Board Breakfast over which Mrs. Gurganus will preside. At 12:30 the same day the Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky and Virginia Federations will be hostesses at a luncheon which will be featured by Dr. Wimberly's address.

In the afternoon, panel discussion on "Practical Program Planning" will be conducted by Mrs. Frances Maule, National staff member and editor, who will preside. She visited the state recently. At another interesting meeting of the same day "Our Legislative Program" will be discussed by Mrs. Peterson, and Mrs. Nina H. Avery, National third vice-president, who is also expected to be a guest of the convention. In the evening a shrimp supper will be given by the City of Gulfport at the Yacht Club, climaxed by a boat cruise sponsored by the Biloxi B & P W Club.

Saturday's sessions will begin with state breakfasts, followed by a business session and symposium on "Membership." Group 1 will discuss Stabilization, with Miss Margaret Wilkinson of Tennessee as leader, and Group 2 will study Expansion with Dr. Rochelle Rodd Gachet of Alabama as leader.

A social feature of mid-day will be the International luncheon with Mrs. Mary Diaz Raplett, South America and Tulane University as speaker. In the afternoon Judge Howorth will preside over the forum on Leadership. Election of officers will also take place at the afternoon session. The evening session will be in the form of a banquet at which the Mississippi Federation will be hostess, with Miss Bonnie Mills, president, and Mrs. Gurganus presiding. The main speaker on this occasion will be Hon. Esther Caulkin Brunauer, USESCO Relations staff of the Department of State, Washington, D.C.

The concluding day of the convention will open with a shore breakfast with Gulfport B&PW Club as hostess. Installation of officers at the morning meeting will conclude the program.

Among Jackson B&PW Club members appearing on the convention committee list are: Miss Ferris Cotter, publicity; Mrs. Velma Rodgers, transportation; Miss Susie Selser, rules; and Mrs. Betty Tucker, president of the Jackson Club.

Miss Louise Crane is in charge of credential blanks and reservations for the Jackson club.

B&PW Leaders—will attend the Southeastern Regional meeting in Gulfport August 14-17, at which the Mississippi Federation will be hostess. Miss Bonnie Mills, state president, above left, will welcome the convention guests. Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth of Washington, D. C., National committee chairman, above right, will be a convention speaker, and Mrs. Dess M. Gurganus, Regional chairman, left, will preside over the three-day meeting. Jackson and Mississippi B&PW Club members will attend the sessions.

Society

Mrs. Walter Lewis, Reporter

Mrs. Somerville Honored—

"When a person is philosophical and has intellectual interests, old age is a happy experience," said Charles Evans Hughes, former Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court on his eighty-fourth birthday a few months ago. This statement is easily applicable to Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, who celebrated her eightieth birthday Sunday. Born on a plantation near Greenville September 5, 1863, Mrs. Somerville has throughout her life exhibited a keen interest in public affairs. She was a pioneer in the Women's Christian Temperance Union and was active in the fight for woman's sufferage. She served on the National Defense Committee in the national D. A. R., and she was the first woman member of the Mississippi legislature.

Mrs. Somerville has four children, Mrs. A. W. Shands and Mr. R. N. Somerville of Cleveland, Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth of Washington, D. C., and Major A. D. Somerville, now stationed in Little Rock, Arkansas, seven grandchildren, and seven great grandchildren.

Sunday afternoon she was the honoree at a surprise birthday party given by her children in the R. N. Somerville home. Seated on an old fashioned love seat beneath the portrait of her maternal grandfather, who was one of the first land owners of Washington County and its first member of the legislature, Mrs. Somerville received the congratulations of scores of relatives and friends. Gifts, telegrams, letters, and flowers arrived in a steady stream Saturday afternoon and Sunday. A lovely arrangement of pink roses flanked by pink tapers in silver holders centered the dining room table, which held at one end a beautiful tiered birthday cake. Pink and white brick ice-cream and individual cakes were served. Among the out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Kretchman of Greenville, Mrs. Edgar Pogue of Gunnison, Mrs. John Lobdell, Sr., and Mrs. John Lobdell, Jr., Mrs. Walter Sillers, Sr., Mrs. Lily Nugent, Mrs. Eugene Nobles, and Mrs. Lewellyn Coppage, all of Rosedale.

Lieutenant Burch Williams Weds

75 YEARS AGO

April 5, 1872

JACKSON, Miss.—Radical members of the Mississippi Legislature, have succeeded in passing the "Civil Rights Bill."

FERGUSON'S FOR FURNITURE —— FERGUSON'S FOR FURNITURE

An Interesting Bit of Paper

The grandfather of my wife was Anthony Hutchins, the first white child born in Adams county of this state. His uncle, Thomas Hutchins, was a geographer for the King of England from about 1750 until the time of the revolution.

He mapped the country from Niagara 'round through the Great Lake country, (where Chicago now is he has marked "Indian Village") down the Mississippi river to the Gulf of Mexico, over to Florida and back up to New York, and of course the in-between country. His work is very good. How he made it as accurate as he did and covered so much territory, I don't know. But he must have been very busy for 20 years.

He had surveyed nearly everything east of the Mississippi and put into practice the rectangular system of dividing lands into squares with the meridian lines—the system we have today.

It enabled large tracts to be platted with accuracy and opened them up to a systematic settlement and reduced the land line suits to a minimum.

His simple tombstone told the story of his life: "He has measured much earth but a small amount now contains him." But the most interesting of all his data is a legend on his map just east of Sherard, reading in old English: "Here Ferdinand DeSoto First Discovered the Mississippi in 1541."

With this information at hand, I want the people in Memphis to stop claiming that they have the place up there where DeSoto crossed.

It is a very interesting old works, this map of 200 years of age. It calls the Tennessee river the Cherokee, but in those days they called the Norris dam location "Muscle Shoals" as we do today.—Capt. Tom Gibson in Clarksdale Daily News.

Your committee has investigated the matter of drunkenness at the Assembly Inn on the night of Friday, Aug. 3rd 1900, and beg leave to make the following report:—

We have examined all witnesses who are accessible at this time, and believe the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct to be true.

This is further attested by the fact that the guilty persons have been expelled from the University of the South at Sewanee, in punishment of their conduct on this occasion.

We find further that the lease agreement signed by all property owners of this Assembly expressly forbids the use of liquor as a beverage, and also contains a clause of forfeiture in case of violation of the lease agreement.

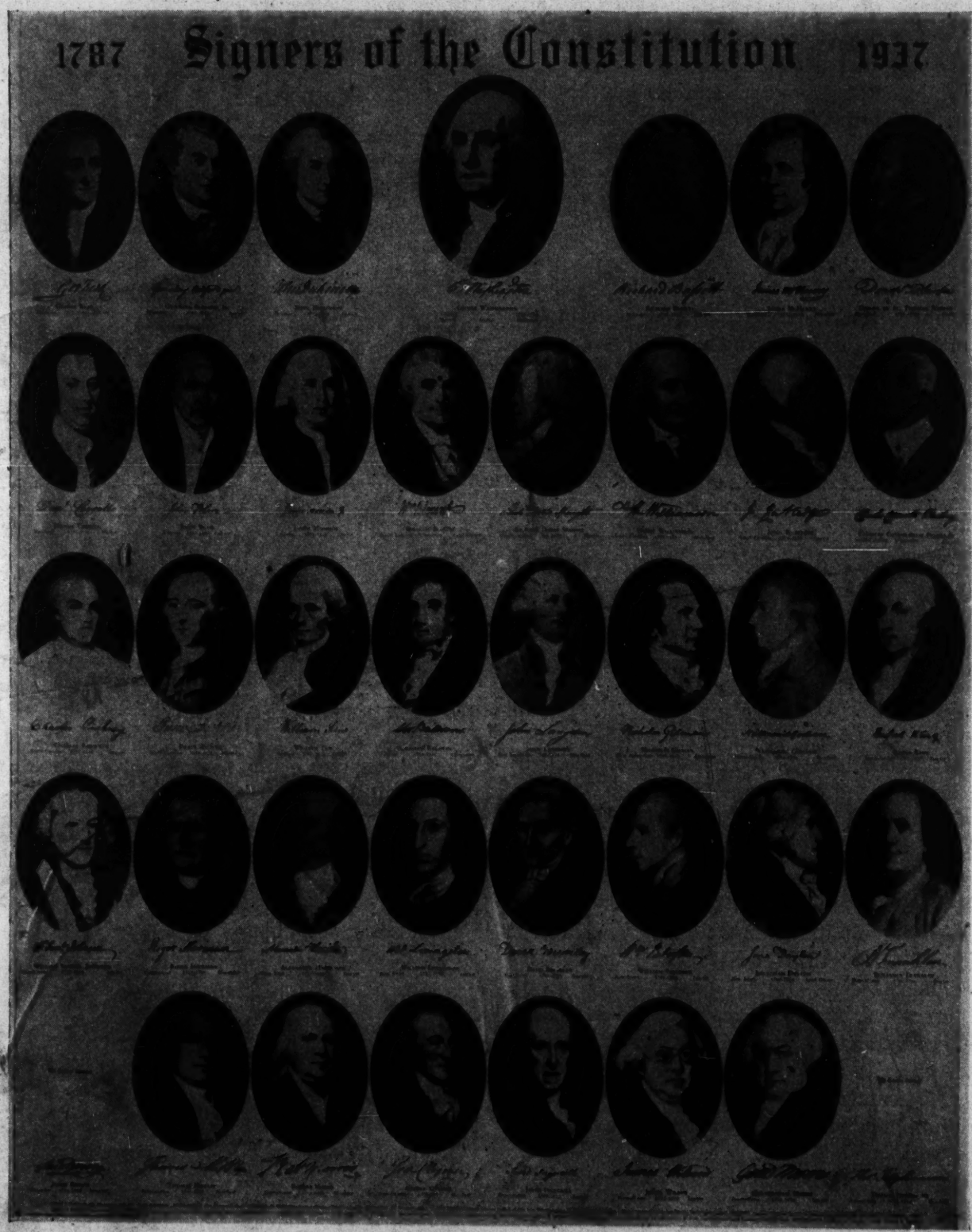
We therefore recommend that the committee be authorized to send a copy of this report to each stockholder of the Inn, and to request that in future they insert in their contract a penalty, and forfeiture of contract in case of violation of the Assembly restrictions.

Wm. H. W. Somerville
W. S. Rainey
Lowndes Cook

National Defense News

NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
National Defense Committee
MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, Chairman
Memorial Continental Hall • Washington, D. C.

Vol. X, No. 1 | September-October 1945 | 50¢ a year



COURTESY U. S. CONSTITUTION SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Our Founding Fathers

AMERICANISM

What It Was, Is, And Should Be

ADDRESS DELIVERED TO
BELVIDERE CHAPTER OF
D. A. R. AT HOTEL GREENVILLE,
MISSISSIPPI
JANUARY 22, 1944

By Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville

Let us go back to the year 1620 A. D. William Bradford was one of the Mayflower company and the second governor of Plymouth Colony. He kept a diary written with no attempt at literary style. The Bradford manuscript had been lost for many years when it was found in the possession of an English Cathedral. The State of Massachusetts and the United States government united efforts to secure the return of the manuscript. It was presented to the State of Massachusetts and was published under official supervision. Its authenticity is not doubted. Bradford gives the Mayflower Compact and the reasons for its existence as follows:

"I shall a little return back and begin with a combination made by them before they came ashore, being the first foundation of their government in this place; occasioned partly by the discontented and mutinous speeches that some of the strangers amongst them had let fall from them in the ship. That when they came ashore, they would use their own liberties; for none had power to command them, the patent they had being for Virginia, and not for New England, which belonged to another government, with which the Virginia Company had nothing to do. And partly that such an act by them done (this their condition considered) might be as firm as any patent, and in some respects more sure."

The Compact

"In the name of God, Amen. We, whose names are underwritten, the Loyal Subjects of our dread Sovereign Lord, King James, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith. Having undertaken for the Glory of God and Advancement of the Christian Faith, and the Honor of our King and Country, a Voyage to plant the first Colony in the northern parts of Virginia; do by these Presents, solemnly and mutually, in the Presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil Body Politic, for our better Ordering and Preservation, and Furtherance of the Ends aforesaid; And, by Virtue hereof do enact, constitute and frame, such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions and Officers, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due Submission and Obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Cape Cod the 11th of November, in the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King James of England, France and Ireland the eighteenth and of Scotland, the fiftyfourth, A. D. 1620."

That first winter at Plymouth was one to try men's souls. Many of the colonists died. For fear of Indians, their dead were buried at night in unmarked graves.

In later years, a mausoleum was placed on the spot. The inscription on the mausoleum is very striking.

"Here, under cover of darkness, this fast dwindling company laid their dead and leveled the earth above them, lest the Indians should learn how many were the graves."

Reader, history records no nobler venture for faith and freedom than that of this pligrim band. In weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and cold they laid the foundations of a state wherein every man thru countless ages should have liberty to worship God in his own way. May their example inspire thee to do thy part in perpetuating and spreading the lofty ideals of our Republic throughout the world. Such was early Americanism.

From 1620 to 1776, one hundred fifty six years, brought the Declaration of Independence and a few years later the Constitution of the

United States. These documents appealed to "the laws of Nature and of Nature'd God." They appealed to the "Supreme Judge" of the world for the rectitude of their intentions. History records that some of those early Americans urged compromise in some statements but George Washington said: "How could we ask the world to respect what we ourselves did not believe?"

His closing appeal was: "Let us erect a standard to which the wise and honest may repair. The event is in the hands of God."

George Washington was a devout Christian.

On July 7, 1776, Washington caused the Declaration of Independence to be read at six o'clock in the evening at the head of each brigade and in his general orders he said: "The General hopes that this important event will serve as a fresh incentive to every officer and soldier to act with fidelity and courage as knowing that now the peace and safety of his country depend under God, solely on the success of our Arms."

And later, in rebuking their somewhat riotious rejoicing, he said: The General hopes and trusts that every officer and man will endeavor to so live and act as becomes a Christian soldier defending the dearest rights and liberties of his Country."

The day following the surrender of the British at Yorktown, Washington issued general orders which closed with the following:

"Divine service is to be performed tomorrow in the several brigades and divisions."

On Dec. 23, 1783, the Continental Congress met to receive Washington. In closing his address, tendering his resignation, he said: "I consider it an indispensable duty to close this last solemn Act of my official life by commending the interests of our dearest country of Almighty God and those who gave the superintendence of them to His Holy Keeping."

Washington refused compensation as general and as president. He accepted only an allowance for expenses entailed by his position. At the time of the dissolution of the army of the Revolution, Washington addressed a letter to the Governors of the several states, closing with this prayer:

"I now make it my earnest prayer, that God would have you, and the State over which you preside, in his holy protection; that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government, to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow-citizens of the United States at large; and particularly for brethren who have served in the field; and finally, that he would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind, which are the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, and without whose example in those things we can never hope to be a happy nation." In his farewell address Washington said: "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute to Patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness. And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion."

Such was the Americanism of the Revolution.

Andrew Jackson in his first and second inaugural address and in other papers, expressed reliance upon Divine Providence.

In a tribute to the Founding Fathers, Daniel Webster said: "They brought with them a full portion of all the riches of the past, in science, in art, in morals, religion and literature. The Bible came with them and it is not to be doubted that to the free and universal reading of the Bible in that age men were much indebted

for right views of civil liberty.

The Bible is a book of faith, a book of doctrine, a book of morals, a book of religion, of special revelation from God, but it is also a book which teaches man his own individual responsibility, his own dignity and his right to equality with his fellow man."

Coming to more recent times, Senator Albert J. Beveridge, a distinguished student and writer said: "The principle of declaring void all laws violative of Eternal Justice, all laws which deny or destroy inalienable rights given to men by God, is wholly and exclusively American."

Horace Greely said: "The principles of the Bible are the groundwork of human freedom;" and de Tocqueville earlier declared: "Christianity is the companion of liberty in all its conflicts, the cradle of its infancy, and the divine source of its claims."

Dr. Dan Gilbert, in his book, "Biblical Basis of the Constitution" said: "For years a cancer spot of vicious teaching has festered and putrified in Columbia University; another in Harvard. Is it any wonder then that out of these cesspools of communism should emerge the doctrine that, like morals and religion, the Constitutional system of government of our fathers is not good enough for us?" This is what might be called the naked truth. The Little Red School House may have been a safer place for American youth than present day universities. In the personal preface of the same book, Dr. Gilbert says: "As a student, I observed that teachers who were out-spokenly anti-religious and violently critical of the Bible, were invariably antagonistic to the Constitution, as well. I never heard in any department of Social Science, a professorial tirade against the Bible which did not include at some point, an attack upon the Constitution." He wondered if there were not some relationship between the two.

His study of the Bible and of the Constitution "led to the conclusion that the ten commandments are the corner-stone of the Constitution and the teachings of Christ are its fundamental principles."

Dr. Gilbert says: "In a very real sense, the War for Independence was a struggle for the vindication and recognition of the authority of the Divine Law over all man-made statutes."

Again quoting Dr. Gilbert: "There are only two theories as to the ultimate source of all law:

One finds the source of all law in the will, the moral law of God, in Divine Justice. The other finds the source of all law in the will of self-willed man, a dictator or a dictatorial mob. The first looks to the unchanging Word of God and divinely implanted conscience of man for the Eternal Moral Law. The second theory denies the existence of an enduring Moral Law, says it is merely a fashion." This is the theory of Karl Marx. Marx is the Prophet of Communism. Not merely a form of government, as some think, but a philosphy of life is communism.

"Marx was not anti-Christian merely because the Church opposed his plans for revolution and his preachment of class hatred. His whole philosophy and system of thought squarely opposed the teachings of Jesus. He was intellectually, as well as emotionally, anti-Christian. He taught, advocated and believed in the supremacy of the material over the spiritual."

Modern radicalism, under whatever name, is based upon the following principles:

1. Abolition of government.
2. Abolition of patriotism.
3. Abolition of private property.
4. Abolition of rights of inheritance.
5. Abolition of religion.
6. Abolition of family relations.

The Communist party in the United States must adhere to these principles, yet there has been a court decision protecting the Communist Party as a Political Party. This is contrary to American prin-

ciples as Communism is opposed to and aims at abolishing religion. If this be true Americanism, then a deplorable condition has arisen.

If this extreme radical liberalism should prevail, the Christian would soon be like the dove which returned to the Ark because it found no place to rest.

Consider religious conditions.

Dr. John Gresham Machen was great as a scholar, preacher, writer. At the time of his death in 1937, he had been called the greatest living defender of evangelical Christianity. Some quotations are given from his book, "Christianity and Liberalism:"

"The whole development of modern society has tended mightly toward the limitation of the realm of freedom for the individual man. A remarkable change has come about within the last seventy-five years. The change is nothing less than the substitution of paganism for Christianity as the dominant view of life."

"Seventy-five years ago, despite inconsistencies, Western civilization was still predominantly Christion — today it is predominantly pagan."

"In speaking of 'Paganism', we are not using a term of reproach. Ancient Greece was pagan, but it was glorious and the modern world has not begun to equal its achievements. Paganism is that view of life which finds the highest goal of human existance in the healthy and harmonious and joyous development of existing human faculties." In more everyday terms, we would say materialism.

Dr. Machen said: "A terrible crisis unquestionably has arisen in the church."

"In the ministry of the evangelical churches are to be found hosts of those who object the gospel of Christ." He compared present conditions with those of the middle ages before the Reformation under Martin Luther.

History relates that as Luther was laboriously climbing the steps of a large church on his knees, there flashed into his mind that scripture—"the just shall live by faith." He got up on his feet and began to study the doctrine of "Justification by Faith."

The result of Luther's work was the religious revival which has ever since been known as the Reformation.

Dr. Machen said: "And another Reformation in God's good time will come."

Public sentiment is powerful.

True Americans, members of the D. A. R., should help to make such public sentiment as will strengthen and perpetuate Historic Americanism. Supply yourself with at least a few books and periodicals which give the truth and the facts. Make your influence felt.

For instance, not so long ago, a noted pacifist, author of the slacker's oath, was invited to speak at our State University. I wonder how many taxpayers protested.

"Our Father's God to Thee,
Author of Liberty,
To Thee we sing."

Do we believe that God is the author of liberty? George Washington did so believe.

In the darkest hour at Valley Forge, he went into the woods alone to cry aloud to God for victory which would mean liberty. Imagine a motion picture actress going among those men at Valley Forge to dance, sing and joke!

The framers of the Constitution provided for a government which must remain true and faithful to Divine principles. Let us take to heart that appeal coming from the early days of Plymouth.

"Do not basely relinquish what the fathers with difficulty attained."

THE EFFACEMENT OF NATIONAL AND RACIAL LINES

By Bishop Warren A. Candler,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Since the World War many people seem obsessed with the idea of merging everything in the world in order to make a spurious unity. They bring forward sensational proposals that are in the teeth of reason and revelation and which contradicts the history of mankind and create misleading expectations for undesirable conditions.

They talk of being citizens of the world instead of citizens of any country—a sort of free-lovism with reference to their position on all national relations.

But nationality is an established ordinance of God. In the Book of Deuteronomy it is said: "When the Most High divided to the nations their inheritance, when he separated the sons of Adam, he set the bounds of the people according to the number of the children of Israel." (Duet. 32:8). God divided the nations and separated them to serve a divine purpose. This same great truth is set forth by St. Paul in his address to the philosophers of Athens, in the course of which discourse he said: "And God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation." (Acts 17:26). In these two quotations from the Holy Scriptures, it is clear that the division of men into nations is of divine appointment, and has for its accomplishment the highest moral ends.

When we talk of an "international mind," as if all national lines are not worth preserving, but should be effaced, we talk in a most foolish way. Such a mind, if it could rule in the earth, would produce international irritations and hostilities.

While the World War was still in progress, the president of Columbia University published a book entitled "A World In Ferment," in which he set forth "the interpretations of the war for a new world." In the course of that work he put this matter in a very clear light:

"Perhaps the greatest enemy of true internationalism is false internationalism. Movements to advance international interdependence and international understanding are of two distinct kinds. One of these is both misleading and harmful, and by its methods and processes would make the achievement of its declared aim quite impossible. The other is wise and statesmanlike, and follows the path by which such progress as has already been made has been achieved. Of these two methods of promoting what may be called internationalism the former would proceed by denouncing all nationalistic and patriotic feeling whatsoever in order to exalt the supernational brotherhood of man and to lay stress upon a world-wide community without national ties or national ambitions. To use a figure drawn from chemistry, this might be called colloidal internationalism. It is hopelessly unsound and unstable as a public policy, whether for individuals or for nations. The second method of promoting internationalism would strengthen and develop nationalistic and patriotic sentiments and aims, in order that when so strengthened they may be used without impairment or weakening as elements in a larger human undertaking of which each nation should be an independent and integral part. Pursuing the same figure, this might be called crystalline internationalism. The strength and beauty of the whole international structure when complete would then depend upon and reflect the strength and beauty of each of its national elements. The colloidal internationalism of the type of person who insists that he knows no country but humanity, and that he is a citizen of no state but only of the world, is hopeless nonsense. It prevents the development of true internationalism by affronting common sense."

The effort to efface national lines meets the obstacles of a variety of languages, manifold customs and usages, and ineradicable racial instincts. It is perfectly true that the men of different races should treat one another with kindness and brotherly consideration and racial affinities and antagonisms can be ignored. Our friends of the Northern Methodist Church passed a resolution at their General Conference recently that they would never hold a session of that body in any city where the color line was drawn; but they will not be able to maintain that resolution without great damage to their Church and injury to the interests of the Negro.

The color line is drawn in the North as well as in the South. It has not been a long while since a Detroit Court ruled that a Negro may own property in a restricted district of that city, but he may not occupy it. One of the leading papers of the South discussed the decision on this wise:

"We are not criticizing the decision of the court in this case. We cite it merely as proof of the inconsistency of our Northern friends on the race question. Sometimes they permit themselves to become all wrought up over imaginary injustice done the Negro in the South.

"Frequently a Northern lecturer or writer discourses glibly about the so-called race problem, when he knows little or nothing at all of what he is talking about. Nevertheless, he often does much harm by creating in the minds of uninformed Negroes the impression that social equality exists north of the Ohio River.

"When the misinformed Negro quits the South and removes to a Northern State, he finds that he has been deceived. Sometimes he meets with violence at the hands of those whom he had been persuaded were his friends. That is just what happened in Detroit. Then the matter got into the courts, and now the Negro finds that he can get no consolation there."

These proposals to efface national and racial lines are not the conclusions of reason and good judgment. They are visionary proposals that in the end must do harm and not good.

They are like the proposals to efface denominational lines. That also cannot be done. It was tried in Canada a few years ago. The Baptists and Episcopalians refused to go into the merger, and a considerable part of the Presbyterian Church of Canada went off and established another Presbyterian Church, which is showing no little prosperity. There are just as many denominations in Canada as ever, and there is more denominational strife and irritation. To merge all the denominations into one great obese body would not promote definiteness of belief, but would suppress it and thereby destroy its energy. It would not manifest an intelligent interest in religion, but would rather show a slovenly indifference to truth, if all men agreed that one creed is as good as another and that definite religious belief is a matter of no consequence.

If men cease to hold definite religious feelings, then the flame of faith will flicker, and will be finally extinguished, and the light of religious sentiment also will go out.

Religion is strongest where belief is most vigorous, and when men suppress their religious convictions with the hope of getting together on some platform of common religious sentiment, they will find nothing upon which to stand at all. On the other hand, they will be the most religious men who maintain most earnestly definite principles of belief.

This explains how it is that the most vigorous Christianity now in the world is found in the United States, in which the most energetic "denominationalism" has prevailed from the foundation of the Colonies. In Europe all sorts of schemes of uniformity have been enforced, until into our country have come in recent years not a few representatives of European Churches confessing that the lands from which they come are "religiously bankrupt," and they are begging the American Churches to aid them lest Christianity perish from among them. The result might have been expected. The suppression of individual belief in order to preserve a monotonous conformity has paralyzed faith and quenched the zeal by which Christian efforts are quickened and Christian enterprises are supported.

In our country, where every Christian man has been free to worship and serve God in accordance with his own sincere and definite convictions, and where men holding similar principles have associated themselves in denominations corresponding to their principles, is found the most pure, virile and enterprising Christianity in the world.

Bishop Wescott, in his admirable work, "The Gospel of the Resurrection," puts the whole matter clearly in these words:

"It has been nobly said that 'nations redeem each other.' One supplies that which another lacks in moral character and purpose; and the existence of a deficiency in one place is not infrequently the stimulus and the occasion for the display of the corresponding virtue in another. At least it is evident that we cannot understand how, with our present powers, the full grandeur of humanity could be exhibited or developed except by the co-existence of many people distinct and even antagonistic. And that which is true of humanity in a political or social aspect is true of it also in a religious aspect. Separate organizations appear to be as necessary for the complete manifestation of the many sides of Christian truth in relation to man, as they are confessedly for the manifestation of national life."

Better Times Coming

Hired Man (from the city)—I'm going to quit! I can't stand this awful silence.

Farmer—Aw—stick around. In a month or so the frogs'll begin to croak over in the podn.

The Night Desk—

Eight Negroes Sat In 44th Congress

Q.—Please tell me the names of the seven colored members of the 41st and 42nd Congress, and who was President at that time.

Q.—Where can I obtain the names of members of the 41st and 42nd Congress?

A.—You probably have your sessions of Congress slightly mixed. There were five negro members of the 42nd Congress, which sat in 1871-73, but seven served in the 43rd, which was in session in 1873-75, and high tide was reached in the 44th, the Congress of 1875-77, when eight served.

In the 43rd, they were Robert Brown Elliott, Richard Harvey Cain, Alonzo Jacob Ransier and James Hayne Rainey, all of South Carolina, James Thomas Rapier of Alabama, Josiah Thomas Walls of Florida and John R. Lynch of Mississippi.

In the 44th, the only negro ever sent to the Senate, Blanche K. Bruce, was named in Mississippi. Lynch of Mississippi and Rainey of South Carolina were returned to the House, but all other negro members were new. They were; Robert Smalls from South Carolina, Josiah Thomas Walls from Mississippi, Jeremiah Haralson of Alabama, John Adams Hyman of North Carolina and Charles Edmund Nash of Louisiana.

All were named from Southern states during carpetbag administrations of state governments, backed by an army of occupation. All three Congresses mentioned were during the terms of General Grant, who was President from 1869 to 1877. The elections of 1876 culminated in the Tilden-Hayes dispute as to who had won the presidency. Reaction to carpetbag methods set in, and the number of negro members of Congress declined thereafter. Negroes are now elected to Congress under their own power. In the 80th, which ended last July, there were two, Adam Clayton Powell from the Harlem district of New York and William L. Dawson from a South Side district in Chicago.

7, 1944

Shorts Are Taboo And Women Like It

MONAHANS, Texas, Aug. 6.—(AP)—Women in shorts are taboo on the streets of Monahans these days. In case some shapely—or otherwise—female appears in such attire, she is sent home, and quickly.

The City Council passed the ordinance as an "emergency" and, strange to relate, the measure has been popular, even with the women.

Mayor Ed Duffey of this town of 4000 was in favor of it "because so many women call every day and ask us to put a stop to shorts on the street."

When a woman appears on the streets in shorts she is told to "go home and get some clothes on." There have been no arrests and no woman has had to be warned more than once, officials said.

Failure to Draft Women Called 'Major Tragedy'

Postwar Role Demanded At White House Parley

By Genevieve Reynolds

"It's a major tragedy that women have not been drafted into war service," Helen Rogers (Mrs. Ogden) Reid, vice president of the New York Herald Tribune Forum, declared when 200 outstanding feminine leaders gathered at the White House yesterday to muster forces for women's participation in postwar councils and to draw up a roster of qualified women.

"There probably won't be such a service act because there's too much feeling that the war is won—yet it's hardly begun," explained Mrs. Reid. She did, however, ask the women to register a protest for not having been drafted and to issue a strong call for volunteers. She also suggested that women experts be drafted after the war to share with men in rebuilding the world.

The speaker said that women had been content with subordinate work too long and blamed it on their own lack of interest. She called upon them to make their force and power felt in local, national as well as international fields.

Discussing opportunities for women in the State Department, and how they may share in postwar policy-making, G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary of State, pointed out that jobs would be filled on citizens' qualifications, rather than upon sex.

Mrs. Rohde Disagrees

Dynamic Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rohde, former United States Minister to Denmark, took exception to Mr. Shaw's statement that sex doesn't enter into appointments. "If this were more than theory, that citizens are chosen on their qualifications," she asserted, "we wouldn't need to be here now."

She pointed out that women have special assets in certain fields that should be emphasized to obtain representation on important policy-forming committees and peace councils. Specifically, she referred to the welfare, educational and rehabilitation phases of the postwar world.

"Some of the most vital postwar problems deal with just these matters," she said, "homes to be rebuilt, children to be clothed and fed. To omit women from leadership in these phases of postwar planning would be uneconomical and impractical."

Conference was opened by Mrs. Roosevelt at 10 a. m. yesterday in the East Room of the White House. Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth, lawyer, former Mississippi legislator, now a member of the legal staff, U. S. Veteran's Administration, struck the keynote of the conference in her opening address when she stated, "women, organized and unorganized, can and should rally public support for women appointed to national and international policy-making positions.

Calls for Action

"Able women have been appointed delegates to international conferences held already," she said. "Mrs. Roosevelt urges women to take responsibility, so the women of this conference should take definite action in planning their full responsibility in world affairs. These times demand that they accept responsibility of rallying behind suitable women without fear of cousing disunity."

Judge Howorth suggested the following procedure for securing appointments: 1, submission of names of qualified persons; 2, convincing the appointive authority that the person can do the job; 3, public support for the applicant.

Miss Josephine Schain, delegate to the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, explained the function of the food conference and the part women played on committees.

"If women want it and are willing to organize and work for it," said Miss Schain, "they have a chance to participate in postwar parleys."

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, another speaker at the morning session, pointed out that "American women today do not make their claims to positions of responsibility and trust because they are women. They will be used only as they are patriotic, trustworthy, responsible citizens of demonstrated ability."

As an important example of women's contribution to making the peace, the Secretary cited the recent conference of International Labor Organization at Philadelphia, where 16 women were full members.

Ellen S. Woodward, member of the Social Security Board, adviser to USA, member Council of UNRA, called for greater unity of purpose among women's organizations.

MRS. RUTH BRYAN ROHDE
...*"Qualifications" Still Theory*

JUDGE LUCY HOWORTH
...*Women Should Support Women*

nie Maffett, president of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

The President of the United States, members of his Cabinet and five independent agencies and establishments sent observers to this conference.

Observers representing the President were Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, special counsel to the President, and Jonathan W. Daniels, administrative assistant to the President.

Representative Margaret Chase Smith of Maine is another who called upon women to stick together to make their force felt.

Other speakers included the dean of Vassar College, C. Mildred Thompson, delegate to the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education, and Elizabeth A. Conkey, member, Board of Commissioners, Cook County, Ill., and adviser to USA, member, Council of UNRA conference in Atlantic City.

Miss Charl Ormond Williams presided and introduced speakers. Mrs. La Fell Dickinson, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, offered a resolution of appreciation to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt for their cooperation and interest in advancement of women.

Others participating in the forum included: Representative Norton, Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the Women's Bureau; Miss Min-

Use This Blotter and
VOTE for
Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth
and Others
For Representative Hinds County
10

LT-COL. ABRAM D. SOMERVILLE

TINKER FIELD, OKLA. Nov. 29—Lieutenant Colonel Abram D. Somerville of 501 South Leflore Street, Cleveland, Miss., was separated from the Army Air Forces today at Tinker Field following a war record that dates back to the first World War.

Originally commissioned in the Field Artillery in 1918, Colenel Somerville climaxed a long and brilliant career with his relief from active duty here, where he has been serving as Judge Advocate in the worlds largest aid depot.

It was in December 1918 that Second Lt. Somerville graduated from the Field Artillery Central Officer Training School at Louisville, Kentucky, following training at the Virginia Military Institute.

Colonel Somerville was graduated from the Greenville, Mississippi high school and attended Washington and Lee College, and holds a Doctor of Law degree from the University of Mississippi. He will be employed by the National Life Insurance Company of New York with offices in New Orleans, La.

Yesterday And Today

25 Years Ago and Today
The Daily Democrat-Times
August 14, 1919

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(Today Jack Dempsey is in the United States Navy, meeting another foe, one without knowledge of the rules of the ring.)

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(Today the local congregation is privileged to have as minister, Rabbi S. A. Rabinowitz.)

Miss Amanda Worthington is enjoying a stay at Monteagle, Tenn., in the cottage of Mrs. Nellie Somerville.

(Today Miss Worthington is in Greenville, serving as head of the Greenville Public Library. Mrs. Somerville is making her home at Hotel Greenville).

Dr. Roberdeau Dunn of Tulsa, Okla., is in the city spending his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Dunn. Dr. Dunn is looking fine and says he is happy to be back in the old town, even for a short visit.

(Today Dr. Dunn is still making his home in Tulsa).

40 Years Ago and Today
The Daily Democrat
August 14, 1904

Mr. J. R. Bass, who is now known as "Car Load Bass" not on account of his generous proportions but because of his way of selling tobacco in carload lots without any great blow about it was in the city this week.

Col. Sol Dreyfus of Paducah, Ky., a noted Kentucky Colonel, who sells a rejuvenating elixir of life that is good for the old is in the city today.

Miss Elizabeth E. Stanton arrived in the city this morning and is in the home of her sister, Mrs. W. H. Montgomery. Miss Stanton has been studying piano for the past year under one of the most famous teachers in Germany and it is a matter of much interest to her many friends here that she will make Greenville her home.

(Today Miss Stanton is Mrs. R. T. Doughtie of Memphis. She is quite often the charming guest of Mr. and Mrs. Will Francis, 1100 Washington avenue).

Greenville's military boys, the Delta Guard, are at Biloxi. They have carried with them the best wishes of the people of Greenville.

(The Greenville Company of the State Guard, today's Delta Guard, have just completed a training period at Hattiesburg.)

STROKE FATAL TO DR. BATTLE

Widely Known Dentist Stricken On Fishing Trip

Dr. Cooper Malone Battle, 345 Stonewall, widely-known Memphis dentist for 35 years, was stricken by a heart attack while fishing at Green River Lake, near Hughes, Ark., Wednesday. He died at 4 p.m. Dr. Battle had apparently been in excellent health. He was 57.

He was a jovial man and had many friends in Memphis. He was born at Brownsville, Tenn., son of the late Dr. Alfred and Irene Taylor Battle. He graduated from Vanderbilt Dental School in 1909 and opened his office in Memphis soon afterward. In 1915 he married Miss Louise Anschutz of Newport, Ark.

Dr. Battle was chairman of the board of stewards of First Southern Methodist Church. He was a member of Memphis and Shelby County Dental Society.

He owned a number of fine bird dogs which he kept on his farm at Cordova. He enjoyed supervising the operation of the farm and was a hunting and fishing enthusiast.

He leaves his wife; three sons, Capt. Joseph M. Battle, now in France, who was in partnership with him in his office in the Commerce Title Bldg. a short time before going into the Medical Corps in 1940; Pfc. George B. Battle, in the Army at Boise, Idaho, and Cooper Malone Battle Jr., Memphis; his daughter, Mrs. Irene Battle Fort, Memphis; his sister, Mrs. Chloe Shaw, Brownsville; his brother, Paul Battle, Arlington, Tenn., and his grandson, James Harvey Fort Jr., Memphis.

National Funeral Home in charge.

Delta Democrat Times 1944 June 25

Know Your Delta

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Arrival at Old Greenville, he wrote, was "like landing in the wilderness. Timber was standing the streets were muddy and not well defined, and planks placed lengthwise served for sidewalks. We were greeted by some citizens of the place and the proprietor asked us to the hotel. It was about dinner ttme and we sat down to the table—no bill of fare, but our eyes saw at a glance bear meat, venison, and spare ribs, sweet potatoes, corn bread, milk and coffee. If the hotel had a name at that time I have forgotten it, but I do not forget the streams of cold air that came through the unbattened cracks—it was winter time and cold."

Some of the inhabitants of Old Greenville were, at that time, "Mr. Willis Robards, clerk of the court; Mr. Jack Caughey, circuit clerk; Dr. Philip A. Schuyler, a relative of General Schuyler; Dr. John L. Finlay, his wife Mrs. Ann Finlay, and their four children; Mr. J. S. Penrice and his wife; Mr. Bell, hotel proprietor; Mr. Small, who kept a bowling alley and a livery stable; a Mr. Hudson, blacksmith; Mr. Caughey, school teacher. Col. Charles Robards, land speculator; Mr. Abram Smith lawyer, and his wife, the well-known and benevolent Mrs. Myra Smith; Morris Ashe, merchant; and Charley Roth, merchant."

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The Methodist congregation built a frame church early in the town's existance, the lot being purchased in 1848. The Presbyterian church was organized in 1858, and had before the outbreak of war in 1861, erected a neat frame church. These church biuldings were in all probability very much like the early church buildings in the present Greenville.

An Episcopal congregation was organized about the time the war began, but there is no record of a parish being admitted to the Diocese of Mississippi at that time, nor was a church building erected. However a minister of that denomination was located in Washington county for about a year, followed by another who left after the outbreak of war. These men apparently divided their ministrations between the town of Old Greenville and the Episcopal families of the Deer Creek area. One of them made his home for a part of his stay, at Three Oaks, the hospitable home of Judge James Rucks on Deer Creek, in what is now the town of Leland.

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From a letter written by a young man to his fiancee, dated July 2, 1860, one catches a glimpse of the county seat of that day. He wrote: "The lately improvised post office is in Penrice & McMeekins warehouse, and consists of a little box partitioned into pidgeon holes, elegantly illuminated with different letters of the alphabet. I suppose you will have heard before this reaches you, that Mr. Byrne had the great misfortune to lose his store with almost the entire stock of goods. The books and mail were saved." He went on to tell how he, Dr. Talbutt, Dr. Penny, with some aid form Bassett and W. A. Haycraft, had worked to save the drug store (Finlay's). At the finish of their fire-fighting they had "left Bassett perched on the roof, with no way of escape for a season. He was somewhat alarmed and with reason, for the side of the house was too hot at one time to be comfortable to the touch."

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Wm L Nugent
Miss Eleanor J Smith
Married Nov 6th 1860
Wm P Barton
M.G.
A true copy
at Wm Nugent's
By John Kelly D.C.

Yesterday

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45 Years Ago and Today
The Daily Democrat
August 16, 1894

Mr. A. H. Rudy, who is now known as "Bar Lead Rudy" due on account of his numerous brushes with those last bottles of his way of selling tobacco in marked lots without any great blow about it was in the city this week.

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Funeral Friday morning.

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Know Your Delta

The Delta Democrat-Times

By Eunice J. Stockwell

There were in the Confederate companies which went out from Washington county, a few Bolivar countians, and in the "Bolivar Troop" there were some representatives of old Washington county families.

As has been mentioned, there is extant no account written by a member of any Washington county company covering the war years. Bolivar county is more fortunate in this respect for three prominent Deltans left more or less complete records of the companies which went out from that county, viz. Colonel Frank A. Montgomery, Captain J. Malcolm Montgomery (usually called Captain "Mack" Montgomery), and the Honorable John C. Burrus.

The "Bolivar Troop," which later became officially Company "H" of the First Mississippi Regiment, was organized by Colonel (later General) Charles Clark who had been in command of the Second Mississippi Regiment in the Mexican war. Though Colonel Clark's regiment was never in active service, he returned to Mississippi with the regulation of being a thorough soldier, and early in the Civil War he was appointed by President Davis as Brigadier General in the Confederate army. He commanded a division in the Battle of Shiloh, where he received a wound which crippled him for life and prevented his ever taking the field again. In 1863 he was elected governor, from which office he was forcibly ejected by the enemy.

This company was organized before the outbreak of war, for after the presidential election of 1860, "all over the state military companies were formed, and in Bolivar county a splendid cavalry company, called the Bolivar Troop was organized, Colonel Clark being captain and Frank A. Montgomery first lieutenant."

Colonel Montgomery continued: "Later, when the state had seceded, the company was reorganized as a part of the army of Mississippi and I was elected its captain. It is a fact overlooked, or, at least, not noticed, as far as I have seen, that Mississippi enjoyed for a time the honor and distinction of being an independent nation. She dissolved her connection with the Union on January 9th, 1861, and formed no new ties till she entered the Southern Confederacy by the act of a convention of delegates from the state and other southern states at Montgomery, Alabama, in February 1861. She had her own army, commanded for a short time by Major General Jefferson Davis, with four brigadier generals, Earl Van Dorn, Charles Clark, J. L. Alcorn and C. H. Mott. She also established a custom house at Commerce on the river below Memphis; perhaps in other places which I do not recall."

The "Bolivar Troop" arrived in Memphis in May 1861, aboard a boat engaged by their captain to transport them there. Most of the men, at that time belonging to the company, boarded the boat at Prentiss, the county site, and Captain Montgomery went aboard a few miles above at his own landing, Beulah.

Colonel Montgomery gives, in his book "Reminiscences of a Mississippian in Peace and War," the names of eighty-two men who had at that time joined the company or who joined later, stating however that the list as given was from memory and was incomplete. Mr. Burrus stated that there were more than one hundred men in the company.

When Captain Montgomery was promoted, he was succeeded in command of the company by Gadi Herrin, a young man who had come to Bolivar county to teach school. Of Captain Herrin, Colonel Montgomery wrote in a letter dated May 29th 1964: "The gallant and chivalrous captain of the Bolivar Troop, Captain Herrin, fell dead at the head of his company and right at the enemy guns." His successor in command was J. Malcolm (Mack) Montgomery who led his men through the final campaigns of the war and was with them when it closed.

Listed among the men of the Bolivar Troop are the following Washington countians: Dr. Daniel Cameron Montgomery (regimental surgeon) who with his brother, J. Malcolm, were the sons of William Pinckney Montgomery, owner of "Locust"; William, son of Alexander B. Montgomery, owner of "Swiftwater;" William Mason and Albert D. Worthington of "Wayside" and their cousins, William W., Edward, Ben, and Charles of "Belmont." As has been previously stated, there were a few Bolivar countians with the Washington county troops.

(To be continued)

Repeal Of Poll Tax Urged

By MRS. NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE

Greenville, Miss

In a recent review of Hodding Carter's Saturday Evening Post article, reference was made to "the endeavor for racial tolerance of the Southern Methodist Church."

It seems evident that Mr. Carter made a mistake in the use of names and that he intended to give favorable mention to the present Methodist Church.

Three churches, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Protestant Church, united and adopted the name Methodist Church without descriptives. The Methodist Church quite openly engages in political and social reform activities.

One publication for the work of women says: "Pending legislation in the state or United States Congress must be kept before the women — personal letters and wires should flood the senators and representatives." Further advice, "if you live in the seven Southern States that still uphold legal poll tax, restrictions on voting — one place to begin is to bring pressure on your State Legislature to take steps immediately to repeal the poll tax." Further advice is to work for the passage of the federal anti-poll tax bills. More to the same effect could be quoted.

The present Southern Methodist Church is composed of those who refused to be merged or voted into another church organization. This church has no political or social reform program. It proposes to keep the faith as it was kept by the Methodist Episcopal Church South in earlier years.

The greatest wonder to me has been the docility with which Methodists in the South have submitted to the yoke imposed upon them by Northern thought.

Know Your Delta

In an article prepared for the Washington County Historical Association by the late Mr. Henry T. Ireys is found the account of a trip he made late in 1852, from New Orleans where he was attending schood to his father's plantation on Williams Bayou.

Arrival at Old Greenville, he wrote, was "like landing in the wilderness. Timber was standing the streets were muddy and not well defined, and planks placed lengthwise served for sidewalks. We were greeted by some citizens of the place and the proprietor asked us to the hotel. It was about dinner ttme and we sat down to the table—no bill of fare, but our eyes saw at a glance bear meat, venison, and spare ribs, sweet potatoes, corn bread, milk and coffee. If the hotel had a name at that time I have forgotten it, but I do not forget the streams of cold air that came through the unbattened cracks—it was winter time and cold."

Some of the inhabitants of Old Greenville were, at that time, "Mr. Willis Robards, clerk of the court; Mr. Jack Caughey, circuit clerk; Dr. Philip A. Schuyler, a relative of General Schuyler; Dr. John L. Finlay, his wife Mrs. Ann Finlay, and their four children; Mr. J. S. Penrice and his wife; Mr. Bell, hotel proprietor; Mr. Small, who kept a bowling alley and a livery stable; a Mr. Hudson, blacksmith; Mr. Caughey, school teacher. Col. Charles Robards, land speculator; Mr. Abram Smith lawyer, and his wife, the well-known and benevolent Mrs. Myra Smith; Morris Ashe, merchant; and Charley Roth, merchant."

The population of the village did not exceed five hundred; its buildings were few and unpretentious. Most of the residences were simple frame cottages, but the homes of Dr. Finlay and the Hon. Abram F. Smith were two story buildings, handsomer and better furnished, and both stood in large grounds. The few stores were located near the river, the homes farther back.

The Methodist congregation built a frame church early in the town's existance, the lot being purchased in 1848. The Presbyterian church was organized in 1858, and had before the outbreak of war in 1861, erected a neat frame church. These church biuldings were in all probability very much like the early church buildings in the present Greenville.

An Episcopal congregation was organized about the time the war began, but there is no record of a parish being admitted to the Diocese of Mississippi at that time, nor was a church building erected. However a minister of that denomination was located in Washington county for about a year, followed by another who left after the outbreak of war. These men apparently divided their ministrations between the town of Old Greenville and the Episcopal families of the Deer Creek area. One of them made his home for a part of his stay, at Three Oaks, the hospitable home of Judge James Rucks on Deer Creek, in what is now the town of Leland.

There was a public (or semi-public) school building on the Methodist parsonage lot in Old Greenville, and oft-times the minister who preached on Sunday, taught the school during the week.

From a letter written by a young man to his fiancee, dated July 2, 1860, one catches a glimpse of the county seat of that day. He wrote: "The lately improvised post office is in Penrice & McMeekins warehouse, and consists of a little box partitioned into pidgeon holes, elegantly illuminated with different letters of the alphabet. I suppose you will have heard before this reaches you, that Mr. Byrne had the great misfortune to lose his store with almost the entire stock of goods. The books and mail were saved." He went on to tell how he, Dr. Talbutt, Dr. Penny, with some aid form Bassett and W. A. Haycraft, had worked to save the drug store (Finlay's). At the finish of their fire-fighting they had "left Bassett perched on the roof, with no way of escape for a season. He was somewhat alarmed and with reason, for the side of the house was too hot at one time to be comfortable to the touch."

From a diary kept by Miss Mary Bateman in 1856, one learns that some of the store owners in Old Greenville at that time were Byrne & Wallis, Morris Ash, Mr. and Mrs. Penrice. In one of her entries she recorded that Dr. Laurence was then at the Penrice Tavern where he was "plugging teeth." Evidently a traveling dentist had come to town to make some money by the practice of his profession there.

tody.

IT WILL STILL BE THERE

Flag Flies Day, Night Over Spot That Inspired Key

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—(AP) —The Star-Spangled Banner at Fort McHenry, Md., will fly under floodilights all night long hereafter, largely because a visitor to the famous shrine complained the flag was not visible "at the twilight's last gleaming."

It was at Fort McHenry, during the War of 1812, that the sight of the flag gallantly streaming throughout a British attack inspired Francis Scott Key to write the national anthem.

Sunday, July 9, 1944

Know Your Delta

Eunice Stockwell

In the calm of village and plantation life in this county came, in 1860, dark forebodings of the "impending crisis;" and early in the following year the gloomiest expectations were realized in the outbreak of war. Of those dark days, Mrs. Ann Finlay many years later wrote: "In the spring, the whole current of our lives changed. Mississippi had seceded; men and boys drilled; orators poured forth their eloquence for 'our cause!' men were getting their affairs in shape so that they might go to the front; business was well-nigh forgotten; every nerve was strained to the utmost, waiting, waiting for what all knew to be inevitable."

Women were busy making tents, haversacks and uniforms for the men who volunteered to go forth to do battle. The first company left in such nondescript clothing as could be provided — some of their shirts having been made from women's shawls and dresses. Hand looms were put up as soon as practicable and when the cavalry company left early in June the men were clad in uniforms of home-made gray jeans with brass buttons. Charles Meisner, the local tailor, gave untiring assistance in planning and cutting out garments for the women to make.

In Washington county there were organized an infantry company of 115 men; a cavalry company of 232 men; a home guard, of which there are no records as to officers or number of men comprising the unit; and the artillery company, which was disbanded after the battle of Shiloh. Considering the sparce white population of the county at that time, the number of men who entered the Confederate service is impressive.

In the summer of 1862, Federal gunboats descended the Mississippi river and the war was brought to Washington county's very doors. As time passed the citizens learned more and more of its hardships and sorrows.

From time to time Old Greenville was shelled, in retaliation, so the Union officers explained, for the firing of Southern sympathizers and Confederate forces upon their gunboats and transports.

Early in May 1863, Confederate forces under command of Colonel (later, General) S. W. Ferguson fired into and sank a Federal transport and fired into a disabled gunboat near Old Greenville. The claims of the enemy seemed to have had ample justification.

From the transport the Confederates took about $40,000 worth of stores, mostly sutler's goods. These included a quantity of canned fruit, oysters, butter, brandied peaches, cheeries, etc. Such food must have been like the nectar of the gods to the poor hungry Confederates.

Two days after this attack, the smoke and noise of guns was reported near the town, and about ten days later four transports landed there because one Union transport had been fired upon 16 times. Meanwhile the Federals from the boats were burning everything around and had given the Confederates a chase out to Black Bayou. And about the same time the Yankees appeared in the Lake Washington area hunting meat and provisions.

While no important military engagements were fought on Washington county soil, there were several skirmishes with the enemy. Most of the trouble came from raiding parties put ashore from the enemy transports on the river. These did considerable damage to surrounding plantations by carrying away what they needed or fancied, and by slaughtering cattle and confiscating horses and mules. These landing parties composed the enemy forces with which the local military fought several skirmishes.

As hostilities progressed and shellings by the Federal gunboats were repeated, the town people and those on the plantations along the river scattered through the county to the inland plantations whose location afforded a greater degree of safety. Such residents as had not fled the town of Old Greenville took refuge during the shellings, in the home of James Small, which being situated in a bend of the levee was beneath the trajectory of the shells,, and therefore was the safest place in town. Mrs. Strum of this city is the only person now alive who remembers these shellings of the former county seat, and the passing of the Federal gunboats on their way to the siege of Vicksburg.

There were few citizens left in the town, when on August 23rd, 1963, it was burned by order of the commanding officer of the Federal fleet. The houses occupied by the Caffall and Meisner families were the only buildings which escaped the torch of the Federal soldiers.

Miss Ida C. Ward Succumbs Today

Miss Ida C. Ward, 83, for more than 70 years a resident of Greenville, died in King's Daughters Hospital at 9:30 Friday morning. She was admitted to the hospital late Thursday.

Funeral services conducted by the Rev. Jeff Cunningham, pastor of First Methodist Church, will be held Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Wells Funeral Home. Burial will be in Greenville Cemetery.

Miss Ward, a daughter of the late John Ward, publisher of Greenville's first newspaper, was born at Vicksburg and received her early education there.

Father Was Editor Here

She came to Greenville with her father, who established the Washington County Times in 1865. Miss Ward and her sister, Miss Minnie Ward, who died March 7, assisted their father in the operation of the weekly newspaper.

When her father sold The Washington County Times in 1868 to Captain J. S. McNeilly the newspaper became the Greenville Times, later the Daily Democrat-Times and now the Delta Democrat-Times.

Miss Ward left Greenville with her father and for several years assisted him with editing newspapers at Winona, Rosedale and Tunica.. Mr. Ward returned to Greenville with his daughters in 1880 and edited The Greenville Spirit until his death in the late 1890's.

The pallbearers for Saturday afternoon's services include Edward Alexander, A. D. Brooks, Bryan Wilson, Mercer Mann and C. H. Fullerton.

Alice Lee Dunn Dies After Long Illness: Services Today

Funeral services for Miss Alice Lee Dunn, 70, who died Wednesday after a long illness, will be held at 5:30 this afternoon at St. James Episcopal Church. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Albert C. Morris. Burial will be in Greenville Cemetery with Wells Funeral Home in charge of arrangements.

Miss Dunn was born near Greenville August 1, 1877, the eldest daughter of the late John Nelson and Mary Pickett Dunn. She was educated in the schools here and supplemented by association with an direction from her highly cultured mother who was a daughter of Col. Ed Burke Pickett of the Confederate Army and his wife Mary Vance Greer Pickett. On her father's side she was descended from an eminent pre - Revolutionary family of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Studied Law

Known as Allee Dunn to her many friends she prepared herself and became secretary to a Mississippi State Supreme Court Judge. She studied law under his direction and passed the State Bar examination in 1931. She gave up her law practice because of failing health and returned home from Jackson. She was a member of the St. James Church and active in Belvidere Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames.

The active pallbearers for this afternoon's services include R. L. Chapman, Joe Robb, Jack Lazarus, Ernest Waldauer, George Archer, Hubert Crosby, Jr. The honorary pallbearers include E. H. Cason, W. P. Kretschmar, A. M. Lyell, Arthur Lazarus, Hubert Crosby, Campbell Tsigg and Henry Kinsella.

Brodie Crump's

Mostly Old Stuff

The late Dr. E. P. Odeneal was a wonderful man. As a physician he was years ahead of his time, and this despite the fact that he was never particularly fond of his profession. He built, and operated the Greenville Sanitarium, and thus gave his home town the benefit of hospitalization on a scale that wasn't obtainable any closer than Memphis.

But, it was his personal charm, rather than his skill which endeared him to his patients. He had an inexhaustible supply of stories, a sense of humor that was tops, and a nose for news which was ever on the alert. And one night, in wintertime, Daddy feigned an illness, so that he might avail himself of E.P.'s talents, not as a man of medicine, but as a racounteur.

So Daddy climbed in bed, and sent for Dr. Odeneal, and after the taking of the pulse and temperature, and the examination of the tongue, they got down to business, which was a running commentary by E. P., on everything spicy that had taken place in Greenville for the last week or so. And it was better than a three-ring circus. Perhaps they discussed serious things as well, such as E. P.'s contemplated partnership with Drs. Payne and Shivers; or his plan to discard his horse and buggy in favor of one of those new-fangled gasoline things that LeRoy Wall was selling on Walnut street; or the talk that was going around that Greenville would soon have a new doctor, a young fellow named Gamble who was just a few years removed from his interneship at Charity, in New Orleans.

Mother fixed a little snack for E. P., cold mallard duck, plum jelly, beaten biscuits and coffee, and Daddy handed him two dollars when he got up to go. That was the standard fee for mightly visitations, and Daddy confessed that his only ailment had been boredom, which the good Odeneal had completely cured.

Our old friend, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, got a reminiscent chuckle out of that one, if she read it, and like us, will no doubt sigh for the good old days when there was more human interest and less penicillin, in the practice of medicine. Yet it's not the fault of the attending physicians. They just haven't time for much sociability, when their waiting-rooms are full of sick-folks. The idea is to cure the sick, so we mean no criticism of the clinics of today when we compare them to an assembly-line in Detroit. All the physicians of our acquaintance are frightfully overworked, which explains their reluctance in the matter of night-calls. So the Odeneal technique will be sadly missing, until such time as more young men and women embark upon the doctor's odyssey.

Sometimes, however, we find that old time relationship, between the present-day physician and his patient. The case we have in mind is that of Mrs. Margaret Winsett, (mother of Mary Nell Barcroft), and her attending physician, Dr. Ben F. Hand.

Mama Winsett has had a bad time of it, for several years, and for the past twelve months has been so crippled by arthritis, that she rarely leaves her bed-room. Ben Hand has been gentleness personified, and has tried to cheer the little lady with plans for an imaginary fishing-trip, just as soon as she feels well enough to go up the lake with him. So, as time goes by, and the hot-packs and liniments, or the salycilates, don't seem to allay the pain, Ben falls back on psychology, and that long-planned fishing expedition. Not many nights ago, he dropped by to see his patient, and she was feeling mighty low.

"Well, Mama Winsett," he began, "I hear the fish are biting fine, on the North end of Lake Ferguson. When do we start?"

"Bennie," she said, with a brave smile, "I'm getting mighty tired of fishing. Let's go bear-hunting for a change!"

—BC

Sunday, July 9, 1944

Dis An' Dat....

Florence S. Ogden

Maybe it would be worth voting the Republican ticket to get Mrs. Dewey in the White House. From press reports, she's quite a girl.

* * *

The radio has it that "Dear Alben" is to be the New Deal nominee for Vice President. Now that explains it!—the why and the wherefore of all the huff over the President's veto last spring of the tax bill. It smacks of a little stage act in the political theatre. The lord of the house warned us at the time that this move was coming up. We weren't so naive as to believe that the worm had turned. He had crawled too long. For our part, in a choice between Barkley and Wallace, we will take vanilla.

* * *

Three cheers for those courageous Mississippians, Rankin, Abernathy and Whitten, who have dared to buck the New Deal and stand up for Southern ideals and customs in spite of John L. Lewis, Vitto Marcantonio and Sidney Hillman. Their election by large majorities is a rebuke to those agencies which presume to come down here and try to dictate and a lesson to weak-kneed brethren in other sections who are afraid to stand up and be counted.

* * *

We suppose that Vice President Wallace has promised the U. S. A. with a fence around it to all the suffering nations in his happy journeys over half the world.

When will the Santa Clauses learn that a nation must gain its own economic freedom? We cannot hand it to them on a silver platter and make it stick.

Trying to raise the standards of living of backward nations all over the world can result in but one thing, the lowering of standards in America and no lasting results among other nation. We keep what we work for. Come easy, go easy.

* * *

Some days the news from the battlefronts is so heartbreaking that we could not stand it if it were not for the pressing needs along the home front which keep our mind occupied.

As we see it, the people of America have a trust to keep with those gallant boys fighting and dying on Saipan, in Normandy, in Italy. And that trust is the preservation of the Republic of America, its ideals and traditions, its freedom, its economic stability. We must try to keep it the same free, happy place in which to live, free from passions and prejudices, race and class hatreds, a place to come back to, a haven.

Can we keep that trust?

* * *

The Convention coming up will be a test. Are we to stand by this new party with its strange new ideologies? Or are we to stand by those men on Saipan? They are fighting over there for the things we are about to lose here at home.

Lots of Southern boys over there on that island of blood and death. Lots of Southern boys fighting, expecting to come home to the same sort of life that left. They left their country in our hands. Are we going to keep it free? If so, we had better be up and about our business.

* * *

Some have suggested that maybe we had better string along with the New Deal, that cotton will get a better deal from them than from the Republicans.

Well, cotton has ceased to be an issue with us. There are so many things of more importance. Our own petty needs are as nothing before the great issues at stake. We are not willing to sell our birthright even for a good price for cotton.

There is nothing in the recent rulings of the party in power to lead us to suppose that the South's chief product would receive even the slightest consideration except when there is an election around the corner.

Little did we know in the elections gone by that the South would have to pay the pound of flesh for its mild economic stability. It has been nice to know that those who buy in the people's land at the tax sales could no longer threaten us and the acres we have so lovingly tended. Yes, it was nice to know that, to have that feeling of security. But not for ten times that, or ten times ten, or a hundred times ten times ten, would we have voted had we known the price we would be asked to pay.

Foolishly we believed that at last the South was to receive justice and understanding. She had long been faithful to the party. All she asked was a chance. Instead she got a hand out that has been fatal.

We have had to stand by and see them drag our ideals and traditions in the dust; remove the rights of our states; thrust bitter race and class hatreds into the once even tenor of our every day life; and take away from us the protective two-thirds majority rule whereby we might still retain a small voice in the affairs of the party.

And what about cotton? We have stood by and watched our government put up the money to finance enormous rayon plants in competition to cotton. We have seen them substitute rayon for cotton in cord tires, though cotton is the stronger fabric. We have seen these rayon tires go to pieces under the heat of friction. We have watched the OPA put high ceilings on rayon textiles and low ceilings on cotton textiles, thus luring the mills to convert to rayon for greater profits.

This would be unfair enough if rayon and cotton involved the welfare of the same number of citizens. Only a few individuals are concerned with rayon—four major companies, we are told, while 14 million people in the South are concerned with cotton. These 14 million are American citizens. They are entitled to a fair deal from their government, no matter what their political faith.

Under the lash of the coming election the Opa is remedying its directives in regard to ceilings on cotton textiles. But they have done it under duress, after cotton goods have disappeared sharply from the markets and many mills have been converted to rayon.

And "they say" that cotton will get a better deal from the New Deal. When the election is over and platforms and promises forgotten, we can expect no more in the future than we have had in the past. Read the record.

November 9, 1946
Greenville, Miss.

Editor
Delta Democrat Times
Greenville, Miss.

Dear Mr. Carter:

Allow me to correct a mistake in your Saturday Evening Post article. You refer to the work for racial tolerance of the Southern Methodist Church but you evidently had in mind the present Methodist Church. This church is a combination of three churches which united and adopted as their name, Methodist Church.

This church has a positive political and social reform program. Northern thought has taken over and Southern members have submitted to northern leadership with childlike simplicity.

The present Southern Methodist Church is composed of those who refused to be voted into another church organization. This church has no political or social reform program, it is simply a Gospel preaching church.

Yours very truly,

Nellie N. Somerville
Member of First Southern
Methodist Church of Memphis

Member FF

of $1,350,000,000 for financing UNRRA, and a last potshot with the recommendation that "no meeting shall be held under conditions in which there shall be racial discrimination and that all future meetings of the United Council be held in cities where the right of hotel and restaurant facilities are available to all members". With these worldly things taken care of, adjournment was voted.

Reproduced from
H. Lee Waldrep Records
Monroe, 1945

(Taken from Christian Beacon, November 15, 1945)

When is a religious convention not a religious convention? The question was answered here in Washington last week when the United Council of Church Women in a two-day session discussed and resoluted on about everything under the sun, except religion.

The good women went on record against compulsory military training. They sent a letter to President Truman calling on him to work for the "international abolition of conscription and the rapid development of world government and its police force." A resolution recommending international control of the atomic bomb was passed and then a committee took off for the Capitol to talk things over with Senator Kilgore's Committee now studying what to do with the bomb. Another resolution demanded that "no atomic bombs be made anywhere in the world" and that "they must not be in the possession of any government of any kind."

The Council went on record demanding a Federal antipoll tax law. It wants the world to know that it supports a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission and endorses the proposal for a 65-cent hourly minimum wage. It topped off its religious(?) conclave activities with a resolution asking for an appropriation of $1,350,000,000 for financing UNRRA, and a last potshot with the recommendation that "no meeting shall be held under conditions in which there shall be racial discrimination and that all future meetings of the United Council be held in cities where the right of hotel and restaurant facilities are available to all members". With these worldly things taken care of, adjournment was voted.

Reproduced from
H. Lee Daniel, Review
Nov. 16, 1945

The Days of Auld Lang Syne in Old Princeton and Lake Jackson

(From Mrs. Amelia Pearice and Other Sources) by Mrs. N. N. Somerville, and Read Before The Washington County Historical Association, June 2, 1912

In this year of our Lord, 1912, Lake Jackson is of no reputation, but the time has been when the political and social life of the county centered around Lake Jackson. Washington county was organized [illegible] Washington is narrow and [illegible] much smaller in area than [illegible] almost perfect horse shoe. As far as I can learn, Mrs. Amelia Pearice, of Greenville, is the only living citizen of our county who once lived at Princeton. The facts upon which this paper is chiefly based [illegible] there are others who can add to these facts. I hope they will do so.

Mrs. Pearice moved and [illegible] lived at Princeton between the years 1836 and 1839. At that time the county seat was located at Greenville and for [illegible] after she left Princeton, [illegible] probably in 1845—perhaps [illegible] notes can be matched [illegible] county record. We know [illegible] Greenville was the county [illegible] 1852, the change was made on account of the caving at Princeton.

Mrs. [illegible] Walton says in 1859 there were still several [illegible] at Princeton. And persons [illegible] there; she mentions [illegible] building used as a [illegible] room, two stores, the [illegible] of Council R. Bass, the most pretentious building ever erected in the county, and perhaps one or two others.

Among the earliest land owners around Lake Jackson were the Cox brothers, Alfred, John [illegible] and Philip, with their two sisters, the younger brother Seth, [illegible] Turnbull, Brooks, [illegible] John A. Miller, McCrah, William Gamble, Pearice, Connell R. Bass.

Mrs. Pearice recalls also the Liking family. There were a few Jewish residents in Princeton, the Aging and Stein families. The medical profession was represented by Drs. Shelby, Blackburn and Downer. There were also on Lake Jackson William Scott, who married the oldest of the Cox sisters, and Mr. Long, the brother of Mrs. Pearice.

The Princeton business and society [illegible] of a county seat usually gravitate toward the county line so will say [illegible] Lake Jackson. Many people came into Princeton [illegible] to trade, [illegible] or more [illegible] New Orleans or Vicksburg, or more [illegible] still, to visit or trading [illegible] boats loaded with dry goods, groceries, [illegible] and farmers.

Bad roads often made [illegible] impassable. I think the [illegible] might also be [illegible] to some of our townsmen, who [illegible] bride before they could walk.

Young people from Princeton and Lake Jackson often made twilight [illegible] to attend "parties" on Deer Creek. On such occasions it was a case of they won't go home till morning [illegible] the return trip would be made by daylight.

One of the stores in Princeton was kept by a Mr. Miller whose mother [illegible] were so small that he was adept at peddling them.

The Princeton stores of 1835 must not be judged by the country stores of today. The country store of the present caters to the negro trade but Mrs. Pearice impressed it upon me that the stores of old Princeton kept dainty organdies and pure linens which were suited to the tastes of ladies who wanted none but the best. Our grandmothers may not have been [illegible] to the purple but they delighted in fine linen for purposes of dress [illegible]

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The Princeton stores of 1835 must not be judged by the country stores of today. The country store of the present caters to the negro trade but Mrs. Pearice impressed it upon me that the stores of old Princeton kept dainty organdies and pure linens which were suited to the tastes of ladies who wanted none but the best. Our grandmothers may not have been [illegible] to the purple but they delighted in fine linen for purposes of dress [illegible]

[illegible] when [illegible] fine articles of linen were often washed and dried most carefully to make them last as long as possible.

Connell R. Bass married a lady from Tennessee who, after his death, married an Italian count and visited Greenville as Countess Bertinatti.

The Cox family were noted for musical talent; John J. Cox was a violinist and often played at parties. He moved to Yazoo City where many of his descendants still live. Alfred Cox had taken the place of a father to his younger brother and sister Myra, who cherished his memory most tenderly throughout their lives. He was a politician as well as a musician, being in the legislature of 1836-37 and '38 as representative, and as senator in 1840. I have been told that he was also sheriff, but have not verified that. He died in 1843, leaving no descendants, and leaving most of his property to his sister, Myra.

To Princeton came lawyers from Vicksburg to attend court, some of whom found attractions which finally [illegible] their permanent residence of the county. Among them, was Abram [illegible] who married Myra Cox on May 28, 1846.

Myra Cox, who during [illegible] of widowhood became well known as Mrs. Myra Smith, was gifted with a most delightful voice. At [illegible] she was always asked to sing "[illegible] Bride," two verses of which are recalled as follows:

O take her and be faithful still,
And may the bridal vow
Be truly kept in after years
And warmly breathed as now.

Remember 'tis no common tie
That binds your youthful hearts
Love one that only truth can [illegible]
And only death can part.

Mrs. Pearice recalls especially the singing of this song at the wedding of [illegible] Bowen and Rucker [illegible]

The Methodist camp meeting was an annual event. It was [illegible] meeting on the Woodville [illegible] that Mrs. Myra Smith came [illegible] the influence of the Methodist [illegible] of which she was ever afterward a devout and devoted member.

Old Princeton has long since [illegible] as from sight—almost [illegible] save with a few. True is the lesson of change, transition, [illegible] all things earthly, we can but [illegible] or to play our part bravely [illegible] have a name among the good and [illegible] the land.

MISSISSIPPI WOMEN DESERT BOUDOIR FOR WORK ON HUSTINGS

Abandon Lives of Ease as Typified in Existence of Southern Belle of "Before the War" Time, and Demand Voice in Government of Magnolia Commonwealth.

CHIEF OF SUFFRAGISTS TELLS HOW CAMPAIGN IS FORWARDED

"New Idea" Wives and Mothers Demand Advance Methods of Education, Disease Prevention, Care of Sick and Insane, and Finally Real Share in Administratio of State Affairs.

A Southern woman on the firing line, demanding enfranchisement? A Southern woman mingling with "politicians," juggling for office in the enactment of laws?

Surely, a tremendous contrast to the story-book picture of the typical Dixie belle.

Contrast it is, but the stretch of years overturns conceptions and ideals; and to-day we discover the typical Southern woman a militant force, for public good, alert, possessed of consummate executive ability, demanding a real part in the scheme of things—almost scorning that picture of Southern womanhood "before the war," the indolent, pleasure-loving, care-free Dixie belle.

This new spirit has penetrated to every corner of the South. Even in towns of small population the women have taken up the cry for the ballot, have organized civic leagues for the promotion of public good. In Mississippi the movement is far advanced. In this article Nellie Nugent Somerville, president of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association, tells of the suffrage propaganda in the Magnolia State.—The Editor.

By NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE.

Why should women of the South, the women of Mississippi, forsake the ease and gaiety of boudoir and parlor, the comfort of the nursery, to go out on the firing line, and there battle for a voice in the enactment of laws? If we have in mind only the picture of the Southern woman of the old regime, the question is doubly pertinent. If we think only of the Dixie woman of a half century ago—the gracious, charming hostess, with scores of slaves on tip-toe to answer her beck and call, the young wife with naught of care and duty but to make home life attractive for her husband, the elder matron, with naught but her children's happiness to consider—if it is this picture only of the Southern woman that we carry in mind, then the thought of her engaging in the service of the public is thurst upon us in sharp contrast. We must go back fifty years to get at the genesis of the change in ideals of the Southern or Mississippi woman.

There came the shock of civil war. Southern women saw homes burned, estates pass to strangers, fathers and husbands dead upon the battlefield and many a Southern grand dame was thrust from a routine of brilliant pleasure or indolence to the cook stove and the wash tub. The awakening came. Was not the war caused by politics? Was not the horror of reconstruction a name of politics? So Southern women pondered as they were forced to take the places of their own slaves.

Necessity Brought Issue.

The next great forerunner of the suffrage movement was industrial necessity. The old-time idea that a lady must not earn her livelihood had to go down before [illegible]. One woman of an honored Southern family said a few years ago: "The greatest wrong my father and brothers did me was in not letting me earn my living when I was young." Thousands of women faced the terror of family displeasure and went to work choosing personal independence rather than the misguided approbation of relatives and friends.

Thus by the hand of Providence were Southern women forced out of their seclusion and into public affairs.

A social system which has been torn up by the roots can not be replanted and grow again. Southern women have come to see that public policies and private conditions are interdependent, that no life can be separated. When a child at a public school the mother knows that the school board and board of health are closely connected with her family life. The ante-bellum mother, with children under a governess or in a small private school, knew nothing of school boards and boards of health.

The keyword of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Assiciation is Service. Whatever the suffrage woman may have been fifty years ago she is to-day intensely practical. Certainly this is the case in Mississippi as in Louisiana. We have learned many lessons of good citizenship from the Era Club of New Orleans.

The brotherhood of man is understood to-day as never before in the world's history. Modern invention, railroads, steamships, ocean cables, have drawn the whole world close together. No nation can live apart to itself; no family can live apart from the town and the State. As part of this great world development the civic conscience has been awakened in Southern women and they are not going to dwindle and shrivel into a selfish, ease loving way of living. The positively religious woman has had her conscience touched for temperance, child labor or other moral reform; the educated woman, whether religious or not, is impelled to help educational movements. The woman who takes absolutely no interest in any public question is no longer the typical or the ideal Southern woman.

The Mississippi suffragist differs from other public workers in only one respect, she believes the best and quickest way to uplift the State is to give women the ballot, substituting direct power for indirect influence. We believe the majority of Mississippi men will admit the justice of our position, but they do not admit the expediency. While patiently waiting for them to come to our point of view we will land a hand in the upbuilding of our State.

No support will be won by standing apart from the strains and struggles of life and merely demanding political rights. A condition, not a theory, is the thing which appeals to the American people and that public service is recognized and appreciated as never before in the history of modern times. Furthermore, the public attitude toward woman suffrage is not so much a question as it is interrogative. The question is addressed to a suffrage [illegible]

Appreciating these things Mississippi suffragists work for the future by taking an active interest in the upbuilding of their state, especially in education, in philanthropy and in the great work of sanitation and prevention of disease.

At the annual meeting of 1909 child labor reform was endorsed and the following resolutions adopted:

"We believe the public welfare demands that women should have a place upon the boards of trustees of all public institutions, educational and benevolent; and that the time has come for bringing the subject before the people of Mississippi.

Demand Woman Physician.

"We further believe that a woman physician should be employed as one of the assistants in each of the insane asylums of this State."

Active work was done to secure the employment of a woman physician in insane asylums. A convincing array of facts was collected by Mrs. Madge Fugler of McComb City and submitted to the legislative committee. During the exciting senatorial contest of last winter and in the midst of a February blizzarde I went to Jackson to present this subject to the committee. Dr. H. P. Broyles, chairman, Mr. Hilary Quinn and all of the committee have my enduring gratitude for the sympathetic manner in which they received our plea. So kind were they that I forgot formality and only remembered that they were my brother-men with hearts responsive to the needs of the most helpless of all dependent classes. Not for days afterwards did I wake up to the fact that I had actually taken part in one of those awe inspiring affairs known as a "committee hearing." It was not a bit like the newspapers had made me think it would be. Mrs. Charles Thompson, Mrs. Harmon Thompson and Mrs. H. B. Kells of Jackson assisted on that occasion.

This plan is yet in the experimental stage in Mississippi. We hope for its success.

Aim Against Spitters.

A specialty for the present year is anti-tuberculosis work. This means a general clean-up campaign, and of course, tobacco chewers and spitters will be a shining mark. With an alert board of health, Dr. Leathers on the watch, a progressie State superintendent of education, Mr. J. N. Powers, and Capt. Webb, a railroad commissioner who listens to suggestions from club women, the whole State ought to be waked up to the importance of sanitary reform and prevention of disease. Wide-awake public officials know that the suffrage association is their friend. Cards inscribed as follows will be supplied to our members for use when traveling:

"PLEASE DO NOT SPIT ON THE FLOOR.
It is against the laws of Mississippi and spreads disease, causes consumption."

Whenever a nice looking man belies his looks by spitting on the floor of a railroad station or coach we hope a woman may be present to hand him one of these cards.

Greenville Club Active.

The Civic Improvement Club of Greenville, the largest suffrage club in the State, has recently done good work in the anti-tuberculosis campaign. An exhibit was secured for the Delta Fair in Greenville, October 10-5, and was afterwards shown in Shaw, Cleveland and Clarksdale, three growing delta towns. For the loan of the exhibit the club is indebted to Mrs. S. S. Crockett of Nashille and Dr. Elizabeth Rane of Memphis, as well as to Mrs. D. K. Mobleenhoff of Shaw, our own State superintendent of anti-tuberculosis work.

In the work of the Mississippi W. S. A. the power of the press is not to be forgotten. Under the able management of Mrs. Charles Thompson suffrage news has penetrated to all parts of the State. Mississippi editors love fair play and are willing to let us have at least a fighting chance.

THE SERF

In days of yore, the lowly varlet slaved in the field to provide for the overlords who caroused in the castle on the distant hill. It was his burden duty, or so they told him--- even as you today. [MORAL:-THEY ARGUE WELL, WHO PROFIT THEREBY]

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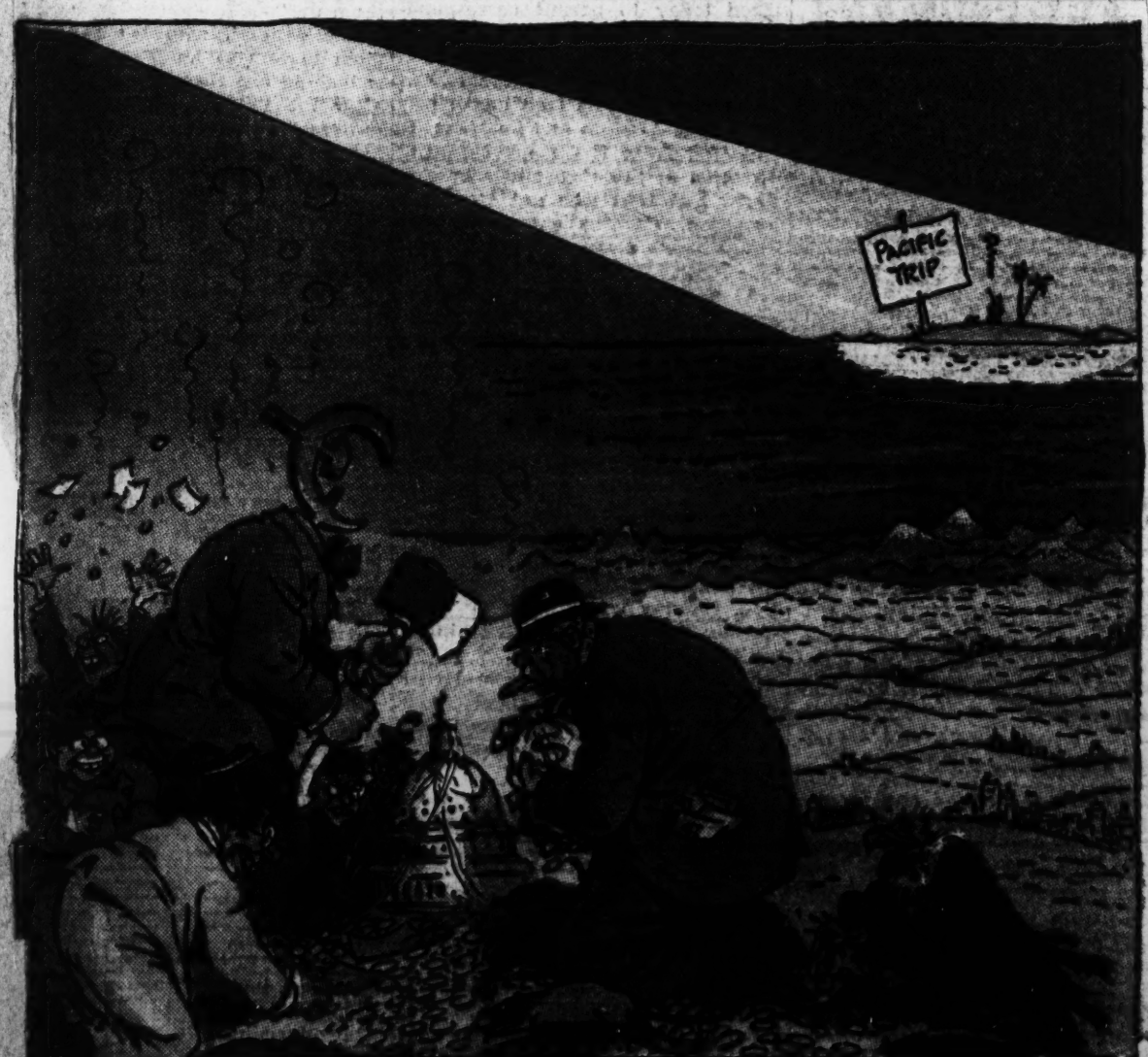
GOING TO KEEP THE SPOTLIGHT AS FAR AWAY FROM THE MAIN ISSUE AS POSSIBLE



TWELVE YEARS of ROOSEVELT IN WASHINGTON.
Wasters, Burocrats and Grafters... Crackpots, Panty waists and Shirkers
Pig Killers and Leaf Rakers ... Communists, Traitors and Quislings...
Ashamed Americans and One Worlders... Labor Gangsters and Saboteurs.

OVER THE HILL TO THE POORHOUSE

Know Your Delta

By Eunice J. Stockwell

In last week's installment of the recollections of Miss Burrus, a brief illusion was made to the procurement of salt during the war—perhaps a fuller explanation is in order.

While the Mississippi river was under Confederate control, the people had access to the salt-works in Louisiana where they supplied their needs. But when Federal forces gained control of the lower river, access to this supply was cut off and planters were hard pressed to secure sufficient salt to preserve the meat supply for family and slaves. They turned to the last possible source —the salt-saturated earth of the smoke-house floor. The earth was dug up, soaked in water, which was then run off through hoppers into large kettles where the brine was boiled until only salt remained.

Resuming Miss Burrus narrative one reads: "I remember that on one occasion my father went to Alabama to see how his servants were getting on. When he returned he brought my sister a home-spun dress, for which material he had paid 30 dollars; and some drilling for me which had cost an equal amount; also two pairs of fine hose at 30 dollars per pair. Notwithstanding our hardships we were cheerful, healthy and happy, until the clouds of awful blackness and despair fell upon the South after Lee's surrender.

"The war was over, peace had been declared, and our returning soldiers straggled home to attempt to again take up the broken threads of life; and from worse than nothing earn support for themselves and their families. My brothe. John had been exchanged, and those of us who were left, were once more at home. Mother, my sister and I had been for a drive, and returning we saw upon our porch, a friend, two young men, and an elderly gentleman. The latter was introduced to us as Major Woods, a Confederate soldier who wished to cross the river without the knowledge of anyone. We soon learned that 'Major Woods' was in reality General Early, who had not surrendered, and for whose capture a reward of 50 thousand dollars had been offered by the Federal Government.

"A Yankee post composed of negro troops under white officers, had been established about three miles from us and the Provost Marshal, though a Yankee, was an old acquaintance of ours and frequently called upon us. We knew that if General Early were captured here, our home would be burned, but my brothers determined to do all they could for one who had fought to the last. 'Major Woods' was very pleasant, and was extremely fond of cards. One evening we were playing euchre — he and my sister Kate were partners. Suddenly my little brother, Percy, came in and said, 'The Provost Marshal is coming and Mama sent me to tell you.' My sister was so frightened she could hardly control herself, but 'Major Woods' said very quietly, 'Miss Burrus, hearts are trumps, and it is your lead.' We finished the game and then he very composedly walked upstairs. Our fears were soon relieved as it was not the Provost Marshal, but a friend. That same night my brothers got the General across the river in a skiff and crossed his horse on a transport next day. General Early's saddle horse was branded 'U. S.' and the officers on the transport claimed him as United States property. However they crossed the young men and other horses and, as is well known, General Early got safely to Canada where he later published his book on the War. He sent my father a copy, and we keep it as one of our treasures." It may be added here that General Early never surrendered and never took the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

In conclusion, Miss Burrus wrote: "War is horrible, but anything military has an attraction for young people, and after the lapse of long, long years, I sometimes think I hear again the rattle of arms, the ringing of spurs, and see once again the gallant men in Gray, who were so willing to give even life itself, for our dearly loved and never forgotten 'Lost Cause'."

GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI Sunday, September 17, 1944

The Delta Democrat-Times

Dorothy Shands Serves In Red Cross Overseas

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Four women Red Cross workers, one of them Dorothy Shands of Cleveland, live in a tent in the field and have been working around the clock recently to provide rest and refreshments for battle-weary 3rd "Marne" Division soldiers coming out of the Fifth Army line in Italy.

The other three women are Isabella G. Hughes, 718 North Charles, Baltimore, Maryland; Elizabeth Elliott, 29 West Tenth Street, New York, New York; and Florence E. Wick, 1204 South 16th Avenue, Yakima, Washington.

They have lived in handsome villas, too, but usually their home is humble. The pyramidal tent they carry through the field with them is decorated with a decapitated stone Venus, wearing Red Cross and 3rd Infantry Division shoulder patches. Inside is a hole where the women keep their clothing and other personal effects.

Their activities in one recent 24-hour period are typical:

They left at 7 p. m. with a truckload of doughnuts for the division artillery area. There was to be a show that night, scheduled by a special service section, and after the show the girls were to pass out doughnuts. Eight o'clock, time for the show to start, rolled around. The Italian entertainers still hadn't arrived. Several thousand men were growing restless. The girls climbed up on the improvised stage to sing.

"Fortunately," said Isabella, "the show got there before we had to sing. We just have no singing voices."

After leaving the artillerymen, the girls piled into their truck (they drive it themselves) and went back to the doughnut mill to pick up another load. Eleven-thirty saw them at an infantry area, ready to hand out crullers to men who had been out on a night problem. They got back to their tent to sleep after 3 in the morning.

Eight hours later found them with an ordnance unit, where they served "chow."

From there they went to a signal unit as guests of honor at the unit's Organization Day dinner. They returned to their tent for a nap before going to a Cub plane airfield with doughnuts, books, magazines and stationery.

By 7 they were back at their tent, getting ready to load up to go out to another infantry unit.

In 24 hours they had passed out 10,320 doughnuts and 10,320 smiles.

Elizabeth used to work in a big club but prefers the field. "Lots of the men don't get a chance to get into town on pass," she said, "and we can cheer them up out here."

They don't live a comfortable life. They endure mud, rain and cold. Fleas get into their bedrolls. More than once they had to dive for cover when Jerry planes have come over.

Their trip into Rome won't be forgotten in a long time. Florence rode there in an amphibious jeep. Dorothy and Isabella got rides in sedans with high-ranking officers. Elizabeth rode a truck to Anzio and a jeep the rest of the way.

In Rome they lived in a villa with a swimming pool, terrace, fountain and a room and bath for each girl. But it didn't last long. Their next house was a square tower, visited by many goats and sitting in the middle of a cornfield.

They like to wear civilian clothes as often as possible because, one of them said, "the boys like to see us that way." But at night they wear olive drab uniforms and field jackets to protect them from cold.

While nearly everybody goes out of his way to see that the girls have everything they want and need, they said there are a few things they stand in need of—all things they want for benefit of the soldiers. These things are 620 and 127 film, big address books (they plan to take pictures of the men and get them to sign address books so men will get a chance to meet others from their hometowns or states) a good bat-

CRASH: His plane dropped into the jungle . . . but the courier survived and delivered his precious papers

PART OF THE AMERICAN SCENE

Maple Sugaring in New England

"Maple Sugaring," by Fred Sample, [illegible] Dartmouth College, [illegible] in the [illegible] Museum of Fine Arts of Dartmouth College.

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Scrapbook, 1941-1951, with some earlier newsclippings.

Volume 14.

Radcliffe College Library
Woman's Archives

A
S69
v. 14

Nellie N. Somerville,

Hotel Greenville,

Nov 1911

Radcliffe College Library
Woman's Archives

A
S69
v. 14

Nellie M. Somerville,

Hotel Greenville,

Nov 1911

SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1941

THE LAND WE LOVE

Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said:
"This is mine own, my native land;"
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand!
SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Love of country has been called the second religion of man, and if there was ever a time when American citizens should be loving their country and thinking about what the protection of the Stars and Stripes mean to them that time is right now while the nation is engaged in preparing a defense program that may carry us we know not where.

THE DELTA DEMOCRAT-TIMES

GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

In The Past...

Washington County Times
Week of October 31, 1868

The printers made a mistake in Seelig and Co's., lard last week. They do not receive nor forward, only thus; they receive greenbacks and forward goods to their destinations. Two years ago they did a forwarding business, but now they leave that to the wharf boats. They do buy cotton, but they do not buy hides. Hirsch does that—buys them with the meat on them. Seelig and Co., also advances on cotton, but do not advance on the price of their goods. For further particulars give them a call.

A Special To The New Orleans Times — Mr. Chase, (Chief Justice of the Supreme Court) says reconstruction must be the first issue after election; that the South must be tranquilized, or finances are hopeless. What he proposes in the reconstruction line the paper does not tell.

47 YEARS AGO TODAY
October 7, 1893

Board of Supervisors, regular meeting—Ordered that C. M. Johnson, clerk, be allowed the sum of $190.75 for making two copies of the personal roll for 1893. Ordered that Abe Fields be allowed the sum of eight dollars for repairing the Leland bridge. Ordered the members of the board visit the public roads in their respective districts and make their reports. Ordered that E. N. Thomas, attorney for board, be instructed to take steps at once for the collection of sums due the county. Ordered that at the next meeting, (November, 1893), the matter of final acceptance or rejection of new court house be considered.

The Starling and Smith company, ever on alert for good men and good business, is signally fortunate in its selection of assistants. Mr. Perry Nugent, who was for many years one of the foremost figures in the New Orleans cotton market, will have charge of the cotton rooms of the firm for the ensuing season.

59 YEARS AGO,
Greenville Times,
Week of April 29, 1882

We have heretofore referred very briefly to the library building and contents given by Mr. C. P. Huntington to the Town of Greenville; the building being erected on a most suitable lot donated by the venerable Mrs. H. B. Theobald, who has thus added another to her many acts of generosity toward the thriving town that is growing up and spreading over her plantation. The gift of Mr. Huntington is so perfect, is destined to exert such beneficient influence in the future history of Greenville, that it calls for a description in addition to the notices that we have heretofore bestowed upon it:

The library contains about 1500 volumes of well and handsomely bound volumes. Among the historical works are Grote's "History of Greece" in 12 volumes, Hallam's, Froude's Bancroft's and Motley's historical works, etc.

Of volumes of engravings, the chief is Raphael's Bible scenes, which is the most costly work of the collection.

The library is now under the trusteeship of three trustees, Messrs. W. G. Yerger, H. T. Ireys, and W. A. Everman. Through Mr. Huntington they have secured the services as librarian of Mr. Sam Taylor Rucks, a worthy, intelligent, and studious young young man, raised in the community, well known and popular with all.

Washington County Times
From Week of Nov. 28, 1868
An Eloquent Preacher

The Memphis papers are filled with glowing eulogies upon the Rev. R. A. Holland, the youthful Kentucky Methodist minister who is now preaching in Memphis. In the Appeal of the 18th we find the following notice about him:

The gentleman, very young in years and in the ministry, has excited the attention of our people as few have been able to do of late years. Following upon the heels of the Rev. Dr. Palmer, the great light of the Presbyterian church, unknown to this community as possessed of extraordinary gifts, the Rev. Mr. Holland has added to a reputation for effective oratory such as few men in any church in the South can just now lay claim to.

The Christian Advocate, also taking notice of the Rev. R. A. Holland, says:

The young preacher speaks to the largest crowds ever assembled to hear the word of God in the city of Memphis. His words are like a gallery of paintings in the minds of those who listen and will be to everyone a beauty and a joy forever.

59 YEARS AGO
Greenville Times, Week of April 22, 1882.

Wedding presents for the Mr. Benjamin F. Hughes and Miss Lelia Manifold wedding, April 19, 1882, Greenville, Miss.: Silver card receiver from Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pollock; fruit stand, Mr. and Mrs. Ireys; card receiver, LeRoy Percy, H. P. Hawkins; silver cheese spoon, Mrs. H. B. Theobald; silver fruit stand, Eisenberg; silver butter dish, Mr. and Mrs. John Archer; silver castor and napkin ring, Charles Dudley; silver breakfast castor, Mrs. W. E. Hunt; set silver tea spoons, Mrs. M. P. Metcalfe; bridal cake, Steamer Belle of Memphis; bed set, Mrs. Mary Hughes and son; silver spoonholder, Mr. and Mrs. Negus; hand mirror, Miss Carrie Bell; set painted wedding cards, W. A. Walker; fascinator, Miss Bettie Finlay; silver tea set, Schlesinger and Krischner; fan, Miss Mary B. Worthington; silver revolving pitcher, T. B. Finlay, H. Crittenden, George F. Archer, R. A. Flannagan, R. W. Tilford, silver eggholder, Mrs. Urquhart; poem, Mrs. E. E. Hebron; pincushion and tidy set, Mrs. Tillford; oil painting, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Bell; lace collar, Miss P. B. Mosby; brackett, Dr. W. M. Bagley.

59 YEARS AGO,
From the Greenville Times,
Week Ending July 1, 1882

In noting the proceedings of the Delta Levee Convention, we omitted to mention the capital speech of the secretary, Major R. J. Nugent. His text might be considered a hard one from which to make a palatable argument. It was "High Taxes." But after he demonstrated that "high taxes meant high levees and low taxes meant low levees" he quite carried the convention. Major Nugent is prepared to demonstrate that the Delta levee organization is a good thing for the entire Delta, except Bolivar, Washington, Issaquena and Sharkey. His speech was well delivered, and both highly interested and amused the convention.

Washington County Times
Week of November 14, 1868

(Second extract from the published letter of Wade Hampton in regard to his views on war and reconstruction.)

"The state Central club has just re-affirmed this declaration, and I have no doubt that it is sustained by a vast majority of the white citizens of the state.

"We regard the reconstruction acts as unconstitutional, but we look for the overthrow, not to violence, but in the language of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Democratic party, in convention assembled, to constitutional agencies and peaceful remedies alone. We invoke a decision on these acts from the only tribunal competent to pronounce on them, the supreme court of the United States, and we are prepared to abide by the decision.

"It may not be inappropriate to correct a misrepresentation widely spread by Radical papers touching these acts. In these I have been charged with having dictated that portion of the Democratic platform relating to reconstruction."

59 YEARS AGO.
Week of April 20, 1882.

In the Methodist church, in this city, Wednesday, April 19, 1882 by Rev. E. H. Moon, Mr. Benjamin F. Hughes and Miss Lelia Manifold, both of Greenville.

Attendants:

R. W. Tilford, H. P. Raworth, Henry Crittenden, H. P. Hawkins, Leroy Percy, T. B. Finlay, Claudia Walton, M. B. Worthington, Julia Blackburn, Nellie Nugent, Carrie Bell, Bettie McGrath.

In the multitude of guests to witness the ceremony, and in the beauty and taste displayed in the decoration of the church and altar, this event surpassed anything of like character ever witnessed in our city. The church was so crowded that standing room was not possible to the entire throng; and many who had not kept their lamps trimmed and secured places early, were overflowed and swept away when the bride-groom came. Flowers decked arch and altar and walls, and above the spot upon which the bridal group were to stand hung a large and beautiful floral anchor, and nestled in its mingling vines a white dove with horse-shoe emblem of good luck in its beak—symbolic beautiful, and typical, we trust, of the safe, sweet anchorage our young friends will find in the haven of matrimony and of the dove of peace and happiness that shall build its nest in their hearts and home.

After the ceremony, the guests repaired to the steamer City of Vicksburg, which the Anchor Line Company had placed at the disposal of the bridal couple for the evening, and upon which they were to make a wedding trip.

59 YE[illegible]
March 18, [illegible]

The followi[illegible]morial was drafted by the committee (Messrs. W. R. Trigg, W. A. Percy, and W. W. Stone) appointed at the Citizens' meeting, March 10th, 1882:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America: Your memorialists, the citizens of Washington county . . . ask for aid in rebuilding the shattered system of levees hitherto protecting the Yazoo Delta from inundation.

Washington County Times
From the Week of November 14, 1868

(Continuing the article on Mr. W. C. Blanton's idea of renting in small tracts his idle land in Washington county).

But if lands are held at high rates of rent they will be afraid to venture for they are accustomed to cheap rates. We would like to see this county densely settled with industrious white men, who would improve and beautify it, and make it what nature designed it to be—the home of true comfort and independence.

We trust that the planters of this county will confer together during the session of the circuit court and adopt some plan to bring in settlers to cultivate such portions of their lands as they do not design to plant next year, for we do not imagine that any who have large farms will find labor here to till them even if they are inclined to risk heavy planting another season. None will perhaps cultivate more largely than they have done this year; and in almost any event, we presume there will be a good deal of land to spare, which it will be to the interest of the owner to have cultivated by tenants.

59 YEARS AGO,
From The Greenville Times,
August 12, 1882

Our Town Council at its last meeting, appointed Col. W. A. Percy, Major George M. Helm, chief engineer of the Levee Board, and Mr. C. P. Huntington a committee to attend the meeting of the River Commission in New York City next week, to urge some protection for our river front. This is a matter of great importance to the property owners and to the future prosperity of our town. Year after year the bank in front of us has caved; almost imperceptibly during some years, and dangerously in others, but unceasingly crumbling away lot after lot. Our people have made no effort to stop this constant waste of property; believing that any effectual system of protection was beyond their means.

We are glad, therefore, that the Council has adopted this step; and we are satisfied that if the Commission has authority to make the necessary expenditures for such purpose, the committee will leave no effort untried to secure its aid.

. . . Briefly, we present to you a retrospect of the Levee system, as it has existed in Mississippi. Originally only the fringes of the Yazoo Delta were settled, the banks of the great river and of interior bayous and lakes, they being the highest lands. Not more than 500,000 of the 4,000,000 acres of cultivated land were occupied in this way. The residue was left to be covered by the annual rise in the rivers. Still on these highest lands, protection of some sort was necessary against extreme floods. This was sought first, by neighborhood combinations among riparian owners, than by the action of counties, and in 1858, by act of the legislature, a scheme was devised by which the property of the whole Delta country should be taxed for the construction and maintainance of levees, and a Board of Levee commissioners organized.

May 1937

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1941

In The Past...

December 2, 1916

Headlines—

Remains of Emperor Francis Joseph Buried.

Bryan Invited to Dine With President.

A Submarine Scare in New York Again.

The Foot and Mouth Disease Being Watched.

Germans Cl[illegible]

Mrs. Robert [illegible] entertained [illegible] at her home on [illegible] Broadway and [illegible] very delightfully. The [illegible] was for the discussion of [illegible] suffrage and the interesting discussion was on the line of the results of the election of November 7, and the part the women played in the same, with a dozen states now in which the women vote.

Mrs. Somerville presided with her usual grace and ease. Miss Lottie M. Armistead read [illegible]tively, something of the [illegible] character of Miss Jeanette Rankin, recently elected to congress—the first woman to gain that honor.

Miss Carrie Stern read with force, the protest of the women suffragists against the refusal of the nation to grant to women equal rights with men to vote.

Mr. E. E. Bass spoke briefly, and pointedly, of the adoption by the National Education association recently held in New York, of a resolution unequivocally endorsing equal suffrage and spoke of a number of incidents at the meeting in which women took such important parts.

Rev. Philip Davidson discussed most interestingly, the woman's part in the recent election pointing out that the women had cooperated with the men who were with the better political forces in most of the states showing an intelligent conception of the responsibilities of the ballot that settled the question, in his mind, of the fairness and expediency of granting to women the right to vote.

Refreshments were served to the guests of Mrs. Somerville and all present enjoyed the evening.

Washington County Times
Week of December 5, 1868

The opening of the Suez Canal which will shortly take place, [illegible] restore the trade if [illegible] ancient channels. [illegible] Genoa, and other [illegible] ports, might feel [illegible] commercial rivalry [illegible] look for argosies as rich [illegible] ever anchored at their wharves, were it not that almost contemporaneous which the opening of the great ship canal will be completed the iron band across the American continent, which is to bring the productive wealth of the East nearer the doors of Western Europe in point of time than it can be brought by way of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. The two events will be the great commercial features of the year 1869. Their effect upon the traffic of the world cannot be anticipated, but that it will produce great changes in the avenues of trade is beyond a doubt.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1941

In The Past

May 1941.

Washington County Times
Week of November 28, 1868

MEMPHIS, Nov. 28.—The Appeal's Arkansas representative says, on the 18th a body of 200 men, claiming to be militia, entered the town of Center Point, Sevier county, arrested all the inhabitants, marched them into an oven field, placed a guard over them, and then proceeded to sack the town. After which they left.

Next day the citizens of the adjoining communities flocked into the town, a mass meeting was held to express the sentiments of the people in regard to the outrage. While the meeting was progressing, some men dashed into the town and opened an indiscriminate fire upon the assembly, shooting a number and arresting three of the oldest and best citizens, named, Hester, Anderson and Gildert. They carried them to a field and shot them. The band is still in possession of the town.

From The Weekly Times
December 1, 1868

The Rubicon came up on Wednesday with a good freight for St. Louis, amongst which was a good lot of cotton going north in search of greenbacks. Alf Grissom, the polite gentleman who officiates at the inkstand, looked as pleasant as usual, and Capt. Blake paced the decks as serenely, as if heavy cargoes were a common thing on his water cutter.

The Great Republic passed our landing before daylight yesterday on her way down. The big ones are floating now.

The circuit court of Issaquena county was not held, there being no accommodations at the county seat for judge or jury.

Judge Howorth Honored By Magnolia DAR

Judge Lucy Sommerville Howorth, who recently represented the Magnolia State Chapter of the Daughters of American Revolution at the Congress at Washington, was feted by the chapter during her recent visit here.

Mrs. Charles C. Yongue, who has served as regent of the chapter this year, and Mrs. J. D. Ball made arrangements for the luncheon. Mrs. Lester Franklin decorated the table. Leaves from Mrs. John W. Patton's magnolia trees were cleverly employed in the decorations.

Mrs. Sue Stuart Brame gave the invocation. Mrs. Yongue made a brief talk and Mabel Bridges, new regent, presided. Judge Howorth gave a few remarks of interest to the membership.

Enjoying the affair with the honoree were Mrs. J. D. Ball, Mrs. Margaret Barton, Mrs. Frank Bellenger, Mrs. Sue Stuart Brame, Miss Mabel Bridges, Miss Mary Berry, Mrs. Percy Clifton, Miss Ferris Cotter, Mrs. Nellie F. Cotter, Mrs. Lester Franklin, Mrs. Lester Franklin Jr., Mrs. Edward Freeman, Mrs. R. W. Harper, Jr., Mrs. Edith Leonard, Mrs. John W. Patton Jr., Miss Susie Selser, Mrs. J. C. Holton, Mrs. John L. Sutton, Mrs. Swep S. Taylor and Mrs. C. C. Yongue.

Guests were Mrs. H. R. Shands and Mrs. Audley Shands, sister of Mrs. Howorth.

In The Past..

NOVEMBER 6, 1868

Vicksburg Packet

The enterprising merchants of Vicksburg, realizing the importance of the trade between Greenville and that place have bought an interest in the packet Plain City and placed her permanently in the trade between the two points. She will make weekly trips, arriving at Greenville every Friday and leaving every Saturday.

The Plain City is a good boat, and Capt. Wiley is well known as one of the most careful, prudent and accommodating captains on the river. We have no doubt she will make money in the trade and increase the business of merchants of Vicksburg at all points on her route.

Rubicon

This very superior boat, under command of Capt. Blake, is passing our landing on each trip up and down the river with all the freight she can carry. We are glad to chronicle her success, for we are sure that her captain and his polite adjutant, Alf Grissom, deserve all the success which can attend the laborious efforts to give satisfaction to shippers, by prompt delivery and reasonable prices.

As a passenger packet the Rubicon has strong claims on the public. Swift and safe, with a table not excelled by any boat on the river, with attentive and polite waiters, and the supervising care of a captain whose vigilance never tires, and a clerk whose courtesy is untiring. a trip on the Rubicon is always a pleasant episode, and no passenger leaves the boat with any other than the best wishes for the prosperity of the boat and crew.

In The Past..

December 4, 1916

Mr. Robert Somerville left Saturday for Washington to attend the National Rivers and Harbors congress. He will stop enroute for a stay in Lynchburg, Va., to visit Miss Luly Somerville, who is a teacher in Randolph Macon Woman's college

Washington County Times
Week of December 5, 1868

The matter of rebuilding the levees on the Mississippi river properly engaged the attention of the Board of Trades at its recent meeting in Cincinnati. Resolutions were passed soliciting congressional aid for this important work. The levees were destroyed by the government during the war, and as they are works which affect more or less the prosperity of the whole country, its aid should be given for their reconstruction. With the settlement of our political affairs, we may trust that this business will receive the consideration its importance merits. The people and states locally interested will do what they are able. As the Louisville Courier-Journal properly remarks, "the destruction of the levees was one of those extraordinary measures which entailed ruin upon unoffending citizens, returned to the wilderness of swamps thousands of fertile acres, and immensely curtailed those great staple products of the South which, if brought back to cultivation, would contribute largely not only to the prosperity of the South, but to the wealth of every section."

9-9-41

TIMES-HERALD

Times-Herald Photo

MRS. LUCY HOWORTH ADVISES "NEW GIRLS"

Advice to recent arrivals in Washington on "Making Good in a New Home Town" was given to Y.W.C.A. session last night by Mrs. Lucy Howorth, member of the Board of Veterans' Appeals. Here Mrs. Howorth (left) chats with Azalea McHocko.

Of Bygone Days

(The Commercial Appeal Files)

75 YEARS AGO
Dec. 12, 1863

WASHINGTON—President Lincoln's plan of compensation and graduated emancipation is being bitterly opposed by Congress. Radicals in both houses favor immediate abolishment of slavery without compensation. As the question now stands, Congress will not agree to the President's plan of 37 years for emancipation and payment to slave owners of many millions of dollars for loss of their slaves.

J. P. Finnie, dealer in fancy groceries at 46 Beale Street, today announces having received by shipment on the steamer Silver Moon, a large quantity of groceries of all sorts.

Memphis Commercial Appeal

Washington County Times
Week of December 5, 1868

Eggs have sold in our markets this week for fifty cents a dozen.

Our village silversmith, Mr. Butler is having a neat little cottage built on Locust street. We are glad that he is prospering, for he is worthy of the best favors fortune can shower upon him. As a workman he has no superior, and as a citizen he commands the respect of all who know him.

Dental visit — Dr. C. S. Knapp of Jackson, Miss., will be in Greenville about the first of January. To those who may need dental work, we can recommend Dr. Knapp as one of the most skillful dentists in the United States, a gentleman without reproach.

Cotton has been selling at eighteen cents cash in our market this week.

Miss Augusta J. Evans, authoress of 'St. Elmo" and other works was married recently to L. M. Wilson president of the Mobile and Montgomery railroad.

GO

...chter of ... Mem- ... Sat- ...ce-

sippi River between Memphis and Vicksburg, navigation is very dangerous.

FORT WORTH, Texas.—A mysterious explosion at Sert's gun and ammunition store started a fire which destroyed adjoining property valued at $50,000.

75 YEARS AGO
Oct. 13, 1863

The firm of Taylor & McEwen, located at 184 Main Street, Memphis, is advertising for 2000 pairs of handmade wool socks for which they will exchange dry goods in payment.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Lieut. Col. Wardell of the 11th Illinois has been appointed provost marshal of Vicksburg and the first thing he did was to close all business houses. What brought this about was a general sale of whisky. Last night several wagonloads of barreled potatoes were unloaded at his headquarters. When they were unpacked, each barrel contained a five gallon keg of whisky. Today, a number of refugees arrived from Yazoo City, Miss. They reported Whitfield's Texas Rangers, which have been armed at Vernon, have overrun the country about Yazoo City, burning cotton, barns and residences.

WASHINGTON.—Gen. Robert E. Lee's report of the Battle of Gettysburg is very favorable toward General Hooker of the Federals, who, stated General Lee, "handled his army remarkably well to check the Confederates."

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Three buildings at Shelbyville, Tenn., have been burned by the Confederates. One was the county courthouse. Captain Lester, in command of the Confederates, captured General Sheridan's chief of staff, 15 Sutler wagons and 400 Federal soldiers.

Washington Post
JULY 9, 1941

Defense Worker Service Outlined By Mrs. Howorth

"Ninety-three new Government employes arrive in Washington each day, and seven other persons come to 'service' them," Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth pointed out last night in a talk at the Y. W. C. A. on the problems of defense workers' adjustment to life in Washington.

Mrs. Howorth, member of the Board of Veterans' Appeals, spoke on "Making Good in a New Home Town," as one in a series of programs which the Y. W. C. A. is presenting for girls arriving here in connection with defense.

"Washington is first of all a Government city—full of red tape, formality. This, plus the climate and many Southerners, make for a leisurely approach. You will have to stand in line for everything from buying a stamp to an evening dress. It is no use to hurry."

Mrs. Howorth emphasized to the girls the attitude they should bring to their work. They should constantly remind themselves, "My job is important—as I fail, defense is weakened." They should learn more about the work than just their own job, and they must never run from responsibility as "that more than anything blocks advancement," she said.

After advising on choice of living quarters, Mrs. Howorth commented on office manners—and added:

"These may seem to be trivialities, but when the truth is told, it is of small things that great achievements are made. A lifetime offers few great occasions and many petty annoyances that must be met."

75 YEARS AGO
May 25, 1863

The steamer Graham, a regular packet operating from Young's Point on the Mississippi River above Vicksburg to Memphis and St. Louis, arrived in the local port yesterday evening, having on board Brig. Gen. A. L. Smith of the Federals, who was badly wounded during one of the recent battles near Vicksburg. He will be sent North. The Belle Memphis arrived from St. Louis, having on board a party of men and women Secessionists sent away from St. Louis by Federal Army Officers. They were turned over here to Captain Ivory, who put them in Federal Army ambulances and wagons and carried them to La Grange, Tenn., where they were placed in charge of Major McKinney and Captain Adams of the Federals and conveyed to Holly Springs, which the Federals consider within the lines of the Confederacy.

RICHMOND, Va.—The general opinion here is that the great battle in which General Stonewall Jackson lost his life ought to be called "The Battle of the Wilderness." It was fought in the "Wilderness"—a country of gravelly clay soil and a blackjack growth of timber, presenting in many places an almost impenetrable thicket.

Memphis Commercial Appeal

6MH C BDG

V WQSHINGTON DC 847A DEC 1 1941

MRS A W SHANDS

CLEVELAND MISS

THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS ARE THE HARDEST THEY SAY SO HAVE

A HAPPY BIRTHDAY AND BEST WISHES FOR MANY MORE

JOE AND LUCY HOWORTH

839A

16BC
36

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME.

Received at NEW ORLEANS LA DEC 1-41

MRS A W SHANDS
CLEVELAND MISS

HAPPY BIRTHDAY MUCH LOVE WE ARE ALL WELL AHD WISHING

YOU WERE WITH US COME DOWN WHEN YOU CAN

ELEANETTE

WESTERN UNION ALONE SERVES 89% OF THE PLACES HAVING TELEGRAPH OFFICES

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1942

Mrs. A. W. Shands left Thursday for a visit in New Orleans with her daughter, Mrs. Hunter Leake.

In The Past.

Washington County Times
Week of February 6, 1869

When the mechanics of a town are prospering it is presumptive evidence that business of all kinds is equally prosperous. On Main street we have Johnson's steam gin and mill in almost continuous operation, whilest both his and McMurry's carpenter shops are run to the girth to keep pace with the demands for buildings. On Mulberry, O'Conner's saddlery shop is kept busy with orders. Butler, the silversmith has no rest from his labors. Elliott & Co. are clipping and beating tin all day long. And Sanders the blacksmith, keeps two forges going in full blast to work up plows and implements of agriculture for those who till the soil. No wonder the town grows.

6MH C BDG

V WQSHINGTON DC 847A DEC 1 1941

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

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"SILENCE! H. V. Kaltenborn!"

Mississippians At The Capital . . . .

WASHINGTON—Over three hundred members and guests attended the opening reception and dance of the Mississippi State Society of Washington last Saturay night at the Shoreham hotel. The dance was held in the large new ball room one of the prettiest dancing spots in town.

It was the largest turnout that has ever marked the opening of the social season for Mississippians and their friends in Washington. They were welcomed by the president of the State Society, Judge R. V. Fletcher and his lovely wife, who stood at the head of the receiving line. Senator Wall Doxey and Mrs Doxey were attending their first Mississippi Society party since Mr. Doxey was elected senator. They were in the receiving line together with Representative William M. Whittington, (without Mrs. Whittington, who is not expected in Washington until after the Christmas holidays), Representative and Mrs. Aaron Lane Ford, Representative Dan McGehee and his daughter, Patsy, who took her mother's place in line, Captain and Mrs. Joe M. Howorth, (Captain Howorth is first vice president of the society), and Mrs. Sue Fite Ramsey, historian and former president of the society.

At intermission time, Judge Fletcher made a short speech

Y NEWS, CLEVELAND, MISS

JUDGE HOWORTH, NATIONAL OFFIC ADDRESSES B

Prominent Clubwoman, Kin of N. N. Somerville, Here, To Address Local Club Feb. 28

The Cleveland Business and Professional Women's Club is announcing that its annual banquet will be held at 8 P. M. on Wednesday, February 28.

Featured speaker for this occasion, will be Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth, of Washington, D. C. Judge Howorth is the daughter of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville of Cleveland, and is a high-ranking official of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs. She is president of the Washington, D. C. Business and Professional Women's Club; State President of the District of Columbia B. & P. W. Clubs; and National Public Relations Chairman of the orginization.

The local chapter of the organization will have as its guests others prominent in the State B. & P. W. Club work, who will be present to meet Judge Howorth and to hear her address. Among those who will be present on the occasion, are: Bessie Watkins, State President of B. & P. W. Clubs for Mississippi, of Belzoni; Hazel Shelton, First State Vice-President, Mississippi B. & P. W., of Oxford; Bessie Fife, State Public Relations Chairman for Mississippi; and officers of the Woman's Club, and members of the Rotary and Exchange Clubs.

According to Miss Elizabeth Mitchel, President of the Cleveland chapter of the organization, Judge Howorth will address the assemblage on the subject: "Our Federation, National and International." The local chapter feels it is fortunate in being able to present so noted a personage to its members and guests at their annual banquet.

D. A. R. Congress

On Monday, October 13, 1890, The Star printed a report to the effect that "a new patriotic organization" of the women descendants of "those who took part in the American Revolution" had been formed at the Strathmore Arms on the previous Saturday. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, it was explained, was to be president general of the society; Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, vice president at large; Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth and Mrs. Walter Browne, secretaries general, and Mrs. Marshall McDonald, treasurer general. Other distinguished women whose names appeared in the first publicity were: Mrs. David D. Porter, Mrs. William D. Cabell, Mrs. A. W. Greeley, Mrs. G. Brown Goode, Mrs. William C. Winlock, Mrs. H. V. Boynton and Mrs. F. O. St. Clair, all of whom still are remembered among the founders. The original service to which they devoted themselves was the completing of the monument to the mother of George Washington. Subsequently, the objects of the order were expanded to "perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence; to promote institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge; to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

We Beg You

This urgent request is addressed to those who are cultivating the land along the avenue of oaks on the highway between Cleveland and Boyle.

These oak trees were planted by Madame Hodnett Chapter, D. A. R. Each year the Chapter has spent money to replace and take care of the trees. We believe this to be the first attempt ever made in this state to permanently beautify a stretch of public highway. At this time, when highway beautification is so much discussed, surely our citizens will cooperate to protect this avenue.

We are grieved to see that one fine tree has died recently. We think that this was probably caused by too close plowing. We therefore give the following information.

When this work was undertaken the late A. W. Shands gave his services in the legal work necessary to protect the trees. An easement was secured and put on record.

We earnestly and respectfully ask those who are cultivating this land to have work stop at a reasonable distance from the trees.

Cleveland, Boyle and Bolivar County should be proud of these trees. They will grow in beauty as the years pass, therefore, we beg of you, help us to save these trees.

Madame Hodnett Chapter, D. A. R.

Mrs. W. S. _____

In The Past

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1941

. . . .

served was decorated with the team colors, yellow and black. The boys were very hilarious over the victory and many yells were given for the team led by Herbert Cadenhead. Besides the team, Misses Josephine Crow, Mary Lillian Merrifield, Mary West, Naomi Cowie, Ilena Wineman, Elizabeth and Avery Bass and Mr. Kenneth Haxton attended.

Mrs. Mary W. Joesy, who has been visiting her niece, Mrs. W. P. Kretschmar, has returned to her home in Memphis.

Washington County Times
From Week of December 5, 1868
From The Congressional Reports

The reconstruction committee was directed to inquire into the conditions in Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas and to report what legislations are necessary to the support of life, liberty and property.

The committee on reconstruction was directed to examine into Georgia affairs, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mullins introduced a bill to suppress the Ku Klux by national authority, and declaring members outlaws. Referred to judiciary.

Rice of Arkansas introduced a bill requiring the secretary of war to deliver to the governors of Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana, at their respective seats of government, as many arms for the militia as the governors may require, not to exceed two thousand rifles and two field pieces for each district. The arms must go into the hands of loyal men, but remain the property of the United States, subject to the order of congress.

73 Years Ago
Washington County Times
Week of September 18, 1869

For Rent—The Swiftwater plantation, containing 1200 acres of good tillable land, good dwellings, and other houses, gin, stables, etc., with cabins for 100 hands. Said plantation is six miles from Greenville, located on Rattlesnake Bayou, free from overflow, and will be leased for one or three years from the first day of January next. For terms apply to Nugent and Yerger, Greenville, Miss. (Victor Montgomery.)

73 Years Ago
Washington County Times
Week of Sept. 25, 1869

Koopmansceap, the great Chinese Coolie contractor, has had an interview with Secretary Boutwell on the coolie question, and was informed that the secretary had no intention of interfering with Chinese immigration provided the laws were not violated.

The weather is cool and rain has comenced to fall.

C. T. Geoghegan, located on the south side of Washington avenue, has gotten a new shipment of fall and winter goods. Listed among the new wares are following: Plaid and striped shawls, table linen, breached and brown, Irish linen, all kinds of jeans for men, undershirts and over-shirts, Balmoral skirts, plantation supplies and corn, shucked and shelled.

A Fascinating Girl Like Keith Dockery —pretty, charming and talented—can instantly snare us out of our constitutional drousiness, just as she did the other afternoon when we chatted over a coke. To begin with, she looked even prettier than usual in a gaberdine suit of vista blue with That Touch, a pair of tiny gold feet with ruby-studded toe-nails, pinned on her lapel. Then, more engrossing still, she is interested in a hundred-plus things, the memo reading something like this: music, literature, travel. Keith plays beautifully, though she has given little time to music in the last few years. Determined not to neglect it altogether, she is taking lessons from Mary Catherine Gerard and squeezing in a few hours practice amid her varied activities. She spoke with enthusiasm of a book which she read recently, "The Springs of Virginia," illustrated and written by Ashton and Percival Reniers. Keith's sister, Ashton Ingram, is the namesake of Mrs. Reniers, by the way. Keith and Joe plan to leave in a few days for a week's gay whirl in New York. They are looking forward to a short visit with Doris and Walter Merritt, to a week-end with Mary and Dorothy Shands who are in near-by Boston, to seeing a few football games and a number of Broadway shows.

Cleveland Enterprise

NOTICE BY ADMINISTRATRIX

TO CREDITORS OF TOM McEVANS, DECEASED

Letters of Administration having been issued on December 3, 1941, by the Chancery Court of the Second District of Bolivar County, Mississippi, to the undersigned F. V. McEvans, Administratrix of the Estate of Tom McEvans, deceased, in Cause No. [illegible] on the General Docket of the Chancery Court of Cleveland, notice is hereby given to all persons having any claims against said estate to present the same to the Clerk of said Court at Cleveland for probate, registration and allowance according to law within six (6) months from this date, in default of which any and all such claims will be forever barred.

Witness my signature this December 3, 1941.

F. V. McEVANS,
Administratrix

Robert N. Somerville,
Solicitor 11-5-4t

TODAY — Local News

Greensboro Record

GREENSBORO, N. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1939.

BUSINESS WOMEN LEADERS—Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth Washington, D. C. at the left, is being welcomed by local and state representatives as she arrived by train this morning for the mid-year seminar of the North Carolina Federation of Business and Professional Women's clubs which is being held at Sedgefield today and tomorrow. Center is Miss Swannie Pugh, president of the Greensboro hostess club, and Miss Myrtle Ellen LaBarr, also a Greensboro member, who is state parliamentarian. (Record staff photo by C. W. Martin.)

Business and Professional Club Women Hold Seminar

Every State Officer and District Director In Attendance As Mid-Year Gathering Begins At Sedgefield Inn; 75 Present At Luncheon

With every state officer and district director in attendance, and a large representation of chairmen of committees and of local club presidents, the mid-year seminar of the North Carolina Federation of Business and Professional Women's clubs got off to a good start here today at Sedgefield inn.

The council meeting, which will close following a Sunday morning breakfast, was launched by morning meetings of the executive board and the board of directors of the state federation. By mid-day the committee chairmen and representatives of local clubs had begun arriving in large numbers, and at 1 o'clock the entire group, numbering more than 75, was entertained at luncheon at the inn by the Greensboro club.

High light of the seminar will be the banquet session at 7 o'clock this evening, when attendance will be swelled to 100. Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth, of Washington, president of the District of Columbia club, will speak on the subject, "Women in a Democracy". Mrs. Howorth is on the legal staff of the federal veterans' bureau.

Miss Beam Speaks.

Woman's place in the world today was reviewed by Miss Velma Beam, Roxboro, who was luncheon speaker. A former president of the Greensboro club, she was chosen to represent it on the program for which the hostess club was responsible. Mrs. Dess Gurganus, Raleigh, president of the state federation, presided over the luncheon, at which Miss Swannie Pugh, Greensboro president, extended greetings. Invocation was offered by Miss Sue Vernon Williams, of the hostess club, who is also state chairman of education. In keeping with the Armistice date, patroitic songs were sung by the assemblage under leadership of Miss Eula Hockett with Miss Vivian Sullivan playing accompaniments. An entertaining feature was the playing of accordion selections by Mrs. E. L. Faulconer.

Decorations of the luncheon table combined the state and patriotic ideas. Boughs and burs of North Carolina pine decorated the tables, and the pine design was repeated in handpainted place cards. Favors were in red, white and blue.

Attend Board Meeting.

Attending the executive board meeting at 10 o'clock were Mrs. Gurganus, the president; Miss Ruby Day Barfield, Durham, first vice president; Miss Genevieve Rutherford, Asheville, second vice president; Miss Annie Marshall LeMay, Henderson, recording secretary; Mrs. Frances Hoffman, Raleigh, corresponding secretary; Miss Margaret Thompson, Thomasville, treasurer, and the district directors, Mrs. Ida Bates, Asheville; Mrs. Lillian Hoffman, Charlotte; Miss Marion Steadman, Asheboro; Miss Eunice Cooke, Clinton, Miss Nettie Dailey, Burlington, and Mrs. W. E. Porch, Goldsboro.

For the directors' session which followed, these were joined by standing committee chairmen and club presidents or their representatives.

Presides At Banquet.

Mrs. Gurganus will also preside over the banquet, and Mrs. Barfield will present the speaker. Invocation will be spoken by Mrs. Margaret Wall, Greensboro. By way of entertainment, the Fine Arts studio will present Dot Thomas in a toe dance, Mary Jane DeVinney in a military tap dance, and Jean Bradley in a song.

The inspirational breakfast at 9 o'clock Sunday morning will have as speaker Dr. Meta Miller, professor of romance languages at Wom-

Special committees from the Greensboro club for the meeting were chaired by the following: Hospitality, Mrs. Martha Hannah; registration, Miss Elsie Caldwell; arrangements, Miss Vivian Sullivan, and program, Mrs. Betty Hayes.

Letters To The Editor

Cleveland, Miss.,
Sept. 22, 1942.

Editor,
Delta Democrat-Times:

As you are getting criticisms of Mrs. Florence S. Ogden I write to express my agreement with her and my appreciation to you for publishing her articles. It has long been my opinion that the right of citizenship in our country is too readily conferred to be properly appreciated.

With best wishes, I am,
Yours very truly,
NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE.

McCormick Stresses Dignity of Work

Most Americans Will Fill Commonplace Jobs in Next 20 Years, Census Official Tells Business Women

By Jessie Ash Arndt
The Post Club Editor

The major portion of American workers are destined to fill commonplace jobs in the coming 20 years, so it behooves the country to revise its outlook on employment and recognize the dignity of all work that serves a useful function in society.

This was the opinion expressed by Ernest J. McCormick, assistant chief of the occupation census, Department of Commerce, in a talk last night at the dinner meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Club at the Admiral.

Speaking on "Women's Opportunity to Earn in a Democracy," Mr. McCormick predicted that the trend in the future would be toward only a slight increase in employment in the more alluring occupations and professions. "Most of the combined efforts of all workers must be in the actual production of necessities or in direct services," he said.

Shifts Are Noted In Proportions

There has been a steady increase in the number of women in gainful occupations during the past two decades, said Mr. McCormick, but the proportion has not gone up noticeably because the number of men workers has increased also. There have been shifts in major fields in which women have been employed, he said—a decrease in the number in agriculture; a slight decrease in industry and an increase in professional, clerical and sales work.

Because of the growth in the population and in the proportion of persons of working ages, the total number of both men and women seeking employment will continue to increase, but it is doubtful that there will be a material gain in the proportion of women over the present 22 per cent, he said.

Miss S. Winifred Burwell, assistant trust officer of the Metropolitan National Bank and former president of the Zonta Club, shared the program with Mr. McCormick, discussed "Woman's Opportunity to Hold Property in a Democracy."

Miss Burwell quoted the statement of Women Investors of America, Inc., following a survey, that "the American woman is the world's greatest capitalist." She quoted statistics assembled by this fact-finding institution to substantiate the assertion.

Judge Howorth Presents Speakers

Among the surprising facts were these: Women own 26 per cent of all life insurance and are beneficiaries of 80 per cent of the policies; they hold 65 per cent of the Nation's jobs; buy 89 per cent of the Nation's goods; hold 65 per cent of all savings accounts; hold title to 40 per cent of all real estate; represent 40 per cent of all common stock in corporations; 54 per cent of all preferred stock; 54 per cent of all outstanding bonds, and own and control 60 per cent of the national wealth.

"Woman's opportunity to earn goes hand in hand with freedom," declared Miss Burwell, "and opportunity to earn opens the opportunity to acquire property, and to invest." She advised, in making an investment, always to consult a disinterested third party—preferably one's banker—and never to be carried away by high-powered salesmanship.

Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth, president of the club, presented the speakers.

The dinner was in charge of Miss Ora Marshino, assisted by Mrs. Anna L. Burdick and the Misses Esther Colvin, Mabel E. Fredd and Nina Schnell.

Business and Professional Women's Club Dinner

Post Staff Photo

Members of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Washington last night got an idea of what is required to take the United States census. Ernest McCormick (left), assistant chief, occupation section, Bureau of the Census, was principal speaker at the club's dinner. Shown with him are (left to right) Mrs. Lucy Howorth, president; Mrs. Winifred Burwell, assistant trust officer, National Metropolitan Bank, and Miss Ora Marshino, chairman of the education committee of the club, who was in charge of arrangements

73 Years Ago
Washington County Times
Week of May 29, 1869

A. C. Logan announces thtat he will keep ice for sale during the summer months at the upper wharf boat. As ice is not only a great luxury in wellness, but an absolute necessity in sickness, we are glad that Logan has made arrangements to supply the people, and hope that he may find his enterprise profitable to himself as well as useful to the people.

There will be meeting of the Master Masons held in the office of Mr. W. A. Haycraft in Thursday evening at early candle-light.

73 Years Ago
Washington County Times
Week of November 13, 1869

The Northern elections are over and have generally resul as they did last year. We of South are no longer blind to Northern political structure. W never again expect to see a Democrat majority made a matter of gratulation in the South.

We are no longer deluded by fallacy that our error is to be stoned for upon such as adjustment, as would imply a moral condemnation of our coercion; that would follow the restoration of Democracy. Our comprehension of this, accounts for our present policy; the gulf dividing us from a restoration to federal relations has been measured, and we are prepared to pass it, wide though it is.

Printers ink may be black, but it sheds more light than any other luminary, however bright.

Society

Betty Carter

Mrs. Williams Is Hostess To Belvidere Chapter Of D.A.R.

The Belvidere Chapter of the D. A. R. was most delightfully entertained Saturday afternoon, when Mrs. Charles P. Williams was hostess at her home on Arnald avenue. As Miss Allee Dunn, regent, was out of town, Mrs. George Archer, first vice-regent, presided over the meeting.

The D. A. R. ritual was used, after which, Mrs. J. W. Prior, chaplain, led the group in prayer. Mrs. Nellie Somerville, a visitor, was presented. She was formerly an active member of the chapter and is spending the winter in Greenville. Mrs. Somerville, a most interesting and informed speaker, made a short talk on D. A. R. work.

The chapter also had as its guest Miss Elizabeth Calvert, who will represent the Belvidere chapter in the state-wide contest for good citizenship. Miss Calvert, a Greenville high school senior was chosen for this honor by the faculty and student body. She possesses every qualification for the high honor which has been bestowed upon her.

Conservation Program

Mrs. Louise Cowan, state chairman of conservation, arranged the following program:

1. National Defense, Safety of the Nation, Miss Eunice Stockwell.
2. Conservation of Home, Miss Susie Trigg.
3. Preservation of Indian Mounds, Mrs. Paul Gamble.
4. Conservation of Trees, Mrs. J. R. Jones.
5. Soil Conservation, Mrs. J. W. Prior.
6. Preservation of Indians in Mississippi, Miss Bessie Bell.
7. Enemies Within, Mrs. C. P. Williams.
8. Forest Fires Prevention, Mrs. George Archer.

At the conclusion of the program, Mrs. Williams invited her guests into the dining room. The holiday spirit was reflected from the table which was beautifully decorated with a Christmas centerpiece and lighted by red candles. Mrs. Archer poured tea while a delicious assortment of sandwiches and cakes were passed. Mrs. N. L. Mayhall came in as a tea guest.

73 Years Ago
Washington County Times
Week of September 18, 1869

(For one month there seems to have been no paper published in the city of Greenville. During that month J. S. McNelly bought the paper. Today we quote from his first editorial.)

We this day succeed to the control and possession of the Washington County Times. In assuming the position of journalist, it is proper that we should make a prefatory statement conveying a general guarantee as to appertaining duties; though the miscellaneous and purely circumstantial character of those duties debars us from any specific interpretation of them. Such being the case, we do not see that we can do more than to tender a pledge of fidelity in complying with a current and intelligent conception as to our obligations. This proffer of allegiance we now make, and ask of this confidence until such is proven.

The requirements of public decency and good order we will assiduously vindicate by exposing and rebuking their opposites. This power of social supervellance we will exercise with caution and discretion, though at the same time with firmness and impartiality. In this we will expect and require from the respectable and law-abiding portion of the community an active and appreciative assistance. We will study and disclose and enlighten recognition of any immediate or future interests which are relevant to the progress and prosperity. With this brief salutatory, we take our place in your ranks, and are ready for action.

RESPECT THE LAW

By NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE
Chairman of Citizenship in Fifth District, M. F. W. C.

(It is suggested that members clip, for future reference, these articles prepared especially for The Woman Voter).

A lawabiding spirit, respect for all laws and obedience for all laws, national, state and municipal, are the protection of all. Too often the liberty won by our fathers has become license and our liberty endangered. It is the duty of every citizen to obey all laws. It is the duty of officers to enforce all laws. Any other course endangers the liberty and security of all.

For the benefit of club women of the Fifth District I shall ask The Woman Voter to publish some laws which I think will especially interest women voters:

Sec. 933. Gambling—Wagers Generally.—If any person shall encourage, promote or play at any game, play or amusement, for money or for valuable thing, or shall wager or bet, promote or encourage the wagering or betting any money or other valuable thing, upon any game, play, amusement, cock fight, Indian ball play, or duel, or upon the result of any election, event or contingency whatever, upon conviction thereof, he shall be fined in a sum not less than five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars; and, unless such fine and costs be immediately paid, shall be imprisoned for any period not more than twenty days nor less than five days. (Laws 1989, ch. 69.)

Sec. 934. Gambling — Additional Penalties on Certain Officers.—If a judge of any court, or a justice of the peace, or attorney-general, or district attorney, or a constable, sheriff, or coroner, or any person charged by law with the custody of public money, shall violate the provisions of the foregoing section, such person so offending, on conviction thereof shall be fined five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail twenty days; and in case any public officer shall in any manner use or loan public money in his hands by virtue of his office, in any game, wager, or bet, on conviction thereof, his commission shall thereby be deemed vacated, and the vacancy supplied as in case of death, resignation, or removal from office.

Sec. 941. Gambling—Gambling With a Minor Where Age of Infant Is Not Known.—Any person of full age who shall bet any money or thing of any value with a minor, or allow a minor to bet at any game or gaming table exhibited by him, or in which he is interested or in any manner concerned, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars and imprisoned not less than three months.

Sec. 942. Gambling—Gambling With a Minor Knowingly.—Any person of full age who shall bet any money or thing of value with a minor, knowing such minor to be under the age of twenty-one years or allowing any such minor to bet at any game or games, or at any gaming table exhibited by him, or in which he is interested or in any manner concerned, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years.

Sec. 945. Gambling—Laws Remedial, not Penal.—All laws made or to be made for the suppression of gambling or gaming, are remedial and not penal statutes, and shall be so construed by the courts.

Sec. 1018. Lotteries — Raffles.—If any person, in order to raise money for himself or another, shall publicly or privately put up or in any way offer any prize or thing to be raffled or played for, he shall, on conviction, be fined not more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not more than one month in the county jail.

Mr. Wilson, thus has quoted the Aberdeen Weekly, as follows:

"The tendency towards perpetration of fraud in elections has become so pronounced as to cause general alarm on the part of honest Democrats in Mississippi.

"The escutcheon of our State within recent years has been sullied with disgraceful tamperings with the poll books, unscrupulous manipulations of the absentee ballots, stealing of absentee ballots, the burning of ballots in open defiance of law and many other irregularities in elections which have defeated the will of the people.

"The time has come for the honest Democrats of the State to inveigh and insist that honest elections be held in Mississippi."

All honor to the Democratic Executive Committee of Copiah county, Secretary Mr. W. B. Alford.

This committee published a statement calling attention to General Laws under the Annotated Code of Mississippi and stated that all election laws must be strictly complied with and should this not be done, "the committee would take definite action, even to the extent of throwing out entire boxes if necessary in order to preserve inviolate the right of the secret ballot and to secure a fair and honest election."

These things call attention to the authority and responsibility of the County Executive Committee. Upon the County Executive Committee devolves the duty of providing for fair and honest primary elections.

Up to the present time women have had no responsibility in this matter. County executive committees are elected every four years in the Presidential year. By reference to the Code Chapter on Primary elections, it is found that county executive committees are chosen as follows:

The County Executive Committee shall designate a date and the number of delegates to be elected, giving at least 10 days notice for the precinct elections, on which date the electors at such precinct shall meet at 10 o'clock at the usual voting places and by secret ballot elect delegates to represent such voting precinct. In the County Conventions, the delegate convention of each county shall choose a county executive committee consisting of three members from each supervisor's district.

[illegible] enforce the law has [illegible] to nullify it.

It is provided in the Code that the necessary oath shall be printed at the top of the page of the Registration Books.

How many of you women when you registered had your attention called to this oath? How many of you felt when you registered that you had taken a solemn oath as provided in the laws of your State?

You see, therefore, the great importance of the office of County Registrar.

Another point, section 241 of our State Constitution describes the qualification of our voters. You will find it stated that a voter must be a citizen of the United States. This is highly significant and important.

It is reported that in some states, which presumably lack this provision, unnaturalized aliens vote in state elections without let or hindrance.

The general law of the United States being held to cover only national elections.

Consider whether liberty is in danger when such a condition is possible.

Our liberty will not be lost through some great upheaval, but it may be imperiled by neglect here and there, by failure of governmental agencies to do their whole duty.

It now becomes the duty of women voters to take a live interest in the details of political machinery. When any meeting or election is ordered by your political party be sure that you take part. Under existing conditions in our State Democratic primary elections to nominate candidates are virtually final, hence the importance of fair and honest primaries.

What of Liberty in Oklahoma?

It would be improper at this distance and upon this occasion to pass judgment upon the issues involved. But the fact that martial law has been proclaimed in a State does make it appropriate to inquire what martial law really means and what are the fundamentals of our liberty which are superseded under martial law.

The bill of rights, in Article 3 of the Constitution of Mississippi, expressly provides that the "Military

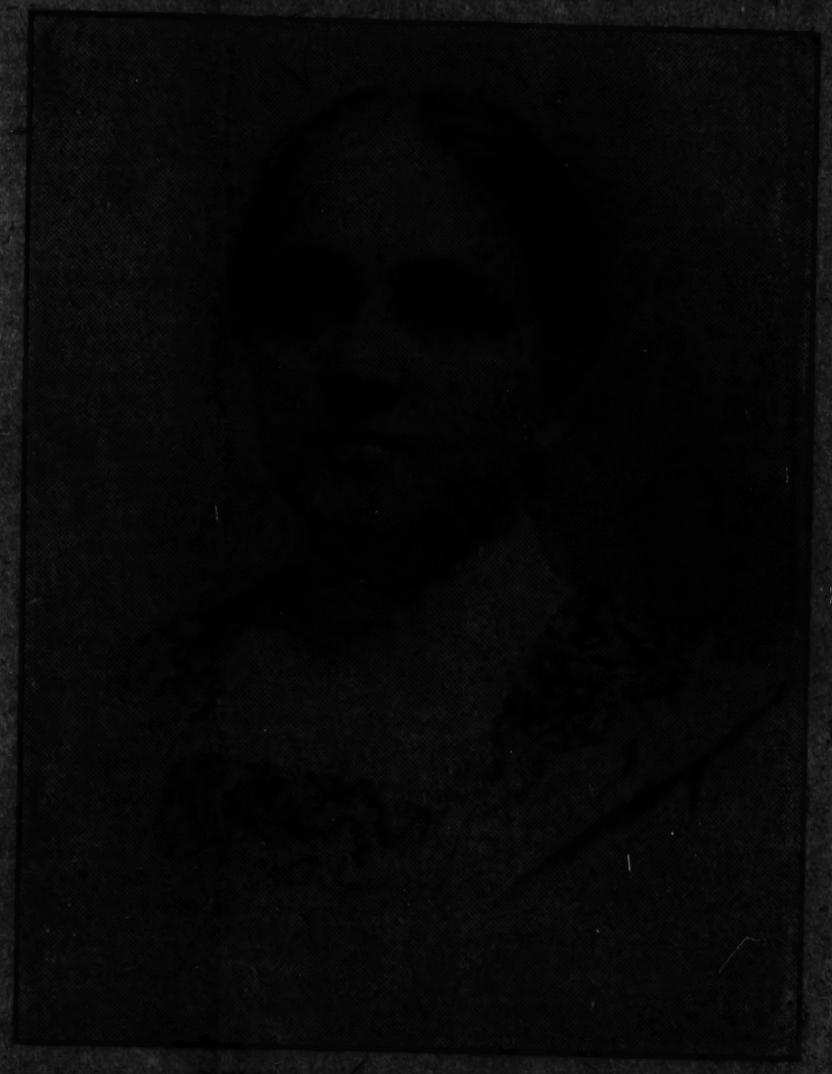
(Continued on Page Four)

THE WOMAN VOTER

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1923. FIVE CENTS PER COPY

Nellie Nugent Somerville Delivers Patriotic Address Dist. Convention M. F. W. C.

Mississippi's First Woman Legislator Urges Women to Take an Active Interest in Political Affairs and Keep Up with Vital Public Questions of the Day. Mrs. Somerville Discusses Naturalization, Liberty in Oklahoma, Fraud in Elections, and Asks the Significant Question, "Is Liberty in Danger?" The Address Follows.



NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE

The idea of Liberty is set forth in the Declaration of Independence as follows:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

It is to be noted that these great founders of our country did not say the Creator had given them liberty; but the right to liberty. They fought for liberty because of their conviction of a God-given right to liberty.

Liberty is the product of law. The preservation of liberty depends upon respect for law and obedience to law.

The Declaration of Independence also sets up the theory that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. The essence of our liberty is in this, that we have the right to elect our representatives and officials and through those representatives and officials to enact laws and carry on all the processes of a just and orderly government. The door to our Temple of Liberty is the Ballot Box, and the Voters are its Guardians. How are we guarding the door?

Great changes in government never come suddenly, though they may appear to do so. Back of the event is the cause, slowly growing through a period of years. If law is in danger, liberty is in danger. If we lose the law-abiding spirit, we lose the spirit of liberty.

If the liberty which we have inherited is to be preserved, the Ballot Box must be sacredly guarded.

We have just passed through a general State and county election, of this Mr. Edgar Wilson, in the Commercial Appeal, said:

"It is a self-evident truth that the safety of the public rests in the respect for law, an honest judiciary and an honest ballot. The report of [illegible] in the late primary in Hinds county [illegible] to have

This committee holds for four years. The county executive committee manages primary elections with the sole exception that it does not have the authority to revise registration and poll books.

Another matter of vital importance is school and general registration of women.

The Circuit Clerk is the Commissioner [illegible]

In The Past

WEDNESDAY

DECEMBER 10, 1941

* * *

Gold and silver hat pins, gold thimbles, gold cameo ring, gold and platinum lavalieres.

If you haven't already done your Christmas shopping do it now.

Mrs. W. J. Shackeford will have as her guest this week Mrs. Pointer Chilton of Holly Springs, Mississippi.

Washington County Times
Week of December 5, 1868

We are enabled to lay before our readers a very gratifying piece of intelligence this week. One of our townsmen has this week received a letter from a prominent member of the lower house of congress, and a very prominent member of the Radical Party, assuring him that the State of Mississippi would not be admitted under the defect constitution—not at any rate, unless it were re-submitting to the people for ratification. The high source from whence it comes, makes us confident that the prediction will be verified, and that the day of our political deliverance is near at hand.

Affairs in our neighboring state of Arkansas are in a deplorable condition. The Carpet Bag governor has turned his thieving militia loose on the people and in some counties the condition of the people is deplorable indeed. Many prominent citizens of Conway county have fled to Little Rock for safety.

Memphis Commercial Appeal
Dec 11-1941. Sorry
a Montesano friend

Dr. Hobson Is Elected

Dr. Joel Hobson was elected president of the Memphis Pediatrical Society Tuesday night at the Memphis Country Club. Other officers elected include Dr. Tom Mitchell, vice president, and Dr. H. J. Jacobson, secretary-treasurer.

NEWS, CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

JUDGE HOWORTH, NATIONAL OFFICER ADDRESSES B & P W

Prominent Clubwoman, Kin of Mrs. N. N. Somerville, Here, To Address Local Club Feb. 28

1942

The Cleveland Business and Professional Women's Club is announcing that its annual banquet will be held at 8 P. M. on Wednesday, February 28.

Featured speaker for this occasion, will be Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth, of Washington, D. C. Judge Howorth is the daughter of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville of Cleveland, and is a high-ranking official of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs. She is president of the Washington, D. C. Business and Professional Women's Club; State President of the District of Columbia B. & P. W. Clubs; and National Public Relations Chairman of the orginization.

The local chapter of the organization will have as its guests others prominent in the State B. & P. W. Club work, who will be present to meet Judge Howorth and to hear her address. Among those who will be present on the occasion, are: Bessie Watkins, State President of B. & P. W. Clubs for Mississippi, of Belzoni; Hazel Shelton, First State Vice-President, Mississippi B. & P. W., of Oxford; Bessie Fife, State Public Relations Chairman for Mississippi; and officers of the Woman's Club, and members of the Rotary and Exchange Clubs.

According to Miss Elizabeth Mitchel, President of the Cleveland chapter of the organization, Judge Howorth will address the assemblage on the subject: "Our Federation, National and International." The local chapter feels it is fortunate in being able to present so noted a personage to its members and guests at their annual banquet.

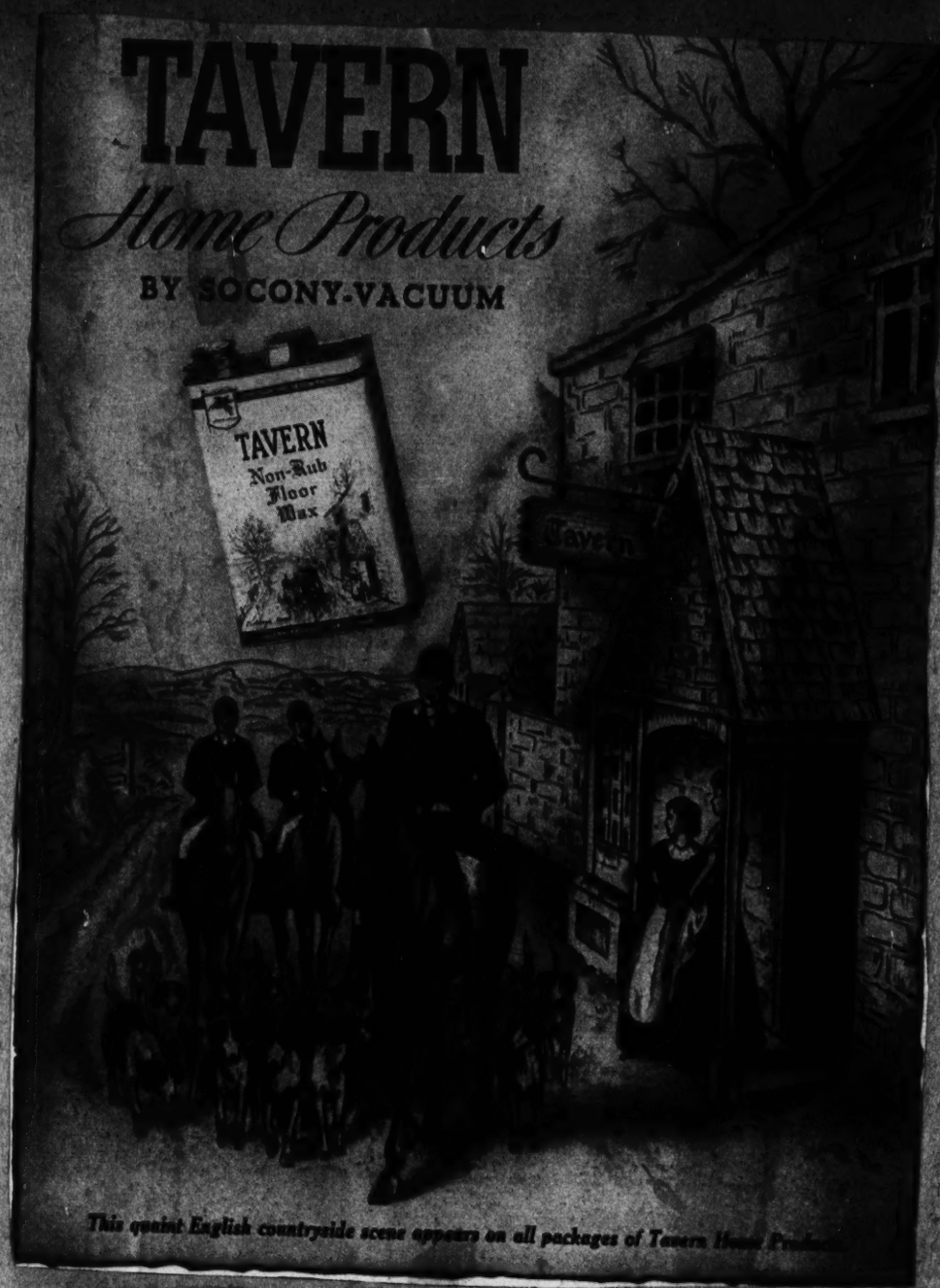
75 YEARS AGO
May 30, 1863

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Confederate army engineers are reported at work on fortifications about Chattanooga, which indicates the Confederate General Braxton Bragg will retreat to that point if Rosencrans, with his powerful Federal forces, advance from Murfreesboro.

Officers of the steamer Lady Pike, arriving here last night from Young's Point, deny reports that Vicksburg has been captured by General Grant's forces. They said Grant realizes the city is being defended by a desperate army under General Pemberton and will not surrender without battle. General Sherman and forces are occupying the Yazoo Bluff on the North side of the town with his defenses stretching South to the Mississippi River. The town appears to have been depopulated. No one is seen walking the streets and few are in their residences.

CHATTANOOGA—General Forrest has been named a major general by the Confederate Government and his forces have been sent into Mississippi.

Information of the death of Henry Small in the vicinity of Covington, Tenn., on March 20, has been received at Memphis. He was born at Clarksville, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1822.



This quaint English countryside scene appears on all packages of Tavern Home Products

PAGE 8—SECTION THREE

Mississippians at the Capital

There are lighter aspects, however, to the transition from a peace time to a wartime footing in Washington. The order of Secretary of War Stimson, issued over the radio Sunday afternoon, instructing all commissioned officers to appear at work Monday in uniform resulted in a boom for the tailors and clothing houses. Many officers had not acquired uniforms and others, who were wearing them once a month, had been borrowing from friends. Others had coats and trousers that had sadly outgrown, and I hear some of them must have nearly choked to death for a while, according to their stories.

Of course Major George Parker, attached to General Staff Headquarters, Capt. Joseph M. Howorth, in the office of the Under Secretary of War, Colonel John E. O'Keefe, in the National Guard office, and Lieutenant Thomas Biggs, Quartermaster Corps, are now wearing blouses, slacks and Sam Browne belts to work, and are very handsome and military in appearance. Everybody tells me that now war has been declared, they will be wearing them for the duration, whether on or off duty.

An officer's uniform is no cheap affair. The blouse (coat to you) costs from $45 up, the slacks from $15 up, the overcoat from $55 up, and the belt from $14 up, not counting caps, shoes, shirts, etc. An adequate outfit will dent an officer's pocketbook to the tune of $250 at the least, I am told, while uniforms from the high-priced tailors really cost something.

I have heard a rumor that the Sam Browne belt, pride and joy of the military, is on the way out. I noticed that General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff and a man who can design his own uniform any time he wants, wore no Sam Browne belt at the joint session on Monday when war was declared. He had on what I was informed was an Air Corps blouse.

Swans Leave for Jackson

Before our open break with the Japs and while Washington was still in its right mind and not living from one rumor to another, as we are now, a group of Mississippi women met for their regular first-Friday-in-the-month luncheon at the American Association of University Women's headquarters. The luncheon was delicious and everybody had a grand time.

Present were: Mrs. Wall Doxey, Mrs. Ross Collins, Mrs. Aaron Lane Ford, Judge Lucy Howorth, Mrs. Dan Swan, Miss [illegible] White, Mrs. J. O. Lamar, Mrs. W. L. Fulton, Mrs. A. [illegible], Mrs. John Tyson, and Miss [illegible] Tyson, in her gaudy A. W. V. S. uniform with the Motor Corps insignia on the arm. Also at the luncheon were Mrs. Carleton Todd and Mrs. N. O. Schwein, both of whom are married to commanders in the Navy and have been great friends for many years, Mrs. Andrew McBee, of Jackson, Mrs. Jeff Busby, Mrs. [illegible] Goodman and Mrs. [illegible] Cutting.

Robert E. Lee's Letter to His Son

April 5th, 1852

My dear Son:

Your letters breathe a spirit of frankness. They have given myself and your mother great pleasure. You must study to be frank with the world; frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say what you mean to do on every occasion, and take it for granted you mean to do right. If a friend asks a favor, you should grant it if it is reasonable. If not, tell him plainly why you can not. You will wrong him and you will wrong yourself by equivocation of any kind.

Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or to keep one. The man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased at a sacrifice. Deal kindly but firmly with your classmates; you will find it the policy that will wear best.

Above all, do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, not others, of that you complain. There is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to be one thing before a man's face and another behind his back. We should live, act and say nothing to the injury of any one. It is not only best as a matter of principle, but it is the path to peace and honor.

In regard to duty, let me in conclusion of this hasty letter, inform you that nearly one hundred years ago there was a day of gloom and darkness, still known as 'the dark day' a day when the light of the sun was slowly extinguished in an eclipse. The Legislature of Connecticut was in session and, as the members saw the unexpected darkness coming on, they shared in the general awe and terror. It was supposed by many that the last day—the Day of Judgment had come.

Some one, in the consternation of the hour, moved an adjournment. There arose an old Puritan legislator, Davenport Stanford, who said that if the last day had come he desired to be found at his place of duty, and therefore he moved that candles be brought, so that the house could proceed with its duty.

There was quietness in that man's mind—the quietness of heavenly wisdom—an inflexible willingness to obey present duty. Duty, then, is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things, like the old Puritan. You cannot do more. You should never let me and your mother wear one gray hair for any lack of duty on your part.

Your affectionate father,

R. E. LEE.

Bolivar Commercial

JACKSON (MISS.) DAILY NEWS

Yellow Fever Scourge Of 1897 Recalled

This date is the 44th anniversary of a notable event in the history of Jackson, and should have been given observance of some sort, but it is passing unnoticed.

On September 17, 1897, yellow fever was reported at Edwards, in the western part of Hinds county, and within less than 24 hours fully one-half of the city's white population, and many negroes, had scattered to the four winds of the earth.

Announcement of several cases of the dread disease in the Lewis family at Edwards was made at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and within an hour depopulation started.

Old timers will recall the throng that gathered on Capitol street at the little brick office of Dr. John F. Hunter, state health officer, to await the report of the yellow fever experts who had been summoned from New Orleans and Mobile.

When the medicos confirmed the rumor that had been in circulation, for several hours the people of Jackson stood not on the order of their going elsewhere but went at once, or as soon as they could toss some meagre household effects and groceries into buggies and wagons and hit a highway—just any highway—leading out of the city.

That mass fright followed so quickly by mass flight back in 1897 was real. Yellow fever was the Southland's deadliest scourge and depopulation was the only known method of dealing with it.

By nightfall shotgun quarantines had been thrown around the city. The exodus continued for several days thereafter. Hundreds of citizens sought safety in flights to points above the Ohio River, and for seven weeks those who were unable to journey such a long distance lived in tents, deserted cabins, or wherever they could find shelter. The quarantine lines were not lifted until the first heavy frostfall on November 1.

Jackson had similar yellow fever quarantines during the two following years, 1898 and 1899. During both of the latter years the disease became almost epidemic within the city and many deaths occurred.

Should a case of yellow fever be reported in Jackson today it would probably cause no excitement whatever. The immediate result would be a vigorous campaign for mosquito extermination and the people would go about their daily affairs as per usual.

ALSTON

Line from John Alston(1610-87), who was granted a tract including most of Fairfax county, N.C.; and who had a descendent, Philip Alston, a colonel in American Revolution, from North Carolina, can be secured from Wm. Pickett Harris, 2325 Monument Avenue, Richmond, Va.

Also Mrs. Katherine C.P.Arrington of Warrenton, Va. is of line of Philip Alston

I suggest that you write these persons in an effort to connect up your Gilbert, Alston, Cox lines.

Eunice

For Nels.

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April 5th, 1852

My dear Son:

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Old timers will recall the throng that gathered on Capitol street at the little brick office of Dr. John F. Hunter, state health officer, to await the report of the yellow fever experts who had been summoned from New Orleans and Mobile.

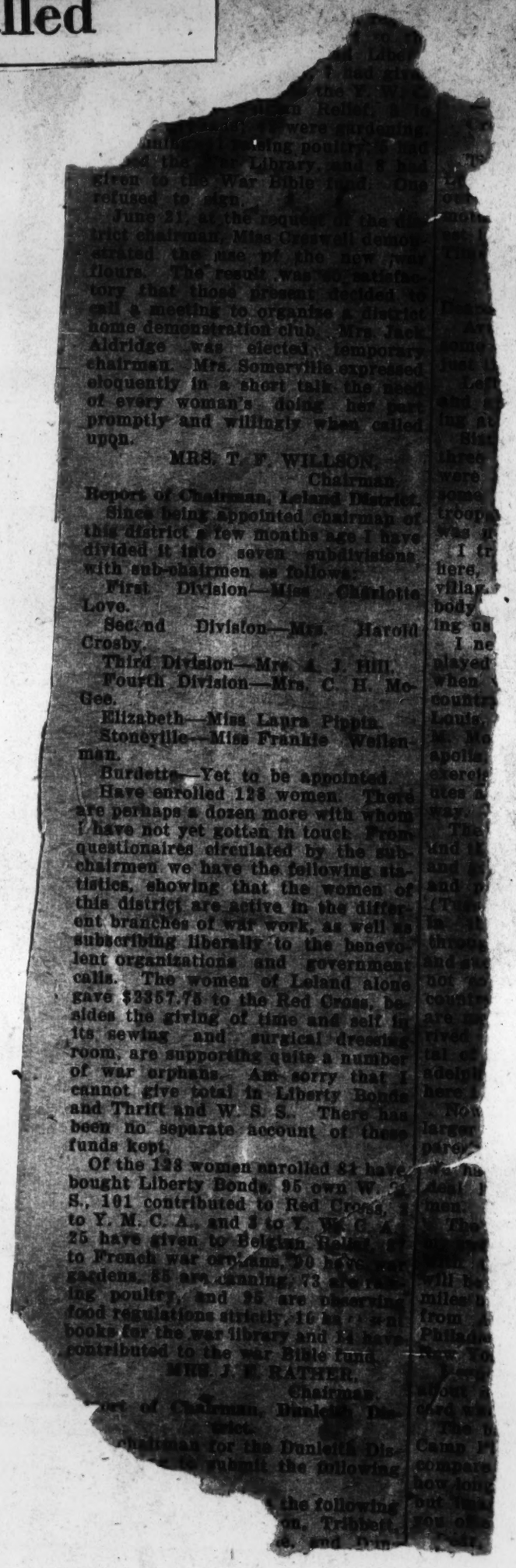
When the medicos confirmed the rumor that had been in circulation, for several hours the people of Jackson stood not on the order of their going elsewhere but went at once, or as soon as they could toss some meagre household effects and groceries into buggies and wagons and hit a highway—just any highway—leading out of the city.

That mass fright followed so quickly by mass flight back in 1897 was real. Yellow fever was the Southland's deadliest scourge and depopulation was the only known method of dealing with it.

By nightfall shotgun quarantines had been thrown around the city. The exodus continued for several days thereafter. Hundreds of citizens sought safety in flights to points above the Ohio River, and for seven weeks those who were unable to journey such a long distance lived in tents, deserted cabins, or wherever they could find shelter. The quarantine lines were not lifted until the first heavy frostfall on November 1.

Jackson had similar yellow fever quarantines during the two following years, 1898 and 1899. During both of the latter years the disease became almost epidemic within the city and many deaths occurred.

Should a case of yellow fever be reported in Jackson today it would probably cause no excitement whatever. The immediate result would be a vigorous campaign for mosquito extermination and the people would go about their daily affairs as per usual.



were gardening. [illegible] poultry, [illegible] had the [illegible] Library, and [illegible] had given to the War Bible fund. One refused to sign.

June 21, at the request of the district chairman, Miss Creswell demonstrated the use of the new [illegible] flours. The result was so satisfactory that those present decided to call a meeting to organize a district home demonstration club. Mrs. Jack Aldridge was elected temporary chairman. Mrs. Somerville expressed eloquently in a short talk the need of every woman's doing her part promptly and willingly when called upon.

MRS. T. F. WILLSON,
Chairman.

Report of Chairman, Leland District.

Since being appointed chairman of this district a few months ago I have divided it into seven subdivisions with sub-chairmen as follows:

First Division—Miss Charlotte Love.

Second Division—Mrs. Harold Crosby.

Third Division—Mrs. A. J. Hill.

Fourth Division—Mrs. C. H. McGee.

Elizabeth—Miss Laura Pippin.

Stoneville—Miss Frankie Weilenman.

Burdette—Yet to be appointed.

Have enrolled 128 women. There are perhaps a dozen more with whom I have not yet gotten in touch. From questionaires circulated by the subchairmen we have the following statistics, showing that the women of this district are active in the different branches of war work, as well as subscribing liberally to the benevolent organizations and government calls. The women of Leland alone gave $2357.75 to the Red Cross, besides the giving of time and self in its sewing and surgical dressing room, are supporting quite a number of war orphans. Am sorry that I cannot give total in Liberty Bonds and Thrift and W. S. S. There has been no separate account of these funds kept.

Of the 128 women enrolled 81 have bought Liberty Bonds, 95 own W. S. S., 101 contributed to Red Cross, [illegible] to Y. M. C. A., and [illegible] to Y. W. C. A. 25 have given to Belgian Relief, [illegible] to French war orphans, 50 have war gardens, 85 are canning, 73 are raising poultry, and 95 are observing food regulations strictly, 16 have given books for the war library and [illegible] have contributed to the war Bible fund.

MRS. J. E. RATHER,
Chairman.

[illegible]rt of Chairman, Dunleith District.

[illegible] chairman for the Dunleith District to submit the following [illegible] the following [illegible]on, Tribbett, [illegible]a, and Dem[illegible]

ALSTON

Line from John Alston(1610-87), who was granted a tract including most of Fairfax county, N.C.; and who had a descendent, Philip Alston, a colonel in American Revolution, from North Carolina, can be secured from Wm. Pickett Harris, 2325 Monument Avenue, Richmond, Va.

Also Mrs. Katherine C.P.Arrington of Warrenton, Va. is of line of Philip Alston

I suggest that you write these persons in an effort to connect up your Gilbert, Alston, Cox lines.

Eunice

For Niels.

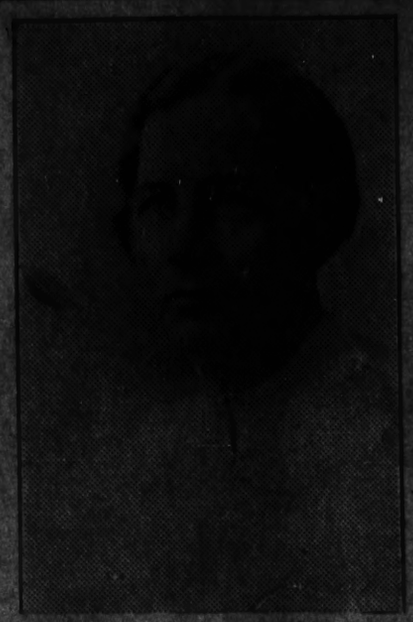
Long Line Of Lawyers Backs Lucy S. Howorth

Since one of her early ancestors, her great-grandfather, her grandfather, and two of her brothers were lawyers, one might think that Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth, member of the United States Board of Veterans Appeals, just naturally slipped into the profession because of family tradition.

Not at all. Though proud of her descent from Seth Lewis, second chief justice under the territorial rule, of the careers of her grandfather, Col. William Nugent, who as a Mississippi legislator enacted the first flood control legislation in 1839; of her great-grandfather, A. F. Smith, who practiced law in Greenville, and her brothers, Robert and Abe Somerville, who practice in Cleveland—Lucy Somerville never once thought of being a lawyer herself until she was a senior at Randolph Macon college at Lynchburg, Va.

Then the idea came to her quite suddenly, almost perversely, while she was in a dentist's chair.

The good doctor, in the chatty manner dentists assume when they are about to apply the drill, had said to her: "Well, Miss Lucy,



JUDGE LUCY S. HOWORTH
In a dentist chair, the Law

I hope you're not going to grow up and be a lawyer like all the rest of your family!"

"Ummm-m-m," moaned Lucy through the dentists's fingers.

(Continued on page 2)

After Graduation

Just what she meant by that cryptic reply is not a matter of record, but at any rate, Judge Howorth today looks back at that hour as the very first in which the idea of becoming a lawyer took root in her mind and ambitions.

After graduating from Randolph Macon, she taught briefly in the psychology department, had a fling at social work in New York City, but still kept turning that idea over in her mind.

The first World war delayed her entry into the profession, however, and she worked for a time in an Allied Gauge Inspection project of airplane machinery, established in this country by the British war ministry.

"There are about 10,000 gauges, or screws, in an engine," she will tell you, patiently simplifying the technical subject. "We had to work with trigonometry instruments and get the angle of screw threads. If one of these was out o balance, it would throw the engine off."

Obtains Law Degree

After the war she returned to the University of Mississippi, and at last was able to realize what by that time had become a driving ambition—her desire to study law. After receiving her degree in 1922, she returned to Greenville to practice.

Her marriage to Joe M. Howorth took her to Jackson, but there she continued to practice law and became so readily acclimated socially and politically, that she was elected as a representative from Hinds county to the Mississippi legislature, following in the footsteps of her mother, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, a pioneer in the suffrage movement in Mississippi, and the first woman in the state to become a member of the legislature.

Before her election, Lucy and Joe Howorth campaigned along the highways, but more often into the by-ways of Hinds county. She remembers with pleasure her visit with one old couple, seated on the porch of their home in a remote part of the county.

"Wal," said the old man, "you all are the first candidates that have found us!" He cackled appreciatively, adding, "Don't know that I ever heard tell of you, though."

Lucy talked fast, explained who she was and who some of her people had been. Her grandfather Nugent, she began . . .

The old man pulled his chair closer. "Nugent? Col. Nugent?" he beamed. "Why I've heard of him!"

They sat through the afternoon on that porch, discussing Mississippi history and politics. When Lucy left, she had two more votes—two more warm friends.

Wins Appointment

After her term in the legislature, she was appointed to her present position on the Board of Veterans' Appeal. As one of the first three women to win this high appointment, Judge Howorth has simply continued a habit she formed early in her career—the habit of pioneering.

She was the first woman to gain honors in the law school at the University of Mississippi, and the first to be chosen class orator; the first woman to serve as a member of the Mississippi State Board of Law Examiners and the first to be chairman of the board; the first to write a pamphlet on social legislation for women—this during her social work in New York; the first to be elected to represent Hinds county in the legislature.

As Judge Howorth, distinguished and prominent in the many activities she is engaged in, Washington, D. C., she is pretty much the same Lucy who grew up, went to school, and returned as a young lawyer to Greenville: neither pretty nor homely, a rather quiet, extremely likable woman with gray eyes that twinkle with constant good humor. She dresses casually and unobtrusively in the manner of busy, intelligent women who have discovered that clothes are not of preeminent importance in an exciting world. Of her own achievements, she speaks laconically, replying to an interviewer with terse facts as unadorned but as obvious in quality as gold nuggets. She is shrewd about turning an interview about face, and at the end, is usually in possession of the interviewer's life history.

Her alertness to public affairs has led her into participation in many different fields in Washington. She is a member of the Federal Bar association; a director of the Washington branch of Women's National Archives; a director of the Veterans' Administration Employes Credit union, a cooperative bank that does a $150,000 a year business; and chairman of the Public Affairs committee of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

Sent to Norway

Because of her prominence in the National Federation of B&PW, she was sent as its representative to the board meeting of the International Federation, held in Norway in June, 1939. It was her second trip to Europe; her first was as delegate to the British-American Bar association in London in 1924.

The International B&PW meeting was attended by representatives of nine countries, four of which have been invaded by foreign powers — Finland, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, and Holland.

The Norwegians she found to be reserved with strangers, but jolly enough by themselves; honest, straightforward and democratic in their every act.

"All the Norwegians," she says, "were intensely and overwhelmingly proud of their own country. At every place I visited, there were groups of Norwegians, children and adults, sightseeing in their own land with an intensity of interest and affection that was moving to observe."

Judge Howorth mingled with many Norwegian business women, who plied her with questions about America and Americans. What of the great American writer, Faulkner? Here Lucy scored a hit, for she had attended the University at the same time as Faulkner. What could she tell them of Pearl Buck?

And, oh, had she read that new book, "Gone With the Wind?"

Meets Minister

Judge Howorth remembers vividly her introduction to Mrs. Borden Harriman, United States minister to Norway, an address by the courageous delegate from Bohemia and Moravia, who declared, "Woman can render her best service to mankind—only if she is free!" This eloquent speaker has since been imprisoned and subjected to "discipline" in the homeland where she insisted upon returning, in spite of the inevitable danger.

One fact Judge Howorth observed in her meeting with these women of unhappy lands seemed most odd to a representative of independent women in free America:

"It was strange," she said, "to find that in some nations, a discussion of 'peace' is considered political; that 'refugee' was a political term. One learned to proceed cautiously in discussion and to select words of simple and clear meaning."

Heart and Head Items:

Lucy Somerville Howorth of Washington has recently been notified of her election to Phi Beta Kappa at Randolph Macon, her Alma Mater. Lucy is a judge in the Veteran's Bureau in Washington where she has made quite a name for herself. Not many months ago she represented the Business and Professional Womens' Club at an international conference held in Sweden. She visited most of the Scandanavian spots that are making headlines today.

PACIFIST SPEAKER

Press notices of Thursday, Feb. 16 announced that Kirby Page, lecturer and author, would speak at the Y. W. C. A. in Jackson on the subject, "Democracy In Crisis." The sponsorship of the meeting was not given.

Kirby Page is a well-known socialist and pacifist. "Pastors, Politicians, Pacifists," gives the following:

"Kirby Page—Formulator of the Slacker's Oath; Absolute Pacifist; Co-author with Alva W. Taylor, F. Ernest Johnson and others of the pamphlet, "The Wage Question"; Editor of The World Tomorrow; Co-author with Sherwood Eddy of The Abolition of War; one of the founders of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; staunchly pro-Soviet; member of the Executive Committee of the Fellowship for a Christian social order (socialistic).

Attractive speakers connected with socialist, pacifist organizations, are appearing in our state; therefore, it is of public interest to know something of their history and affiliations. It is also important to know what socialism really means.

Mr. Fred R. Marvin says: "Back of, and responsible for, all that is termed radicalism in the United States, whether appearing under the name, Socialism, Communism, I. W. W.-ism, Anarchism, and at times and in some quarters as Internationalism, Liberalism and Pacifism, is just one thing—a proposal to abolish the private property right."

"Socialism is the correct name for the theory. Communism is not a distinct and separate theory. On the contrary, the objective of those who call themselves Socialists, and the objective of those who call themselves Communists, are precisely the same. The abolition of the private property right."

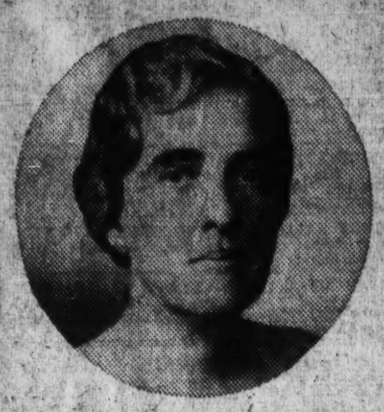
Most of the followers of the Socialist wing of the Socialist School of Thought, will deny that they are seeking to destroy the home or the church. Mr. Fred R. Marvin says: "Regardless of what these Liberals insist, the fact remains that Socialism as a theory aims directly at the abolition of both the family and the church. Documentary evidence is not lacking to sustain this statement."

Evidently, space can not be asked to prolong the argument, but enough has been said to suggest that patriotic Americans should inform themselves before endorsing socialist or pacifist speakers.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE,
Chairman National Defense, Madame Hodnett Chapter D. A. R.—Reprint from Cleveland Enterprise, March 1, 1939.

D. C. Club Leaders Emphasize Peace in Yule Messages

There is deep gratitude for peace in this country in the Christmas messages of Washington club leaders this season. Sobering thoughts of war abroad are reflected in their holiday greetings and—between the lines, when it remains unspoken—



MRS. HENRY M. ROBERT, Jr.
—Harris-Ewing Photo.

the hope that the whole world shall before long know peace.

The season, to many, is also a time for "taking stock." Club achievements, as well as their aims, are seen as a challenge for better things to come.

To Mrs. Henry M. Robert, jr., president general of the national society, Daughters of the American Revolution, "perhaps the best Christmas blessing that can come to our citizens is a realization of the full meaning of their privileges as Americans. And perhaps," she continued, "the best New Year resolution is a determination to extend to all of our people a fuller appreciation of the advantages of life in America."

Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke of the approach of the Christmastide, "with all its significance to our homes, our children and our communities," in her monthly message in the club's magazine.

"We are not unmindful of other homes, in other lands, where brave women are 'placing candles in the windows'," Mrs. Dunbar wrote in part. "The women of America wish to voice an expression of sympathy and encouragement to the women whose countries are at war.

"To all homes, for all children, may there be:

'Everywhere, everywhere Christmas tonight'!"

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, newly elected national chairman of the National Women's Party, found in her morning mail a prayer which she wishes to pass on as a holiday thought. The prayer: "May the Prince of Peace appear to end the warring of the nations. May the reign of Light and Love and Justice be begun. Let there be peace the peace and good will that I share

For members of the Woman's Party, Mrs. Wiley had a special word. "I am thankful," she said, "that our program is bringing a greater measure of justice into the world, without which there can be no peace."

Among the leaders of local organizations, Mrs. Ernest Humphrey Daniel had a special word for members of the District Federation of Women's Club. "Let us remember how fortunate we are to live in the

MRS. E. H. DANIEL.
—Harris-Ewing Photo.

United States, and be thankful," she wrote. "The D. C. F. W. C. and its constituent clubs are in the midst of a very successful year of real accomplishments. It is a great satisfaction to realize how vast are the opportunities for service."

A simple wish for "a happy and successful New Year" to all of the members of the American Association of University Women was extended by Mrs. William C. Van

MRS. M. O. LORENZ.
—Harris-Ewing Photo.

Vleck, president of the Washington Branch of the A. A. U. W., and her board.

Mrs. Barbara C. Trigg Brown, president of the Woman's National Democratic Club, declared: "I am thankful this Christmas season for the peace and goodwill that I share with the citizens of this country."

Extending "greetings and all good wishes for a merry Christmas," Mrs. Edward Everett Gann, president of the League of Republican Women of the District, added: "And may we all be happy that we are Americans and at peace."

For members of the Voteless District League of Woman Voters and others, Mrs. Max O. Lorenz, its president, made this wish:

"May the principles of the league prevail—to the end that every American citizen may participate intelligently in his government."

Wishing members of the 50-year-old Twentieth Century Club a merry Christmas, Mrs. E. G. Montgomery added that "an important milestone has been reached in the life of the club.

"A review of the record of the last 50 years of the club's growth and development is gratifying," she said, "and provides a challenge for the future. It inspires the hope for proportionate advancement in usefulness to the community and members for the next 50 years."

From Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth, president of the Business and Professional Women's Club of the District, came another reminder of wars abroad.

"This Christmas business and professional women recall the hardships of members of the federation in other countries," she said, "particularly in Finland, where our organization has been growing rapidly. We fervently hope for the early fulfillment of the promise of 'peace on earth, good will to all mankind.'"

"Christmas is a time set aside for special memories," said Miss Marjorie Webster, president of the Women's City Club, in her holiday greeting. "May yours be endeared to you and bring you renewed faith in mankind and the future."

From Mrs. Jean Bennett, retiring president of the Soroptimist Club, came this message:

"We of the Soroptimist Club bring

MRS. LUCY S. HOWORTH.
—Hessler Photo.

Christmas greetings to all and in our hearts believe that He who maketh the storm of the individual heart a calm, makes with His people a covenant of peace."

12-20/39 Star 12/24/39

Public Invited To Hear Former YW Secretary Speak

The Business Girls Club of the Y. W. C. A. will observe World Fellowship Night Thursday, November 12. The public has been invited to attend the meeting which opens at 7:00.

The speaker for the evening will be Mrs. William R. Babcock, of Manila, Philippine Islands and New York City, who is remembered to Jacksonians as Mary Graham, formerly associated with the Mississippi District Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Babcock went to the Philippines as Y. W. C. A. secretary in 1932, was married there and made her home in Manila until she returned to America in 1941, after completing an extensive tour of South America. She has been a resident of the city of Washington until recently when her husband's duties with the War Production Board were transferred to New York City.

Mrs. Babcock brings to Business Girls in Mississippi a very rich knowledge of the philosophy and program of the Y. W. C. A. around the world as well as a very rich understanding of our allies to the South. Her message will prove an enlightening one for all who are interested in a clearer understanding of the Philippines and South America.

Especially invited to hear Mrs. Babcock are former members of the club and friends of the Y. W. C. A.

Plans for the observance of World Fellowship Night have been under the direction of Miss Anne Lowrey, chairman of the program committee of the club.

Surprise Birthday Party—

The Somerville home was the scene of a surprise birthday party Tuesday evening given by Mrs. A. D. Somerville and Miss Dorothy Shands for Mrs. A. W. Shands. The guest list included Mrs. Walter Merritt, Sr., Mrs. Christine Levering, Mrs. Robert Wall, Mrs. A. M. Liddell, Mrs. J. C. Russel, Mrs. W. W. Simmons and Mrs. Lola Bell Eustis.

A gay color scheme of red was carried out in the flowers and crystal. A delicious birthday cake made by Mrs. Eustis was the centerpiece of the festive table. The hostesses served an appetizing menu

Mississippians at the Capital

1942

By KATHLEEN SEXTON

BY KATHLEEN SEXTON

WASHINGTON — Madame A. Loudon, wife of the Netherlands ambassador, opened the Community War Fair Thursday afternoon with a speech which she made in place of her husband, who was unable to attend. This took place at the preview given for special guests from the diplomatic corps, and high government officials. The fair, which was staged in the enormous Uline arena, will be open to the public for one week.

Another very interested previewer was Judge Lucy S. Howorth who went down to look things over. Her first aid class at the Veterans' Administration is teamed against the navy in a first aid contest some time during the progress of the fair. Judge Howorth told me that she knew she [illegible] a real competitor.

BIRTHDAY PARTY FOR DOUGLAS DOCKERY—

Last Thursday afternoon Miss Douglas Dockery was the honoree when her mother, Mrs. Joe Rice Dockery, celebrated her daughter's first birthday by giving her a birthday party. Douglas wore a becoming peach broadcloth frock with a tiny corsage, the gift of Stanley Gaines, Jr. Moving pictures were taken of the children and then they were served birthday cake and ice cream cones. Mrs. Dockery served Coca-Colas, cake, and candy to the mothers of the children.

73 Years Ago
Washington County Times
Week of December 25, 1869

If the managers of the Western Union Telegraph, would consult their interests, they would surely construct a line of communication from Greenville to Vicksburg. Such a means would be especially patronized in this time of utter uncertainty and unreliability in the U. S. Mail, a most casual view of the support that would be extended to a telegraph station is conclusive that it would pay. There are many towns of not half the size or enterprise of Greenville, that have been considered eligible when it is remembered that in addition to the suddenly acquired size of Greenville it is one hundred and more miles either way on the river to the nearest telegraph station, it can be readily seen that the steamboat custom would be no inconsiderable item. We hope the superintendent will take action in this matter which would so greatly enhance our convenience.

In The Past...

25 Years Ago
November 18, 1917

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Paepcke of Chicago are visiting brothers and sisters of Mrs. Paepcke in the city at the Cedars.

Mrs. Kate Kretschmar complimented Miss Lucy Somerville with a moving picture party Friday evening. After the picture the party were served delicious refreshments at the Kandy Kitchen. The party included Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Kretschmar, Misses Lucy Somerville, Susie Negus, Elise Paxton, and Messrs. Tom Shields, Raymond Shelton and Orlando Crittenden.

Company C tea proved a great success financially and otherwise. The residence of Mrs. T. H. Hood was beautifully decorated with flowers and flags. Mrs. Sam Montgomery, whose husband was for many years captain of the company, served the tea while the chocolate was poured by Miss Bass and Miss Louise Berry. Others assisting in the dining room were Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Haxton, Mrs. L. P. Smith and Mrs. Ernest Smith.

Captain Sam Montgomery dropped in to have a cup of tea with the ladies. Thirty-one dollars and thirty cents was realized. The refreshments candy, etc., were donated by Mrs. J. S. Allen, Mrs. L. P. Smith, Miss Lollie Bass, Mrs. Ernest Smith, Miss Sadie Maude Rucks, Mrs. E. M. Moore and Mrs. T. H. Hood.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Clouston of Arkansas were in the city yesterday visiting friends.

73 Years Ago
Washington County Times
Week of December 20, 1869

In the building line the most noticeable is a large frame house going up on Washington avenue, opposite the offices of Trigg and Buckner. When completed it will help the appearances of that portion of the town greatly. Captain N. T. Nelson is building a residence on Walnut street.

We notice a pedestrian trap in the form of a suspended bridge over Rattle Snake bayou.

Dan Rice's circus, so extensively advertised has fulfilled its engagement here. It was unanimously accliamed the best ever seen in these parts. The clown got off some original and delightful jokes. The circus people were most liberal in the giving of tickets and we found it much easier to dispose of them than the Dent billets doux last week.

THE BOLIVAR COMMERCIAL, CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

For Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville—

An outstanding social event of the past week was the lovely party given in the Bob Somerville home for Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, celebrating her eightieth birthday.

Greeting the guests were Mrs. Somerville's children, Mr. Robert Somerville, Colonel A. D. Somerville, Mrs. A. W. Shands and life long friends, Mr. and Mrs. Kretschmar of Greenville and Mrs. John Lobdell of Rosedale and the honoree who wore a becoming grey silk frock with a lacy white shawl. Her shoulder corsage was an exquisite single orchid.

Handsome red gladiolas were placed on the porch. Bright red Radiance roses graced the living room.

The refreshment table was a picture of lovliness, overlaid with a handsome white cloth. On two diagonial corners of the table were a low bowl of pink Radiance roses and the three tiered birthday cake which was decorated in a delicate shade of pink. White tapers in crystal holders added a festive note to the pretty table setting. Mrs. A. D. Somerville and Mrs. Lola Eustis served brick ice cream and individual cakes decorated in pink.

Out-of-town guests were Mrs. E. R. Noble, Mrs. Lilly Nugent, Mrs. Harry Ogden, Mrs. Walter Sillers, Mrs. John Lobdell and Mrs. Coppedge all of Rosedale and Mr. and Mrs. Will Kretschmar of Greenville.

Sept 25-1936

The Protection of Mississippi Childhood

Address to Fifth District Convention M. F. W. C., Jackson, April 15, 1936
By Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville

The proposed Child Labor Amendment would give Congress the right to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of all persons under 18 years of age.

The discussion of this amendment has called attention to child welfare legislation. It, therefore, has become a matter of public interest to consider state laws concerning the protection of children.

The most important of these laws are those relating to:

1. Child labor.
2. Compulsory education.
3. Probation officer.
4. Factory inspector.
5. The Industrial Training School at Columbia.

It is the duty of citizens to know these laws, to see that they are enforced, and to advocate such additional state laws as are seen to be needed.

Sections 4637 to 4652 of the code give the state child labor law and factory inspector law.

In brief the law says, "No boy or girl under the age of fourteen years shall be employed or permitted to work in any mill, cannery, work shop, factory, or manufacturing establishment within this state."

Section 4646 fixes an eight hour day for boys and girls between fourteen and sixteen and forbids night work.

Section 4647 provides for compliance with compulsory school attendance law, to-wit, that no boy or girl between fourteen and sixteen shall be employed unless the Compulsory School Attendance law has been complied with.

However, Section 4652 says, "These provisions of the seven preceding sections of this chapter do not apply to fruit or vegetable canneries."

The seven preceding sections include the entire law since it begins with Section 4645. We need an official opinion to decide what this means. If it is true that no limit or restraint is placed upon fruit and vegetable canneries in the matter of employing children, Section 4652 should be repealed and the law left to apply to all canneries alike.

Factory Inspector

It is the duty of the factory inspector to enforce the child labor law. This is to be done through stated inspections and reports of violations. The law provides that the factory inspector shall be appointed by the State Board of Health and shall make reports to that Board.

I am frank to say, I never have believed and do not now believe the present system of administering this department of the state government is best. I know that many of the women who advocated and worked for this law were as disappointed as I was when the law emerged in its present shape.

The report of the state factory inspector is found on pages 63-65 of the report of the State Board of Health. It covers the period July, 1933, to July, 1935. The following items are taken from the report. "At the present time there are 78 active factories registered under the Factory Inspection Law, employing 12,738 people." Commending the N. R. A. he says,

Dis An' Dat....

By FLORENCE S. OGDEN

Hats off to President Sillers, Office Manager Lee Black, President Kethley of Delta State College, and their corps of assistants, for one of the largest and most successful meetings in the history of the Delta Council. It was a rousing get-to-gether of over 3,000 earnest, hard thinking Delta men and women who have come to the full realization that all is not well with their country.

Governor Sam Houston Jones of Louisiana took the ball and ran down the field while thousands cheered. If there was any doubt as to how the people of the Mississippi Delta feel about the isms and regimentations, the class and racial prejudicies being fostered within the Democratic party, all such doubts were dispelled Wednesday. I have never seen a speaker pick up his crowd and carry them along as did Governor Jones.

Those of our people who have stayed over in Washington would do well to come home and take a look around. Especially would those who preach a Cradle-to-the-Grave philosophy, gain a better perspective of their own people if they attended a meeting like this, for they would see a cross-section of America, a representative gathering of honest, red-blooded Americans, who believe that the opportunity to work and to earn is the only way to security—social or otherwise. You cannot look through a keyhole of the White House and see what's going on over the land.

At long last the latent leadership of the South is beginning to stir itself. As Governor Jones says, "We have slumbered too long!" Now we're beginning to speak out in meetin'. Governor Jones didn't pull any punches. He said the things we've all been thinking. The faces of the listeners told you that, as well as the deafening applause that thundered to the rafters.

"The man worth while, Is the man that can smile, When he's got the old lady along."

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"As a result of this (N. R. A.) we have not received one complaint of a violation of the State Law during the biennial period. Child labor violations were negative as no children were employed in the factories."

Industrial Hygiene.

Under the Department of Industrial Hygiene the report says: "All factories in part time counties were visited and the employees and their families were given immunizations against typhoid fever, diphtheria and smallpox during the biennium. This required a visit each week for three weeks.—The Director of this division served as Health Officer of Copiah County during January, 1935. In February and March five weeks were spent in Tunica, Tate, Panola, and Quitman Counties, giving Toxoid for the prevention of diphtheria.

April, May, and June were spent as acting health officer of Leake County. Inspections were made during this period January to July. This additional work did not interfere with routine inspections."

It is evident from this report that, under the present system, the factory inspector is a part time officer. I do not believe this was contemplated when the law was enacted. The office of factory inspector was created by law and the factory inspector is a law enforcement officer. He (or she) should know the conditions and inform the public of the condition as to woman and child labor in the State. This officer should be in communication with the general public in the same way that any other state officer is. The salary for the last biennial period was $2600.00 annually with an allowance for secretary and traveling expenses.

If this salary is not sufficient to pay for the time of a competent man, it is certain that it would pay for the time of a competent woman.

It is no secret that many of the women who worked for the creation of this office hoped that it would be filled by a suitable woman.

The lamented Jean Gordon of New Orleans held such a position and, with some at least, she was the inspiration of this work. She was a shining example of what a splendid, big-hearted woman could do in such a position.

I think the law should be changed to give the Governor the appointment of this official and this department brought closer to the people.

I am criticizing the system and not those who are administering it as the law now stands.

I do not believe the medical work done by the factory inspector is necessarily within the province of that office.

A very great amount of fine work is done by the State Board of Health for protecting the health of children through other departments. Especially important are the department of Mouth Hygiene and Maternal and Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing.

In advocating a change in one department there should not be lack of appreciation of the vastly important work done in other departments.

Professor Truman Lewis, Associate Professor of Sociology, State Teachers College, Hattiesburg, has been quoted as saying: "25% of the children between the ages of 10 and 15 are now employed in Mississippi." I wrote to Professor Lewis and asked him for information as to the facts upon which his statement was based.

Replying, Professor Lewis said:

"The statement made by me from which the quotation mentioned in your letter was taken was evidently the following:

(Omitting a paragraph relating to women only).

"Of all the boys 10 to 15 years of age, 30.7% were gainfully employed in 1930; of girls in the same age limits, 18.8% were gainfully employed; of all, 24.9% were gainfully employed. Very little decline in the gainful employment of young children is noted for the decade 1920-30. This condition, however, is not as deplorable as the figures might indicate. A vast majority of these workers are employed in agricultural occupations, on the farm home and without wages. Few educators would question that the activity has greater vocational significance for these children than many of the things they do in school. Moreover, a relatively small number of these children are employed during the school term.

"My authority for this statement is found on pages 34 and 35 of Bulletin No. 1 of Mississippi Program for the Improvement of Instruction, published by the State Department of Education in October, 1934. This bulletin may be obtained by writing Dr. Frank C. Jenkins, State Department of Education, Jackson, Miss."

Here indeed is a new proposition. Gainful employment means working on the farm home without wages.

As stated in the bulletin, "a vast majority of these (gainfully employed) workers are actually working at home without wages." Furthermore, it is admitted that this work is just as good for the "gainfully employed" children as the things they do in school.

If gainful employment means working at home without wages, the common idea of such statistics needs to be revised.

I am quite sure that my two sons brought in wood and coal, nailed pickets on the fence, raked up trash and did other odd jobs about the home place when they were 10 years old or even younger. It never occurred to any of the family that they should be set down in Government reports as being "gainfully employed."

Discussing this matter with a member of the legislature, he said, he began to work on his father's farm when he was seven years old, that it did him good and he had no regrets in the matter.

Some people may find in these things a sob story which supplies an argument to support the Federal Child Labor Amendment. I am unable to agree with them.

Sections 6716 to 6721 of the code give the Compulsory School Attendance Law. This law includes all children between the ages of 7 and 16 years and provides in detail for the carrying out of the law.

Probation Officer

Sections 7247 to 7268 give the law establishing the Industrial Training School and creating the office of Probation Officer.

No details as to the Industrial Schools are needed here. Your attention is directed to the subject of probation officer.

Section 7268 (a) says the duties of the Probation Officer shall be "to investigate the cases of destitute, abandoned, or delinquent children—and to present all facts bearing upon such cases to the court; (b) To exercise a friendly supervision and such other supervision as the court may direct either at the time of hearing, or subsequently, over children who are admitted by the court to probation and who are placed under their care by the court or Judge."

Here again the law has not worked out as expected.

It was expected that Probation Officers would assist in enforcing the Compulsory Education Law.

I have not found that it is so used. The Probation Officers seem to act principally in connection with the Industrial Training School. Perhaps the law would be interpreted to cover attention to the Compulsory Education Law also if the question were

for one of the largest and most successful meetings in the history of the Delta Council. It was a rousing get-to-gether of over 3,000 earnest, hard thinking Delta men and women who have come to the full realization that all is not well with their country.

Governor Sam Houston Jones of Louisiana took the ball and ran down the field while thousands cheered. If there was any doubt as to how the people of the Mississippi Delta feel about the isms and regimentations, the class and racial prejudicies being fostered within the Democratic party, all such doubts were dispelled Wednesday. I have never seen a speaker pick up his crowd and carry them along as did Governor Jones.

Those of our people who have stayed over in Washington would do well to come home and take a look around. Especially would those who preach a Cradle-to-the-Grave philosophy, gain a better perspective of their own people if they attended a meeting like this, for they would see a cross-section of America, a representative gathering of honest, red-blooded Americans, who believe that the opportunity to work and to earn is the only way to security—social or otherwise. You cannot look through a keyhole of the White House and see what's going on over the land.

Now we're beginning to get in meetin'. Governor Jones didn't pull any punches. He said the things we've all been thinking. The faces of the listeners told you that, as well as the deafening applause that thundered to the rafters.

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THE BOLIVAR COMMERCIAL, CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

raised. These officers are appointed by Chancery Judges for counties and paid by Boards of Supervisors. They may also be appointed by the municipal authorities and paid by the municipality. Compensation is fixed by Boards of Supervisors and City Boards. Additional probation officers without salary may be appointed.

I wrote to all Chancery Judges asking two questions, as follows: "Have you appointed Probation Officers in all counties in your district? How many of them are women?"

Six Chancellors replied to this inquiry. Judge Montgomery of District 11 wrote that only one county in his district, Yazoo, has a probation officer. The county prosecuting attorney is probation officer for Yazoo County. Judge Williams of Indianola reported all counties having probation officers except Issaquena and Sharkey. The probation officer for Sunflower County is Mrs. Beulah E. Payne.

Jackson has a city probation officer, Mrs. L. R. Williams. She is appointed by the city, paid by the city, and works only in the city.

Judge Jackson of Cleveland has appointed probation officers in all counties, but two counties have made no provision for a salary.

Judge Ben Stevens has no paid probation officers but unpaid workers are used as needed.

Judge Russell reports only one county probation officer, Miss Florence Cassibry, of Gulfport. Biloxi and Gulfport have city probation officers.

Judge Sledge, who resigned recently, had no regularly appointed probation officers.

This limited inquiry does not warrant a positive opinion. It does raise a question as to whether the probation officer system in our State is as effective as it could be and should be.

Certainly nothing is more important than the protection of childhood. Club women should inform themselves on the subjects which have been mentioned. Get a lawyer to copy for you the laws on this subject—I will answer your question before you ask it—No, do not invite some lawyer to come before your club and tell about it and let the matter end right there. Get the laws written out and study them for yourselves. Find out what the factory inspector is doing. Find out what the probation officer is doing. If changes are needed, be prepared to advocate them.

A circular sent out by the National P.-T. A. says, "In two former periods a Federal Child Labor Law was enacted and did operate (which law the United States Supreme Court declared unconstitutional). This amendment is not itself a law, it merely enables Congress to enact a Federal Child Labor Law."

This statement reveals the true reason for the form of the proposed amendment. It would give Congress the right "to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of all persons under 18 years of age." Evidently the aim is to give Congress unlimited power. Such an unlimited grant of power would make it impossible for any act of Congress on this subject to be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

This unlimited power is a thing to be avoided. I do not believe it is needed, but an active interest in the subject is needed. In this, as in many other things, eternal vigilance is the price of security.

Sept 25-1943

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PRESENTATION ADDRESS

By Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville — June 5th

We are here as representatves of the American Legion Auxiliary to present for the college library the book, "Inevitable War" by Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Stockton.

The purpose of the book, as stated by the author, is to give "in one volume a comprehensive story of the vital need of adequate National Defense."

We present this book because there are, in our country, aggressive groups and organizations, advocating total disarmament, the abolishing of all military establishment, and the elimination of all military instruction from schools. In brief, they demand the abandonment of all plans for national defense including, it would seem, the very thought of patriotism.

As part of this campaign there has been, and is, a fight on "Compulsory Military Training" so called. There is a special organization behind this line of work. Much publicity has been given to law suits brought by young men seeking to be exempted from military instruction after voluntarily enrolling at schools where such training is compulsory. In this way "compulsory military training" is brought before the public as an unfair and oppressive custom.

There is not actually in our country any such thing as compulsory military training, for the reason that there is not anywhere any law compelling any young man to go to any school which gives military training. Here at Delta State you have certain rules and customs, if a student finds himself opposed to some rules and customs to such a degree that he cannot submit, his remedy is to leave and go to another college. How foolish it would seem for such a student to appear before Judge Jackson and ask that the college be restrained from enforcing its own regulations.

Why, then, all the noise about compulsory military training?

There is a book, "Ye Shall Know the Truth," by Fred R. Marvin. On the title page the book is described as "An expose of movements and organizations conceived in and directed from foreign countries, working with and through international agencies seeking to destroy the army and navy of the United States, make ineffective the R. O. T. C. and all other defensive forces, scuttle every plan of preparedness and prevent military training in schools and colleges.

On page 50 of this book Mr. Marvin says: "The one thing sought by every radical movement, whether of the socialist or communist brand, is to destroy the sentiment of national loyalty and patriotism and as a step to that end the idea of calling patriotism a form of hate is a part."

Mr. Marvin further says the organized movement against military training is actually a movement against the teaching of loyalty and patriotism which is part of military training. He quotes a bulletin of the National Council for the Prevention of War on this subject as follows:

"All movements that succeed start in the schools. It is in the schools of the world that the peace movement will succeed or fail. If the old style militant nationalism continues to be taught, the arrogance, the hatred of past days, there is no hope. Hate is now being taught in the schools of every land and sometimes it is called patriotism."

I ask you, does that statement properly describe the teaching given in any American school? I never heard of such a thing. There being actually no such thing as compulsory military training, it is pertinent to inquire whether the real purpose is to fight the teaching of loyalty and patriotism as stated by Mr. Marvin.

The opponents of national defense set up the theory that military preparedness is the cause of war.

We will not undertake this morning to argue that proposition through the history of the world but the argument is short and all on one side as far as our country is concerned.

President Theodore Roosevelt in his message to Congress on December 3, 1906, said:

"Our people, during the 12 years before the war of 1812 refused to make any preparation whatever. They saved a million or two of dollars by so doing and in mere money paid a hundred fold for each million thus saved during the three years which followed."

Col. Charles Burton Robbins, prominent in the American Legion, in a public address reviewed the history of our country as to military preparedness. He expressed the opinion that there would have been no war in 1812 if the United States had been prepared. He said the Mexican War would have been over in six months if our country had been prepared and further, that Santa Anna declared war because he considered his well trained troops infinitely superior to the raw levies of untrained troops which composed the army of the United States.

At the time of the Spanish War the regular army of the United States consisted of 25,000 men. In the Spanish War and in the World War months of training and preparation were required to put effective armies in the field.

The National Defense Act of 1920 was passed through the influence of military leaders to provide an adequate military establishment, but pacifist influence has prevented the appropriations to make it effective.

There has never existed in this country any genuine militarist spirit This of course has been due to conditions: first, there has never been any need of territorial expansion; second, the spirit of the forefathers and the spirit of our leaders has always been the spirit of courage but never the spirit of aggression or oppression. Besides those two conditions there is a third, under our form of government personal military glory has no appeal to our president.

The wars of the United States have not been caused by preparedness because there has been no preparedness. Why then all this pacifist propaganda? As one army man said — why not take it to Europe where it is needed?

Mr. Marvin says: "Pacifism is but a name given to one form of action to create world communism or socialism. The present movement in the United States, as can be proven by a mass of documentary citations, came from organizations that were opposed to the United States during the last war, and which did all they could, and in every way they could, to defeat the purposes of this country."

A recent publication, as quoted by Mr. Marvin, contains the following: "The whole pacifist-radical communist movement in America is foreign in its conception if not actually under foreign influence, direction and control."

An instance is the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, organized by Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence of London, England, and Frau Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary in 1915. In 1924 at a meeting in Washington of the National Society Daughters 1812, they reviewed the history of this International League and made charges in part as follows:

"That in addition to urging slacker's oaths, the socialist abolition of private privileges, an international strike of women against war service and in addition to participating in international congresses involving the rights of the United States to defend itself, the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom is conducting a nation-wide propaganda, as attested in its literature, against the national defense act."

Resolutions were passed calling upon all good, loyal, sincere, patriotic Americans to take a hand in exposing and combatting this and similar movements now securing altogether too much attention in this country.

We have a right to suspect that the real pacifist aim is to disarm our country and prepare the way for internal revolution.

Mrs. Becker, now president general of the National Society D. A. R., said: "National defense does not deal entirely with an army and a navy. I consider it deals also with the defense of our ideals, at least the defense of the ideals of our forefathers. They are, a belief in a divine being, the American home, property rights, self-government and the unqualified support of the constitution of the United States."

Lenin was a most shrewd, intellectual man. A patriotic publication has the following: "Lenin said that to change the ideology of a nation was a necessary preliminary to the overthrow of its institutions."

"This country has witnessed during the past few years the most gigantic effort ever made to change national ideology. Through a thousand agencies the campaign to break down the traditional ideals, principles, moral standards and fundamental beliefs of the American people has gone on steadily. With unlimited support from unrevealed sources attack has been made upon national loyalty, national military, naval and economic defense — all to the end that America may become the easy prey of subversive forces seeking to betray the ideology of Americanism."

We hope the book we bring to you may encourage you to hold fast to true American ideals and traditions.

Address presenting the book "Inevitable War" to Delta State Teachers College, June 5, 1935, by Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, representing the American Legion Auxiliary.

July 8 - 1932

Bolivar Commercial

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY
Department of Mississippi
Annual Report of National Defense
1931-32

My work as State Chairman began in November. I offered a cash prize of ten dollars for the best essay on the subject, "Have the Wars of the United States Been Caused By Preparedness?" In response to that offer seven essays were received. West Point got two. Other places responding were Hattiesburg, Columbus, Poplarville, Eupora, Mendville. Mrs. J. Allison Hardy of Columbus was awarded the prize. The winning essay was published in the Mississippi Veteran, Jackson Clarion Ledger, Bolivar Commercial of Cleveland. I sent copies to all places contesting but no reports of publication reached me.

Our National Chairman, Mrs. Colvin B. Winne, made three specific recommendations, as follows:

That a State Conference be held;

That each unit buy at least one Naval Print Plate as a means of financial assistance to the department;

That we circulate the book, "Inevitable War," by Lieut.-Col. Richard Stockton.

As to a state conference. Our department president did not consider this practicable but she kindly agreed to give extra time to this subject at the Department Conference of unit presidents and secretaries. This was done and I presented the subject and distributed literature.

As to the purchase of Naval Print Plates, I know of only one response—Cleveland Unit to Glen Crosby Post No. 165, bought one plate.

As to the book, "Inevitable War," I bought a copy and passed this request on to our units. Cleveland Unit has ordered a copy to be placed in the library of Delta State Teacher's College at Cleveland.

I wrote two articles which were published in Cleveland papers, reprinted in leaflet form and distributed.

I wish to express here my thanks to the Cleveland Enterprise and the Bolivar Commercial for their cooperation in giving space for our material.

I have sent the National Republic magazine to a few college libraries and individuals.

National Defense work seems to fall naturally into two divisions, legislative work and educational or informative work. The legislative department is adequately provided for. It therefore seems very important that we stress the educational or informative side. We should inform ourselves, then inform others.

Our National Chairman says in the May Bulletin, "We have a problem too in the universities and schools of the land. Parents should be awakened to the subversive influences of this country. The so-called 'better minds' are making patriotism something to be mocked at and ridiculed. Too often in the present days are we hearing the statement that 'patriotism is provincialism.' Children should be taught what it means to be American citizens. It is our duty to revive a spirit of patriotism in our homes and in our schools. Respect for the flag must be learned. America must stand first in the minds of young and old alike.

"Watch the churches. Ask your minister if he is an American Citizen. Trace down his beliefs, make certain that the doctrines emanating from your pulpits do not have their foundation in the Godless cause of communism."

We must only to read the papers to realize the subversive influences at work in our schools and colleges.

The most startling occurrence of recent months was the appearance in the Journal of The National Education Association of a full page advertisement of the "Moscow Summer School" with "Classes taught in English by Soviet professors."

Especially amazing is the list of the national advisory board with names of men whose writings are recommended to our teachers. Doubtless this "Journal" goes to teachers in every community in our State. Am I narrow when I ask, "Should Mississippi teachers look to Moscow for instructions?"

In order that the truth be known I very earnestly recommend a systematic plan to put Lieut.-Col. Stockton's book in every high school and college library in our State. I also recommend a similar plan to place the National Republic magazine in such libraries.

At the same time we would do well to include our own Bulletin. By circulating literature, by talks, by newspaper publicity let us spread the truth.

In closing I again quote from National Chairman, Mrs. Winne, in the May Bulletin.

"Loyalty to the ideals of the United States of America must be and shall be at all times demanded. To keep America from foreign entanglements—to avoid war if possible with honor—to be prepared as an effective means of keeping the peace—to walk in dignity and reasonable power among the nations of the earth; all these, together with a desire that the youth of the country grow up into upstanding and courageous citizens, that the sacrifice of so many of our men need not have been entirely in vain—are our ideals of national defense and these shall never be relinquished by the American Legion and its Auxiliary."

Nellie M. Somerville

The Delta Democrat-Times

Mrs. Nellie Somerville Celebrates Her Birthday

One of the outstanding women of the state, Mrs. Nellie Anne Somerville of Greenville and Cleveland, celebrated her 80th birthday Monday. Her children, Major and Mrs. Abe Somerville and Robert Somerville held open house in her honor that afternoon.

The party was given in the lovely Robert Somerville home. Early in the day congratulatory telegrams, phone calls and gifts began to arrive. By afternoon the home was decorated throughout with the flowers sent in love and acknowledgment of accomplishments by admirers of Mrs. Somerville.

Mrs. Somerville and her children received the guests. She wore a black dress with dainty white trim and on her shoulder a purple orchid. More than a hundred guests took the opportunity to wish Mrs. Somerville many happy returns of the day.

The dainty refreshments were served in the dining room. The table, decorated with pink roses, was covered with a lace and linen cloth. In the center was the three tiered birthday cake iced in pink and proudly displaying 80 lighted candles. Mrs. Lola Belle Eustis assisted Mrs. Shands and Mrs. Somerville in serving the guests. Mr. and Mars. W. P. Kretschmar of this city were among the out of town guests who attended.

Who Takes Care of Mississippi Women?

Questions to [illegible] College in Mississippi [illegible] ever in Mississippi? [illegible] they should be willing to [illegible] in the state?

To what extent is this [illegible] correct?

The census of 1910 gives the number of white females ten years and over in Mississippi [illegible]

The women engaged in gainful occupations [illegible]

The term "gainful occupation" means a wage earning occupation. It is therefore shown that nearly one fifth of Mississippi women are actually working for wages.

This item does not include women who do their own household and family work.

WOMAN WITH THE HOE.

The largest single class of wage earning white women in Mississippi is composed of those engaged in the various agricultural pursuits [illegible]

The next largest class is public school teachers [illegible]

The latest Mississippi School Directory issued by the department of education shows the number of white women teachers [illegible]

This does not include teachers in private schools which would add materially.

Other classes are dressmakers [illegible]
Saleswomen and mercantile [illegible]
Stenographers and clerical [illegible]

INCREASING.

The proportion of women wage earners is increasing. The census report gives the number of white trained nurses in Mississippi [illegible]

Miss Mary H. Tribg, proprietor of the Greenville Sanitarium and secretary and treasurer of the state examining board, says there are registered nurses in Mississippi [illegible]

She has now on her desk fifty additional applications. Adding to these the practical nurses not holding diplomas and pupil nurses in training, there are certainly at least one thousand white women in this state earning their living in the profession of nursing.

SPECIAL INQUIRY.

At my request a canvass of several Mississippi towns was made with results as follows:

Greenville by Mrs. Arthur Hider—
Teachers 20, trained nurses 30, stenographers 25, saleswomen 60, telephone 21, librarian 2, dressmaking 6.

Natchez by Mrs. Ernest E. Brown—
Nurses, pupil and graduate 32, matrons or housekeepers 8, stenographers 50 to 60, clerks and cashiers 120, dressmakers and millinery 25, telephone 18, librarian 2, florists 2.

Columbus by Miss Edna Johnston—
Private teachers 6, saleswomen 43, telephone and telegraph 11, nurses 5, stenographers and bookkeepers 30, dressmakers and millinery 20, matrons and assistants 8, hotel and boarding house 9, cotton mill 24, grocery 3 cashier 4, doctor 1, woman's exchange 1.

Carrollton by Mrs. V. R. Price—
Teachers 10, telephone 1, dressmaking 2, saleswomen and clerical 20.

All of these inquiries are reported as being certainly less than the actual that of all women wage earners.

GIRLS ENGINEERS.

Four orphan's homes, Masonic at Meridian, Presbyterian at Columbus, Baptist and Methodist at Jackson report a total of 322 girls. Each one reports more girls than boys.

The Kossuth Cotton Mill at Hattiesburg had last season 287 young women [illegible] President Joe Cook, "Support to support them [illegible]

[illegible] the I. I. & C., are preparing to work for [illegible]

WOMAN COMPARISONS.

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Bolivar Commercial

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY
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Nellie N. Somerville.

The Delta Democrat-Times

Mrs. Nellie Somerville Celebrates Her Birthday

One of the outstanding women of the state, Mrs. Nellie Anne Somerville of Greenville and Cleveland, celebrated her 80th birthday Monday. Her children, Major and Mrs. Abe Somerville and Robert Somerville held open house in her honor that afternoon.

The party was given in the lovely Robert Somerville home. Early in the day congratulatory telegrams, phone calls and gifts began to arrive. By afternoon the home was decorated throughout with the flowers sent in love and acknowledgment of accomplishments by admirers of Mrs. Somerville.

Mrs. Somerville and her children received the guests . She wore a black dress with dainty white trim and on her shoulder a purple orchid. More than a hundred guests took the opportunity to wish Mrs. Somerville many happy returns of the day.

The dainty refreshments were served in the dining room. The table, decorated with pink roses, was covered with a lace and linen cloth. In the center was the three tiered birthday cake iced in pink and proudly displaying 80 lighted candles. Mrs. Lola Belle Eustis assisted Mrs. Shands and Mrs. Somerville in serving the guests. Mr. and Mars. W. P. Kretschmar of this city were among the out of town guests who attended.

Who Takes Care of Mississippi Women?

Opposition to woman suffrage in the south seems to be based upon the theory that men are the real bread bearers, that women are a highly privileged supported class, and because of special and peculiar exemptions from work they should be willing to leave the government in the hands of men.

To what extent is this theory correct?

The census of 1910 gives the number of white females ten years and over in Mississippi 275,329

The same engaged in gainful occupations 54,436

The term "gainful occupation" means a wage earning occupation. It is therefore shown that nearly one fifth of Mississippi women are actually working for wages.

This item does not include women who do their own household and family work.

WOMAN WITH THE HOE.

The largest single class of wage earning white women in Mississippi is composed of those engaged in the various agricultural pursuits 37,048

The next largest class is public school teachers 4,812

The latest Mississippi School Directory issued by the department of education shows the number of white women teachers 4,924

This does not include teachers in private schools which would add materially.

Other classes are dressmakers 2,302

Saleswomen and mercantile 2,019

Stenographers and clerical 1,883

INCREASING.

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Miss Mary H. Trigg, proprietor of the Greenville Sanitarium and secretary and treasurer of the state examining board, says there are registered nurses in Mississippi 333

She has now on her desk fifty additional applications. Adding to these the practical nurses not holding diplomas and pupil nurses in training, there are certainly at least one thousand white women in this state earning their living in the profession of nursing.

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Private teachers 6, saleswomen 48, telephone and telegraph 11, nurses 5, stenographers and bookkeepers 28, dressmakers and millinery 20, matrons and assistants 8, hotel and boarding house 9, cotton mill 24, grocery 3 cashier 4, doctor 1, woman's exchange 1.

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Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association.

August 1914.

Published by the Greenville, Mississippi Civic Improvement Club

Mrs. C. Keener Passes Away in Local Hospital

Aged Resident, Member of Prominent Family Here, Expires After Long Illness.

Mrs. Christian Keener, 85, member of a prominent family, passed away last night at Our Lady of the Lake sanitarium about midnight following a long illness.

Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock in the First Methodist church, with Dr. J. Richard Spann officiating. Interment will be in Magnolia cemetery.

Before her death death, Mrs. Kenner, requested that no flowers be sent to her funeral.

Mrs. Keener was a member of a family whose name has long been associated with the business and social life of Baton Rouge.

She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan King Knox, leading residents here in the years before the Civil war, and she was the sister of the late William J. Knox, one of the founders of the old Bank of Baton Rouge, who served as its president from its organization until his death in 1919, a period of more than 30 years, and of the late Nathan King Knox of this city.

Her girlhood home was the spacious old mansion on North Boulevard later acquired by the state for a governor's home, and which was demolished a few years ago to be replaced by the new mansion. The old home which was considered one of the most beautiful and stately in Baton Rouge at the time of its erection was first occupied by the Knox family about the year 1857. They lived there for many years, and after the death of the head of the family the heirs sold the property to the state in the year 1887, during the administration of Governor McEnery.

Attended School Here.

As a young girl Mrs. Keener attended the old Readvilla seminary here, a select school for young ladies. She was a young woman of education, culture and innate refinement, and was admired also for her beauty. These graces lingered with her as the years advanced, and her charms were mellowed by the sympathy and understanding brought by experience.

She was of a deeply spiritual nature, also, and many who knew her intimately found it peculiarly fitting when she became the bride of the Reverend Christian Keener, a young Methodist minister who served as pastor of the old First Methodist church here during a portion of the year 1875 and 1876.

Mr. Keener was a son of Bishop John C. Keener, originally from Baltimore, who for many years was a member of the Methodist conference in Louisiana, and who was a forceful leader. He resided for some years in New Orleans.

Christian Keener was one of the three sons who followed in their father's footsteps as Methodist ministers. The others were Rev. Sam Keener, who also served as pastor of the Methodist church here, and Dr. John Keener, who became a member of the Alabama conference of the Methodist church.

After her marriage toMr. Keener, Ella Knox Keener went with him to all other pastorates to which he was assigned, until his health failed, and they made their home in New Orleans. For 11 years prior to his death Mr. Keener was a virtual invalid, and his wife gave him devoted care. During the warmer months they occupied their summer home on the Seaside camp grounds at Biloxi, Miss.

mother, since the latter's death long ago.

In the old First Methodist place of worship on Church street—razed since the building of the new church on North Boulevard—she placed the first memorial windows. One was in memory of her memory, another for her husband, and the third for her brother, William J. Knox.

When a campaign for raising funds to erect a Young Men's Christian association building was launched here shortly after the World war, Mrs. Keener's check for $2,000 was the first received, it is related by a Baton Rougean was active in that appeal.

One of the projects in which she was especially interested is the MacDonnell mission at Houma, which is in charge of a namesake of hers from this parish, Miss Ella Keener Hooper.

Traveled Widely.

For some years prior to her final illness Mrs. Keener spent most of her winters in Orlando, Fla. She made trips to Hot Springs and to other resorts, and spent much time in New Orleans, making visits from time to time. She was in New Orleans when her strength began to fail appreciably, and after continuing under treatment there for some time she was removed to Baton Rouge. In Our Lady of the Lake sanitarium she has received every attention in the way of medical skill and nursing, and in the ministrations of relatives and friends.

Those who have known Mrs. Keener over a period of years speak of her consistent Christian life, and of her gentle and kindly nature.

Surviving are four nephews and a niece, all of Baton Rouge. They are King Harding Knox, the son of her brother, the late Wm. J. Knox, and Mrs. L. F. Sherer, the former Miss Ella Knox, and Nathan K. Knox, W. N. Knox and Louis N. Knox, the children of her brother, the late Nathan King Knox.

Shared Fortune.

Mrs. Keener had shared with her brothers in the substantial fortune left by their parents, and after her husband's death she traveled extensively, and also made frequent visits to Baton Rouge, where her brothers resided. A large portion of her income she spent in charities, and she was a liberal contributor to her church, and to its varied work, and to numerous worthy projects. In the years immediately following her husband's death she devoted much time to visiting and ministering to those in hospitals, and throughout her long life she has befriended a great many, and has performed innumerable kindly and thoughtful acts, unknown to any save herself, and the ones with whom she shared.

While Mrs. Keener has retained her membership in the Carrollton Avenue Methodist church in New Orleans, she has continued as a contributor to the First Methodist church here, and during the long years she has regularly paid her dues to the Woman's Missionary society here, and also those of her

The Mississippi State Fair
JACKSON

EXTENDS TO Mrs Nellie Eugent Sommerville

A Cordial Invitation to be its Guest During the

Twenty-Third Annual Exhibition
October 18 to 23, inclusive
1 9 2 6

IF YOU WILL KINDLY PRESENT THIS CARD AT THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AT INSIDE OF MAIN ENTRANCE, ON YOUR ARRIVAL, FURTHER COURTESIES WILL BE EXTENDED TO YOU

R. M. TAYLOR COMMISSIONER — MAYOR WALTER A. SCOTT CHAIRMAN — A. F. HAWKINS COMMISSIONER

MABEL L. STIRE, SECRETARY

Know Your Delta

By Eunice J. Stockwell

The letter brought by William Montgomery, of which the following is an exact copy, reads as follows: "State of South Carolina, Lancaster District, Aprile 11th 1802. This is to certify that William Montgomery of the State and district aforesaid was born in the Waxhaws settlement in the State aforesaid and has Lived there until this date and behaved himself as an honest good Citizen and a greate friend to American independence. Nothing has been laid to his Charge in Church or State but alwase Considered a good member of Society. given under our hands the day and year above written." (Signed) John Montgomery Wm. Barkley

About the time William Montgomery came to the Mississippi Territory, the Cameron family, also of Scotch-Irish extraction, located in the Union Church neighborhood, in the adjoining county of Jefferson. The neighborhood, in area about ten by twenty miles, was known as the "Old Scotch Settlement; and in it were located two early, and locally famous, Presbyterian churches — Union Church and Ebenezer Church. Both the Camerons and the Montgomerys were of the Presbyterian faith. Daniel Cameron was an elder in the former church, and was also a justice of the peace.

In November of 1831, Daniel Cameron's daughter, Catherine, was married to William Pinckney Montgomery, son of William and Agnes, the ceremony being performed in Ebenezer Church. For several years Pinckney Montgomery and his wife remained in the home neighborhood, but soon he turned his attention to the establishing of a home on his recently acquired "government land". Bringing his slaves with him, he set about clearing up some land; built a four-room log house for his family; cabins for his negroes; and dug cisterns to supply water for all. To this new home, in Washington County, he brought his family in 1838. A few years later more spacious living quarters were provided by the addition of a four-room frame house. Both of these structures stood south of the site on which a large frame house was erected in 1849.

To this latter residence a wing consisting of three large rooms, a little hall, and front and back galleries, was added in the early 1850's. A large garden, in which grew sweet shrubs, flowering bulbs, and old-fashioned flowers of many sorts, stretched across the back yard, extending to the family burial plot. To the southeast of the garden was an arcade. A beautiful grove of giant locust trees northeast of the big house, gave the name "Locust" to the place. Connected with the house by a covered runway, were the kitchen and the brick servants quarters; and just beyond the kitchen stood the smoke-house An avenue of arbor-vitae trees led up from the front gate to the house and out again to the public road. Eleven brick cisterns, one of which was located atop an Indian mound, on the back of the place, supplied water for family and tenants.

The whole plantation was well drained, and around it was built a private levee, which enclosed also, the adjoining plantations, "Swiftwater" and "Wildwood". This levee was built by slaves, who used only spades and wheelbarrows in its construction. Along a remnant of Rattlesnake Bayou, stands a portion of the old levee to the present day. In passing let us note that the spade and wheelbarrow method of construction was used in the building of levees along the Mississippi River within the recollection of persons now living.

The grounds about the old house were immune to overflow until the "LaGrange crevasse" in 1903, which break being close by, the plantation was inundated, and a rushing, roaring current swept over the entire place, carrying away cabins and fences. The spacious old home, standing nearly eight feet above the ground, beside sheltering the family, provided a refuge for the tenants who slept on a solid row of pallets which extended the length of the main front gallery. The carriage horses, and two milk cows had quarters on the front porch of the wing; while chickens, rabbits, geese and turkeys occupied the attic. Despite the heavy current which surged across the yard, only one pier of the house was undermined—the one at the northwest corner.

Friends will re
the serious ill
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hospital.
made the
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tioned
Power
city.

Filed by Col. W. F. Hargett
The original form
was Hargett-Yerger

I Remember When . . .

By
MISS SUSIE TRIGG

They faced our long Garden which was between the home on Davis and Poplar.

When, the block north of Washington between Walnut and Poplar was divided thus — My father had the northeast sixth. Mr. John Nelson the southeast sixth. Mrs. Myra Smith the north central sixth. Judge Leroy Valliant the south central sixth. Mr. Everman the northwest sixth; out of the corner of this last was cut a small lot on which always stood the law offices of Percy and Yerger. I imagine that office was built about 1866 as they practiced in Greenville at that time.

The southwest corner of this block was called "The Commons" and there in the early morning was often gathered baskets full of delicious mushrooms—This "commons" was reached from our yard by a high stile.

I remember When, we had one "butcher shop" and a slaughter pen above town. All meat was native. There was practically no refrigeration. The beef or mutton was used as killed—the butcher judging the probable need.

When, there were no game laws, and game of all kinds was plentiful. There would hang frequently before this shop door, deer, bears, wild turkeys, geese, ducks and strings of partridges.

When, anything from lace to whiskey might be bought in one and the same store.

When, Mr. Yager's bakery with its lady fingers, macaroons, candy eggs, and "juju" paste was the mecca of all children. Mr. Yager was a model of patience when it required many minutes, and much consultation, before the prize nickel could be parted with to the best advantage. I seem to remember that at Christmas we could get toys as well as cakes and candies in this delightful place.

"Letters to the Editor"

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

All decent people wish to protect childhood hence the name, Child Labor Amendment, carries an appeal and well meaning people will give their adherence without knowing exactly what the amendment covers and without considering the probable effects should it be enacted into law. The amendment provides that congress shall have the right "to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of all persons under eighteen years of age."

Under such a sweeping grant of power congress could make laws which would disrupt family life and make children the wards of the federal government and such laws could not be declared unconstitutional.

The ordinary mortal, not accustomed to the technical terms used by professional agitators, does not grasp the significance of the word "labor" as it is used in this connection.

Daniel Webster's Creed

Anonymous communications to this newspaper are, as a rule, paid no heed, but now and then we note an exception. We do so in the case of one who signed herself only "A Mother Of A Soldier," and wrote: "My son, who is a soldier, says he would like to see these words of Daniel Webster placarded in all camps and recruiting stations all over the country. Couldn't you publish them in such a way as to reach many people?" After we read the words, we decided to reach as many people with them as we could, and so they follow. Webster said:

> I was born an American; I live an American; I shall die an American; and I intend to perform the duties incumbent upon me in that character to the end of my career. I mean to do this with absolute disregard of personal consequences. What are the personal consequences? What is the individual man, with all the good or evil that may betide him, in comparison with the good or evil which may befall our country, and in the midst of great transactions which concern our country's fate? Let the consequences be what they will, I am careless. No man can suffer too much, and no man can fall too soon, if he suffer, or if he fall, in the defense of the liberties and Constitution of our country.

The foregoing is the essence of the spirit we need and must have in the trials and tests that we face. We hope many people will clip these words, keep them handy, and read them over ever so often.

Commercial Dec 12 1942

My inquiry revealed the fact that children working around home or on home farms are classed as "gainfully employed." In that way a large proportion of children can be reported as "gainfully employed" and such reports can be used as an argument for the federal Child Labor Amendment. I learned this in 1936 when I made a study of the subject in the expectation that the amendment would again be brought before our state legislatures.

The results of my study were written out in a paper entitled "The Protection of Mississippi Childhood." That paper was given as an address at some public meetings, was published in leaflet form at my own expense, was distributed through women's organizations and later sent to members of the legislature. I attended the public legislative hearing in Jackson and stated my reason for opposing the amendment.

I do not think the laws for the protection of childhood have been changed since 1936. I therefore quote from my paper of that year:

State laws for the protection of childhood cover the following subjects:

1. Child Labor.
2. Compulsory education.
3. Probation Officers.
4. Factory inspector.
5. The Industrial Training School at Columbia.

Sections 4637 to 4652 of the Code give the state child labor law and factory inspector law.

Briefly, the child labor law forbids work in mills and factories by boys and girls under fourteen. It provides for an eight-hour day. It forbids nightwork under sixteen years of age.

Oct 20 - 1943

To women who [illegible] my opinion I say:

Look up our state laws on these subjects. If changes are needed in state laws try to get such changes made. That is what your ballot is for.

Furthermore, show some appreciation and understanding of the work of women who, without the vote, accomplished much for the welfare of women and children in our state. I confess to having some feeling on this subject for personal reasons. I was one of a group of women who, many years ago, worked to secure the laws we now have. We thought we had done a good job and were happy even tho not fully satisfied.

That legislative work was directed by the Central State Legislative Committee of Women's Organizations. The plan for such a joint committee was my thought. About that time the Greenwood Women's Club invited me to attend their luncheon party to be given in the home of Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson. At that time I asked Mrs. Henderson's opinion as to a joint legislative committee. She approved cordially, said she had been thinking of such a plan. She and I agreed to get the proposal before various organizations and ask for the appointment of two representatives to serve on a joint committee. At the first meeting of the committee, I insisted that Mrs. Henderson serve as chairman, a position which she filled with success and distinction. She appointed Mrs. C. H. Alexander of Jackson as resident chairman of legislative work and much of our success was due to Mrs. Alexander. Member organizations responded as called upon and Jackson women stood by nobly.

Many of those women who so unselfishly worked for good welfare laws have passed to their reward. I pay this tribute to their memory.

To active younger women I would say, learn present conditions. Find out what the factory inspector does. Find out what your probation officer does. Find out how the compulsory education law works. Find out what is done at the Columbia school. Form your own opinions on these subjects and act accordingly. State conditions can be covered by state laws.

Do not, I beg you, support a federal amendment which eventually could bring the long arm of federal law into any home and fireside in our state.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE

THE BOLIVAR COMMERCIAL, CLEV

March 10-1933

The Letter Box

Editor Bolivar Commercial:

I note that the Mississippi Municipal Officers Association proposes to ask our congressional delegation to get the R. F. C. to assist in financing, refinancing and handling of municipal refunding bond issues.

I hope no such thing will be done. In my opinion any relief afforded by R. F. C., even tho merely putting off pay day, would result in a plunge into fresh extravagance. The same group will consider urging a special session of the legislature to reenact a law giving to municipalities and counties authority to borrow money in anticipation of taxes from ad valorum October 1, 1933, to February 1, 1934, "unintentionally" repealed by the recent extraordinary legislature.

I hope that will not be done. Towns and Counties spend most of the tax money. As long as they can borrow they will borrow. Begin at home to balance the budget, do it NOW!

Nellie N. Somerville.

Holiday Greetings
and
BEST WISHES
for
the NEW YEAR

Pvt. and Mrs. Alvin Schlemme

Dinner guests at
Hotel Greenville, Dec 25, 1942

Time to Stop

The Jackson Daily News, of March 10, carried the following:

"R. F. C. relief funds are on their way to Mississippi, Governor Conner was advised today by Washington officials.

"The March allotment of an R. F. C. loan authorized last week will be sent here from the Federal Reserve bank of New Orleans in four shipments of $89,008 each, the first having gone out today, the Governor was advised."

Senator Carter Glass said the R. F. C. ought to be called "Destruction." He said that he was ashamed that Virginia asked for any R. F. C. Public Welfare money (socalled). Some of us are ashamed that Mississippi asked for it.

With climate and soil which make possible all the year around gardens, with a corps of highly paid extension agents directing farm and home work, Mississippi ought not to be in the mendicant class.

Bank holiday troubles have driven substantial citizens to near desperation, Taxpayers, who must pay back the R. F. C. money, are enduring great discomfort and fearing actual need. Business losses can not be estimated. It is certain that R. F. C. money given through socalled Welfare Work is encouraging idleness and mendicancy, and at the same time piling up taxes.

Such condition is contrary to reason and common sense. It is time to stop. Not only is the whole thing wrong, in the opinion of many, but the expense of administration is a source of exasperation.

It is reported that Mr. George B. Power gets four hundred dollars a month as chairman. It is reported that Miss Stenholm of Wisconsin and Miss Koller of Kansas get three hundred each. Thus Mississippi taxpayers are making a sizable donation to Wisconsin and Kansas.

Add to this the paid workers in the counties. The total must be up in the thousands. All of this makes further debt to be paid out of taxes. Here some will say no, this is all a loan or advance from road money. What is road money if not tax money? Yes, it is time to stop.

Another consideration. This state has spent, still spends, millions for higher education. The importation of directors from Wisconsin and Kansas puts the stamp of ignorance, inefficiency and incompetency upon our own people.

If this is the result of millions spent on State University and Colleges, would it not be wiser, certainly cheaper, to close at once all state institutions for higher education and let our young people go to northern colleges where they can really learn something. If the millions spent have not developed material for leadership why burden taxpayers further?

Public Welfare Work, R. F. C. is contrary to public welfare and should be stopped.

TAXPAYER.

THE BOLIVAR COMMERCIAL, CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville plans to leave today for Greenville where she will spend the winter at the Greenville Hotel.

Mrs. Bill Boyd left the latter

CLEVELAND ENTERPRISE, CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. A. W. Shands and Mrs. A. D. Somerville spent Thanksgiving day with Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville in Greenville.

In The Past...

25 Years Ago
October 27, 1917

Chairman W. P. Kretschmar of the Liberty Loan organization for this part of Mississippi, comprising 38 counties, in the Eighth Federal Reserve District is greatly elated over the news received from the different counties which announce that more than the minimum allotment of Liberty Bonds have been sold in the district under his direction. Practically every county subscribed the minimum, a great many have taken the maximum and a number have gone over the top. The total subscription in the 38 counties will reach $6,000,000.

Tomorrow, Sunday, October 28, will be a day of prayer for our men in the armed forces. President Wilson has issued the following proclamation, "That God's blessing may rest on the high task which is laid upon us, to the end that the cause for which we give our lives may triumph." Let us remember tomorrow.

Mrs. James Simmons and children will arrive today from Colorado Springs to visit Mr. and Mrs. Lee Simmons.

Mrs. Robert Sommerville will entertain at a Hallowe'en tea Wednesday afternoon from 4 to 5:30 in compliment to Miss Lucy Somerville.

Mrs. Arthur Lyell and Miss Elizabeth Lloyd have returned from a short visit to Rosedale.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Preston have gone to New Orleans for a short visit.

Mrs. James A. Burt of Gunnison arrived today to visit Mrs. Ben Wasson.

73 Years Ago
Washington County Times
Week of October 30, 1869

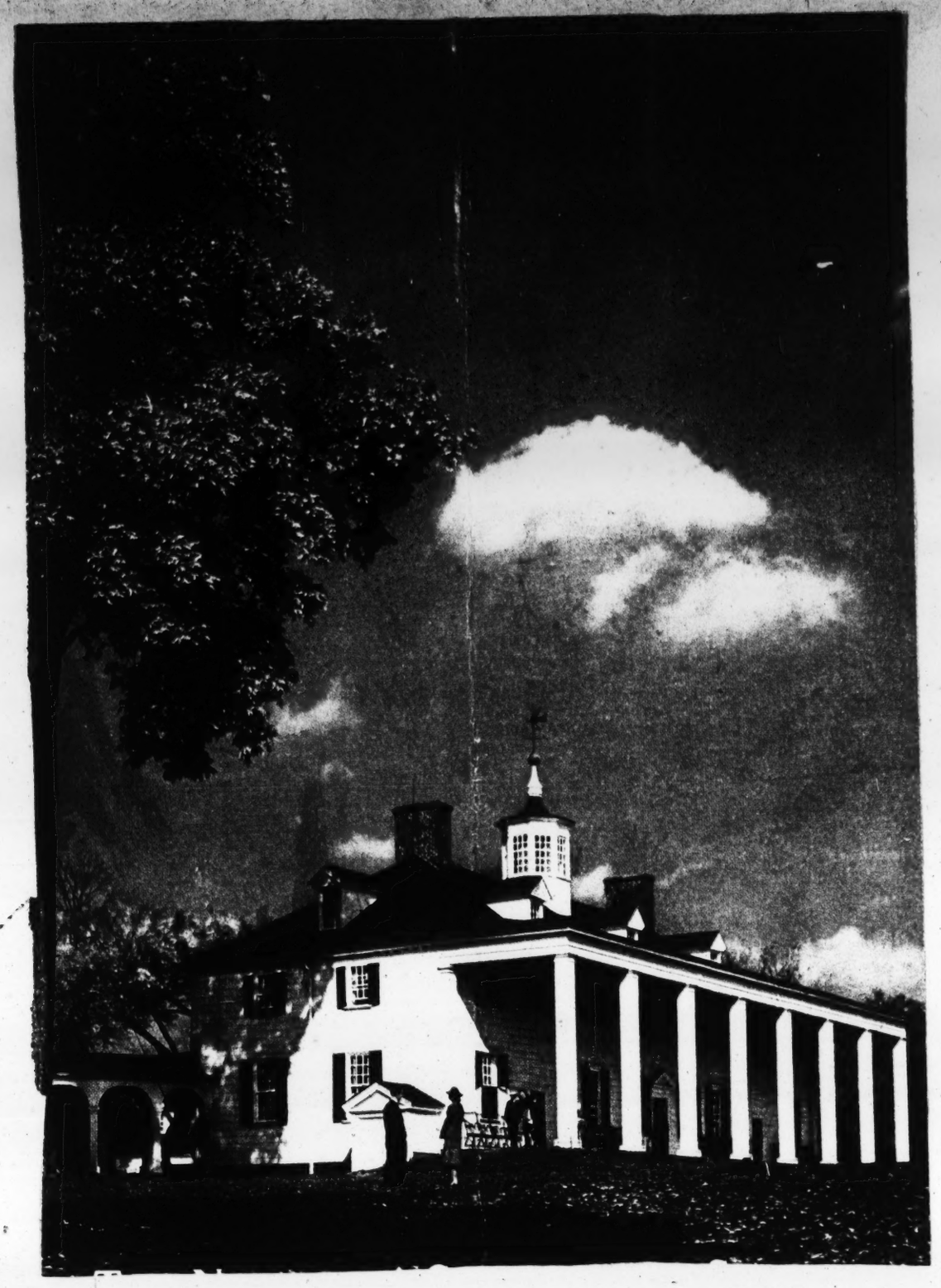
River News—

Quite an excitement was created even for Greenville which is used to small stirs such as bank failures, fights, etc. On Saturday night last it happened. The river has for some time past been falling with much rapidity and much difficulty has been experienced in keeping the wharf boat afloat and landing goods, and during the bad weather prevailing at the time an unusually large quantity of freight had accumulated upon the boat. Consequently the spreading of the news that the boat had struck a stump and was on the eve of sinking, occasioned the activity to which we elude. In a very short while some several tons of goods of all description was transferred to the bank. A fire could not have occasioned a greater flurry than that which lasted nearly all night. In the next day, the exertions of A. R. Carson and Co., assisted by the Lady Grey and the Maients succeeded in pulling her off the stump, and she is now in deep water and uninjured.

W. B. Wheatley's fine hack has arrived and will meet all the steamboats docking here.

The Evening Star
WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION
WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1941. **

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION CONVENE—General view of Constitution Hall last night at the opening of the Daughters of the American Revolution conclave. They heard Sir Neville Butler, British Minister to the United States, tell of Britain's determination to win the war. (Story on Page A-1.) —Star Staff Photo.



: A Shrine for All Patriots—Mount Vernon, Home of George Washington

Copyright, 1941, National Geographic Society. Printed in U. S. A.

Sunday, June 18, 1944

Know Your Delta

Several months after the public buildings at Old Greenville were completed and occupied, the board of police directed the building committee to have constructed around the public square, a strong post and rail fence of cypress or mulberry posts and cypress railing, and to have built back of the court house a cistern 10 x 12 feet of the "best material."

That the building committee proved dilatory in having the fence built is shown by the fact that in May, 1843, A. K. Smedes was authorized "to have erected around the court house and other buildings a fence, the back line of which shall commence 30 feet distant from the back wall of the jail and run thence on a parallel with the survey of said square made by J. G. Berry." Nearly a year later Smedes presented an account for this work showing that the fence cost $400.00. Later it was decided to close the gate in the fence and build a stepstyle over it; also it was ordered that a cistern be built in the court house square.

The fence and cistern situation must have been of more than passing interest and importance to the citizens and the board for in the minutes of May 7th, 1850, is recorded a stern declaration of the county governing board which reads: "Resolved, It is the wish and desire of this board of police that all trespasses upon the court house and public square in the town of Greenville shall be ceased, and the sheriff of this county is hereby requsted to prevent any person from using the water of the cistern in public square aforesaid for the purpose of washing or drinking and above all it is their wish and desire that no person or persons shall build a fire about the premises to facilitate the washing of clothes, or that any room in the court house shall be used for the purpose of ironing the same, that no fire shall be built in any room of the court house except for the use of the officers of said county, and that no horse shall be turned loose in the court house yard for the purpose of grazing or otherwise, except by the special consent of the sheriff of this county."

To pay for the public buildings, including a county jail, in Old Greenville, a tax amounting to 30 per cent of the state tax levied upon all property and persons liable to taxation, as a special tax for the years 1846, '47 and '48. As some of the lands were assessed at a valuation of $2.00 to $5.00 per acre, the added tax should not have proved burdensome.

In the spring of 1847, the old court house in Princeton was ordered sold, and about the same time the fixtures of the jail there were brought up to be used in the newly constructed jail at the new site.

When the public square had been in the possession of the county for about four years, Gish and Mitchell agreed to give the county "a satisfactory title" to the land on which the public buildings were erected. In April 1850 the deed was in the possession of the president of the board and was ordered recorded. At the same meeting M. L. Peters, county surveyor, was allowed $6.00 for a survey of the public square—the third and final survey of the property.

From the banks of Rattlesnake Bayou, a broad and deep slough, called Boggy Bayou, led up to Old Greenville, and a dirt road on its high and sandy banks gave an outlet to the "excessive and rich planters" on Rattlesnake Bayou—Alexander and Pinckney Montgomery, Major W. A. McAllister, Col. Howell Hinds and others. Probably this was the road which was described in October 1847 as "to commerce on the river bank on the lower boundary of the town; follow the line between the property of Gish and Mitchell and that of the E. B. Church estate to the back boundary, thence easterly along a ridge through the estate of Benjamin Roach along his lower boundary! thence along boundary of the lands of Robert Cox and A. W. McAllister to the banks of Rattlesnake Bayou." The river bank was travelled both north and south to the county seat.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

In the recent decision on primary elections the Supreme Court of the United States said, "the United States is a constitutional Democracy." The function of the of the Supreme Court is to interpret (or misinterpret) laws. Supreme Court justices cannot reach back into the past and obliterate the facts of history. The United States is not a Democracy it is a Republic with govenment based upon the priciples of representation. It is to be noted that thousands who support pernicious theories as the government of the United States base their theories on the assertion that the United States is a Democracy. Such persons continually say we must change some customs because they are not suited to a Democracy. Some people are demanding certain rights because this country is a Democracy.

The reply to all such is to be found in the simple historic fact, the United States is a Republic.

I have been told that one text book which is used in schools in one of the large towns has the following statement: "It is true that the word Democracy does not occur in the Declaration of Independence or in the Constitution of the United States but democrary is more important than the Constitution."

Here then the root of the matter, there are diligently at work, those who demand democracy rather than the upholding of the Constitution of the United States.

Herein is food for thought.

Nellie N. Sumervlile

Philadelphia Inquirer 1944 June 18

Marines

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL, MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1942

Celebrate 167th Anniversary With Legion Sponsoring

Down Through History With the Heroic Leathernecks

Organized six months after the Declaration of Independence, the above drawing shows a Marine company in action during the Revolutionary War. Note the heavy black collars, which were made of leather to protect the jugular vein against saber cuts, a part of the uniform which gave the Marines their famous name of "Leathernecks."

Mrs Cowan Entertains D.A.R. And Guests

Mrs. James Cowan, assisted by her daughters, Mrs. Henry Starling, Mrs. Graham Kemper, and her granddaughter, Mrs. Sam Cousley, combined most delightfully a meeting of the Belvidere Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a tea at the Starling home Thursday afternoon.

The reception rooms were charmingly decorated with arrangements of Spring flowers in pastel shades, making a perfect setting for the interesting program given. The regent, Mrs. George Archer, presided, using the D. A. R. ritual and the pledge to the flag as an opening to the meeting. Routine business was conducted and reports were heard from the committee heads, with special emphasis being put on war work.

Mrs. Archer stressed the great need of the Red Cross and urged the members to give liberally to the War Fund drive. She announced that the State Conference will be held on March 11 and 12 in Hattiesburg and urged that representatives from the local chapter be sent. Mrs. John Morton gave a most interesting account of "Hannah Dustin, a Massachusetts Heroine."

The outstanding feature of the program was a talk given by Mrs. Graham Kemper on the work of the D. A. R. in Rome, where she was a member of the organization during her residence there.

Mrs. D. E. Anderson, accompanied by Mrs. W. H. Blair, sang "The Trees" [illegible] "Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms" [illegible]

At the conclusion of the program a number of guests came in for tea, which was served in the dining room. The table was covered with an imported linen cloth and held an arrangement of daffodils. The scene was lighted by yellow tapers in crystal holders. Mrs. Clive Metcalfe served the salad and Mrs. George Archer poured tea.

Those who attended were Mrs. Lois Shepherd, Mrs. Archer, Miss Bonnie Stockwell, Mrs. John Morton, Mrs. J. E. Jones, Miss Allen Jones, Miss Annie Paxton, Mrs. Clive Metcalfe, Mrs. W. F. Blair, Mrs. J. N. Harland, Miss Susie Tribe, Mrs. Marshall Spencer, Mrs. Harry Hall, Mrs. Nellie Bonnerville, Mrs. Thomas Tribe, Mrs. Fred Beery, Mrs. T. H. Hood, Mrs. Jack Harville, Mrs. Philip Davidson, Mrs. J. S. Townsend, Mrs. W. H. Birdsong, Mrs. W. F. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Frank J. Alvarez and Mrs. Fred Mannelle.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1942

In The Past...

Washington County Times
Week of February 6, 1909

GARDENING — Many of our citizens have commenced their gardens, and if the weather continues warm we shall see gardens and fields rejoicing in garments of green.

We call attention to the card of Dr. Montgomery, to be found in our paper. The doctor has just purchased a residence in Greenville, and will make his permanent home here, and devote himself to the practice of his profession, for which his long experience in the swamp so eminently qualified him.

The beautiful Julia will be up today on her way to St. Louis. Those who wish to go up stream will find her one of the most pleasant boats on the river, and her officers untiring in their efforts to please.

Marines

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March 1943

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At the conclusion of the program a number of guests came in for tea, which was served in the dining room. The table was covered with an imported linen cloth and held an arrangement of daffodils. The scene was lighted by yellow tapers in crystal holders. Mrs. Clive Metcalfe served the salad and Mrs. George Archer poured tea.

Those who attended were Mrs. Lou Shepherd, Mrs. Archer, Miss Eunice Stockwell, Mrs. John Morson, Mrs. J. R. Jones, Miss Allee Dunn, Miss Annie Paxton, Mrs. Clive Metcalfe, Mrs. W. E. Elam, Mrs. J. R. Harland, Miss Susie Trigg, Mrs. Marshall Spencer, Mrs. Harry Ball, Mrs. Nellie Sommerville, Mrs. Thomas Trigg, Mrs. Fred Berry, Mrs. T. H. Hood, Mrs. Jack Harville, Mrs. Philip Davidson, Mrs. J. S. Townsend, Mrs. W. H. Birdsong, Mrs. W. P. Kretschmar, Mrs. Frank J. Alvarez and Mrs. Fred Metcalfe.

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Week of February 6, 1869

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3/23/1806	Alfred H Cox	John Gilbert 1/22/1766
1/24/1808	Jno. G "	Elizabeth " 1/20/1773
9/10/1810	Robt F "	Mildred " 5/29/1789
6/12/1813	Sally Myra "	Sarah " 1/20/1792
2/20/1815	Martha Louisa "	Francis " 1/20/1793
11/8/1816	Philip A "	Philip A " 3/12/1797-1826
11/1/1818	Seth C "	Wm D. " 9/11/1801-11/9/1823
11/9/1820	Wm S. "	Laura P. " 9/12/1806
8/31/1822 12/14/1887	Sally Myra "	Elizabeth W " 12/23/1813

Seth Cox — m — Myra Cox 1/22/1823

Myra Fulkerson Smith (maiden) 9/28/1849

Col. Wm Lewis Nugent — m — Eleanor Fulkerson Smith

Nellie Nugent

FOR MRS. SOMERVILLE

Methodism in Mississippi Vol. II. page 91
John Nugent married a daughter of Judge Seth Lewis of Opelousas (whose first wife was a Foreman) Mr. Nugent died from old age in 1873 at the residence of his son, W.L.Nugent, in Jackson.

Newspaper published in Natchez June 18, 1840
Married: At Princeton, Mississippi, on Thursday 28th of May by Rev. Mr. Sanders, A.F.Smith, Esquire formerly of Vicksburg, to Miss Myra Cox of that place (Princeton)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice to the Creditors of Belle M. Watt, deceased:

Letters Testamentary having been issued to the undersigned upon the estate of Belle M. Watt, deceased, by the Chancery Court of Washington County, Mississippi, on the date hereto, is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to the Clerk of said Court at Greenville, Mississippi, for probate, registration and allowance, according to law within six months form the date of the first publication of this notice, or such claims will be forever barred.

Signed this June 16, [illegible]

FRANK B. [illegible]

Robert M. Somerville
Greenville, Mississippi
Attorney.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1942

In The Past...

Washington County Times
Week of February 12, 1942

General Amis has issued an order requiring jurors to be selected hereafter without distinction of color, and also a reduction of the poll tax as it now exists under the present law.

2/23/1806	Alfred H Cocks	
11/24/1808	Jno. G "	
9/10/1810	Robt F "	
6/12/1813	Sally Myra "	
3/30/1815	Martha Louisa "	
11/9/1816	Philip A "	
11/1/1818	Seth C. "	
11/9/1820	Wm D. "	
(8/31/1822 10/14/1887	Sally Myra "	

John Gilbert 10/22/1766
Elizabeth " 1/26/1773
Mildred " 5/29/1789
Sarah " 1/20/1792
Francis " 1/20/1793
Philip A " 3/12/1797-1830 aug
Wm D. " 10/11/1801-1823 11/9
Laura P. " 5/12/1806
Elizabeth W " 12/23/1813

Seth Cocks — Mar. — 8/22/1823

Abram Fulkerson Smith (married) 5/28/1840

Col. Wm Lewis Nugent -m- Eleanor Fulkerson Smith

Nellie Nugent

FOR MRS. SOMERVILLE

Methodism in Mississippi Vol. II. page 91
John Nugent married a daughter of Judge Seth Lewis of Opelousas (whose first wife was a Foreman) Mr. Nugent died from old age in 1873 at the residence of his son, W.L.Nugent, in Jackson.

Newspaper published in Natchez June 18, 1840
Married: At Princeton, Mississippi, on Thursday 28th of May by Rev. Mr. Sanders, A.F.Smith, Esquire formerly of Vicksburg, to Miss Myra Cox of that place (Princeton)

6-11-1mo.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice to the Creditors of Belle M. Watt, deceased:

Letters Testamentary having been issued to the undersigned upon the estate of Belle M. Watt, deceased, by the Chancery Court of Washington County, Mississippi, on this date notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to the Clerk of said Court at Greenville, Mississippi, for probate, registration and allowance, according to law within six months form the date of the first publication of this notice, or such claims will be forever barred.

Signed this June 10, 1939.

FRANK D. QUINN,
Executor.

Robert N. Somerville
(Cleveland, Mississippi)
Attorney. 6-12-4w

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1942

In The Past...

Washington County Times
Week of February 13, 1869

General Ames has issued an order requiring jurors to be selected hereafter without distinction of color, and also a reduction of the poll tax as it now exists under the present law.

DEMOCRAT-TIMES, GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1942

Dis An' Dat....

By FLORENCE S. OGDEN

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"None of these persons," writes Mr. Marvin, "were youths, but instead were tried and proved agents of the Socialist movement . . . . Although this was supposed to be a youth organization the old-time radical leaders were found to be the guiding spirits." So much for Mr. Kirby Page. Dr. Eddy needs no introduction to a Delta audience. Quoting Mr. Marvin: "Sherwood Eddy, long an apologist for Socialism, after writing his recent book 'The Challenge of Russia,' resigned his post with the Y. M. C. A. stating that since he had joined the Socialist Party he felt further connected with the Y might embarrass it."

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Get To Fundamentals

It seems to me that now is the time for some old-fashioned American talk. I would like to get back to a simpler, less complicat-

(Continued on page 4)

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Top Much Tinkering

They remind me of that peculiar creature (whom we all know) who can't keep his hands out from under the hood of an automobile. He's got to tinker. He may have a brand new, twelve cylinder motor, designed and assembled by experts, which runs like a top. But he is not satisfied. He's got to get out his monkey wrench and his screw driver, raise up the hood and begin to tinker with its "innards." In other words, he wants to "suggest the carburetor." Any of you who have had colored chauffeurs know what that means. When we break in a new one at our house Dat tells him, "Keep your hands out from under that hood." And that goes for the whole family.

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JACKSON (MISS.) DAILY NEWS

Mississippians at the Capital

By KATHLEEN SEXTON

WASHINGTON — Lieutenants Doris E. Epperson of Clinton and Cora W. Bass of Hattiesburg, who recently received their commissions in the first class of WAAC officers graduated at Fort Des Moines, are stationed in Washington for two weeks and are finding their brief stay here both pleasant and strenuous.

Fellow Mississippians are entertaining them and are justly proud of the way they look, what they have done and the still bigger jobs they will do in the near future. At present Lieut. Epperson and Lieut. Bass are taking some special training at headquarters.

They told a group of us about their experiences at a dinner that Judge Lucy Howorth gave for them at the Association of American University Women's Club the other night. Judge Howorth was also entertaining a former colleague of hers, Lieut. Mary A. Brown, who went from the Board of Veterans' Appeals to Fort Des Moines and got her commission at the same time that Lieutenants Epperson and Bass did.

Others in the party were Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, Miss Helen Carloss, Miss Viola James, Miss Earlene White and Judge Annabel Matthews, of the Processing Tax Board of Review.

Lieutenant Epperson, by the way, has been speaking to several organizations in the Middle West. She told them about the history of the WAAC's, the training program and of the spirit of the corps as it has developed in the short time of its existence. Her son, Lieut. Earl Epperson, of the Trans-Atlantic Command, went into the service two months before his mother and we are all wondering which one will get a promotion first.

While Lieut. Epperson was speaking in the Middle West, Lieutenant Bass was taking a hurried trip to the Eighth Service Command, in Texas.

Meet British General

The very first social event that Lieutenants Epperson and Bass attended was a reception given at the White House for Jean Knox, chief controller of the British ATS, who corresponds to our WAAC.

Nov 1942

Capt. Somerville To Attend School

CAMP CROFT, S. C. — Capt. Abram D. Somerville, commanding officer of Camp Croft's recruiting and induction station since its activation several months ago, will pursue a course of instruction at the army administration school, Ft. Washington, Md., it was announced yesterday in camp headquarters.

A reserve officer of the field artillery, Captain Somerville has been on active duty since 1933, coming to Croft with his cadre of men from Florida to activate the post's induction station, where western North Carolina draftees are processed prior to being dispatched to army reception centers.

His home is in Cleveland, Miss., where he was a practicing attorney for a number of years.

First Lieut. Luther O. Hinson of West Point, Ga., was announced as successor to Captain Somerville. The former had been assigned as adjutant of the station.

Pvt. John L. Chatton Receives Promotion

DANGER IN POPULARITY

John Sharp Williams Foresaw Threat In Presidency

To The Commercial Appeal:

On Feb. 13, 1913, there was pending in Congress a resolution to incorporate in the Constitution the plank in the 1912 Democratic Platform for a Presidential term of six years, and ineligibilty for the incumbent thereafter. On that day President Woodrow Wilson wrote Congress:

"It is intolerable that any President should be permitted to determine who shall succeed him—himself or another—by patronage or coercion, or by any sort of control of the machinery by which the delegates to the nominating convention are chosen."

In the course of the debate of this proposed Constitutional amendment in the U. S. Senate, Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi thus spoke:

"An indefinitely self-successive executive, easily turned into a dictatorship, has been the rock on which the socalled South American republics have split, and the good sense of the American people in taking the advice of their great men . . . has been that which has saved our institutions from a like death of the spirit." After pointing out that Washington and Jefferson declared that they would not remain in the presidential office longer than eight years, Mr. Williams averred, "But it does not necessarily follow that they (Presidents) will always say that."

And continuing, he remarked: "I said that only dangerous men to free institutions were popular men. They may be bold; they must be popular; and they must be ambitious. If you give them these three things, and give them a 'crisis,' they might prevail. You are going to have crises in your history, and you are going to have men of that sort."

R. A. MOFFATT.
Lexington, Miss.

, MARCH 12, 1944

ITOR

'U. S. Is Republic, Not Democracy'

Mississippian Explains Difference And Reason Why

To The Commercial Appeal:

Alexander Hamilton was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. His experience during the Revolution convinced him, as it did Washington, that a stronger central government was needed. Hamilton took an active part in all the steps leading to the adoption of the Constitution. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury in President Washington's first cabinet. His untimely death was considered a severe blow and great loss to the young Republic. Hamilton believed in a strong Federal Government.

Thomas Jefferson had no military record. Some historians say that General Washington felt most keenly the lack of assistance which Jefferson could have rendered in obtaining food and clothing for troops who were suffering from hunger and cold.

Jefferson held extreme theories on the subject of individual liberty. One of his sayings, often quoted, is to the effect that the best government is where there is the least governing. It would seem, that at present, the Government of the United States is more Hamiltonion than Jeffersonion.

The financial history of Presidents is not at hand but this much can be said. As far as the public knows Herbert Hoover made his money; President Roosevelt is wealthy—he inherited his wealth; George Washington was wealthy, and a good thing it was. During the Revolution it sometimes looked as if the war would come to an inglorious end for lack of supplies. General Washington used his own resources and credit to obtain the supplies needed.

The United States of America is not a Democracy, it is a Republic, based upon the principle of representation. The able men who planned and established this Government knew the difference between a Democracy and a Republic. They established a Republic. In early writings and records the word Democracy is seldom used and the word Republic is used to describe the United States Government as a matter of course. Only in recent years has confusion arisen because some people in high places have chosen to continually use the word "Democracy" in speaking of the Government of the United States.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE.
Greenville, Miss.

October 1942

National Republic

A MAGAZINE OF FUNDAMENTAL AMERICANISM

Columbus' Discovery-- A Noble Anniversary

By HON. MAURICE H. THATCHER

Former Member of the Isthmian Canal Commission and Former Member of Congress

THE DATE October 12, 1942, marks the 450th anniversary of the discovery of the Western World by Christopher Columbus. Judged by the tremendous results which flowed therefrom, no single secular deed of history is comparable to it. And whatever the Norsemen or others, at earlier dates, may have achieved in the way of "discovery" of the North American continent, it is evident that such contacts were the results of chance or accident, rather than of design; they were scarcely understood or appreciated as "discoveries" in the true sense; no effort was made to follow them up or to proclaim them to the civilized realms of the earth; and, for centuries, any knowledge or information about them lay buried in obscurity, and unknown to the world at large. Moreover, not even by chance,

While various regions have claimed Colum statement, supported by the weight of aut he was born at Genoa, Italy. He was the this he always said he was. He was christ name, Cristoforo Colombo, the Spanish eq Cristobal Colon, and the English, Christopher Columbus. In Genoa I have seen the church where it is said he was christened, as well as the house where his birth is said to have occurred. Modern historians fix the date of his birth as the year 1451. His parents were Domenico Colombo, a wool-comber and master-weaver, and his mother, Susanna Fortanorossa, the daughter of an Italian weaver. He was born into the Catholic faith, and lived and died in it. He was noted for his religious observances and devotions. His death occurred at Valladolid, Spain, on May 20, 1505. Some years after his death his remains were brought to the city of Santo Domingo (in the Dominican Republic of the present day), and there placed in the cathedral; and there they yet remain according to the weight of historical authority.

TWO of the most awesome experiences I have ever known have been occasioned, first, by my visit some years ago to Palos and La Rabida, Spain; and, second, by viewing, in the Dominican cathedral, the remains (now greatly dissipated by the processes of time) of the Great Discoverer, and in being privi-

THE chronology of the four voyages of Columbus to the New World may be briefly indicated. First Voyage: three small vessels, sailing from Palos, Spain, August 3, 1492. Discoveries: Guanahani (of the natives), or San Salvador as named by Columbus, on October 12, 1492; Cuba; Espanola (Hispaniola, Haiti), establishing there La Navidad, the first New World settlement, which was promptly destroyed by the Indians. He returned to Palos on the 15th of March, 1493.

Second Voyage: Three large ships and fourteen caravels, sailing from Cadiz, Spain, on September 25, 1493. On November 3, 1493, he discovered the island of Dominica, in the East Caribbean; and afterwards, various other islands of this region, including Maria Galante, Guadeloupe and Puerto Rico; and on the 22nd of November arrived at Hispaniola, where he again established a colony, naming it Isabella, patron queen. Ja maica was also visited. He then returned to Hispaniola, and in March, 1496, embarked for Spain, and reached Cadiz on June 11th of that year.

Third Voyage: Six caravels, largely manned by criminals (doubtless against the wish of Columbus),

(See COLUMBUS, page 31)

At Birthplace of Columbus In Genoa. Mrs. F. C. Henry, Mrs. Thatcher and Congressman Thatcher In Foreground

I would say, it remained for Columbus, unaided by any direct or specific knowledge of any previous crossing, and starting from "scratch," to undertake and gloriously consummate his memorable First Voyage. Thus, he found a New World; carried the astounding story back to the Old; dispelled the age-old tradition of the wicked sorceries of the Ocean Sea, and started the flow of ships and men and women to these vast Western domains, and brought about their colonization, settlement and civilization; and thereby was implanted in the vast Americas and their islands the Christian faith. Never, indeed, before or since, has so much of great and far-reaching character resulted from the single deed or enterprise of any mortal being; and by this token the blessings thus bestowed on the race, in general, and on the nations and peoples of Europe, in particular, are beyond computation. Superlatives are powerless to describe them.

When there are considered the tremendous difficulties Columbus had to surmount in the course of his undertaking, together with the utterly meagre facilities with which he was provided, his achievement constitutes a miracle of colossal magnitude. He was a great-souled man. He believed that he had to perform, in life, a great mission, as indeed was true. His aspirations and qualities determined his fate. All things considered, the Great Discoverer was the boldest, most scientific and practical mariner of the age. His sailing route to the westward until he found American land in the verdant bit of earth which he christened San Salvador (and which today is known as Watlings Island), is said by modern navigators to have been of an ideal character for the purpose in mind. Notwithstanding this fact, nautical skill and leadership were required to keep his three small vessels on their westward course, sailing together, and bound on history's most illustrious voyage. In the other three passages to the New World, and

COLUMBUS

(Continued from page 6)

sailing from the mouth of the Guadalquivir River, May 30, 1498. Three of these vessels he sent direct to Hispaniola, and with the other three he discovered the mainland of South America (present day Venezuela), and visited Trinidad and other islands, and the coasts of the continent, including Paria and the Orinoco delta, and returned to Hispaniola, and to the new colony established under his orders, named "Santo Domingo" (its name being recently changed to Ciudad Trujillo), replacing that of Isabella on the other side of the island. It was during this stage, in the early part of October 1500, that he was arrested by Bobadilla and sent back to Spain in chains, and arrived at Cadiz before the end of October.

Fourth (and last) Voyage: Four caravels, sailing from Cadiz on May 11, 1502; arrived at Santo Domingo, June 29, and Columbus was denied permission to enter the port for the purpose of refitting his ships. He went to Central America and explored the Caribbean coasts of Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama, seeking for the passage to the Indies which, of course, he failed to find. Two of his vessels were destroyed in a storm, and the other two were wrecked off the shores of Jamaica. Here Columbus seemed utterly lost to the world, and his destruction seemed inevitable, but after a year of delay, he was rescued from Jamaica by a vessel sent from Hispaniola, after messengers dispatched by Columbus in canoes had reached the latter island. He left Jamaica on June 28, 1504, experiencing incredible dangers and hardships, and went to Santo Domingo, and thence sailed for Spain on September 12, 1504, and arrived there—at the mouth of the Guadalquivir—in November. He was broken in health and spirits, and his death followed in May, 1505. Queen Isabella, his senior by only a few months, had died on November 26, 1504; and with her death he abandoned hope for just treatment at the hands of the Spanish government. She had been his sympathetic friend and supporter; whereas, Ferdinand was always cold and unsympathetic.

THOUGH a super-seaman, and eminently fitted for the work of discovery and exploration, Columbus—for these very reasons, perhaps—was not successful as a civil administrator; and his attempts to govern the newly formed colonies were unfortunate and doubtless contributed to the difficulties he experienced with the Spanish crown; but there were involved conditions beyond his power to control which sorely hampered him in this field of effort.

It may be stated here that Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone are the only places under jurisdiction of the United States of America which were visited by Columbus during his voyages to the New World.

Reference is here made to my conribution to the *National Republic*, under the title "The Trails of Columbus," which appeared in the issues of May, June and July, 1929. In that story I told of the travels and contacts which had been mine as to lands visited during his voyages of discovery, and also as to sections of Europe where he had lived and labored.

All in all, Columbus was a man of tragedies, as well as a master of great achievements. His life was a monumental drama, and only the pen of Shakespeare himself—a great master in another field—could have adequately dramatized that life. What a pity it is that the immortal bard was never privileged to undertake it. From obscurity to renown; honored and dishonored and neglected, the world's greatest navigator and discoverer ran the entire gamut. Admiral of the Ocean Sea, *Primer Almirante*, Viceroy and Governor of the Islands and Mainland he had discovered, were official titles bestowed on him, together with the guaranty of important revenues; but later he was deprived of the power and benefits thus accorded. To the last he sought to bring about a restoration; but when this seemed impossible of attainment, he made every effort to have them recognized in his son Diego; and he also labored to procure benefits for his other son, Ferdinand. In a limited degree the claims of his posterity were recognized. Throughout good and evil fortune, however, Columbus was a man of probity and dignity. To be sure, he had his share of lacks and frailties, but these pale into significance in the light of his innate strength, genius and epochal performances.

It was a strange and most cruel quirk of fate that the vast world he discovered and brought to notice, should have been named for another, Amerigo Vespucci, his personal friend, a Florentine, who had written rather eloquently of the New World, which he visited, following its discovery by Columbus. Vespucci's descriptions, plus something in the way of rough sketch maps prepared by him indicating something of the newly discovered lands, resulted in there being affixed to a more formal map issued in Europe at that early date, with his name (Amerigo-America) designating those lands. Thus, "America," it was called thenceforth. A paradox, indeed! By every claim of right and justice the continents and islands of the New World should have been named in honor of Columbus.

As is well known, Columbus was a proud and sensitive man; and, after the manner of Plutarch, it may be well to include here a few interesting sidelights on his appearance and character as written into his biography by his son Ferdinand:

"The Admiral was a well built man of more than medium stature, long visaged, with cheeks somewhat high, but neither fat nor thin. He had an aquiline nose, and his eyes were light in color; his complexion, too, was light, but kindling to a vivid red. In youth his hair was blond, but when he came to his thirtieth year it all turned white. In eating and drinking and the adornment of his person he was always continent and modest. Among strangers his conversation was affable, and with members of his household very pleasant, but with a modest and pleasing dignity. In matters of religion he was so strict that for fasting and saying all the canonical offices he might have been taken for a member of a religious order. And he was so great an enemy to cursing and swearing, that I swear I never heard him utter any other oath than 'by San Fernando!' and when he was most angry with anyone, his reprimand was to say, 'May God take you!' for doing or saying that. And when he had to write anything, he would not try the pen without first writing these words, *Jesus cum Maria sit nobis in via*, and in such fair letters that he might have gained his bread from them alone."

Even in this time of global war, and in the midst of its mighty problems and dangers, we should not fail to commemorate—in our minds and hearts, at least—this anniversary date of the discovery of America by the stout-hearted and great-souled navigator. Under every possible adversity and discouragement—including ignorance, superstition and indifference—and with pitifully scant agencies at his command when the final opportunity came—he braved the unknown and gloriously won the goal of his faith and dreams. To him the Americas owe everything; and the nations and peoples of the Western World should now, on this anniversary, pay his memory the homage due it; meditate upon his life, character and achievements; and receive therefrom—in these most dangerous and trying times—greatly needed strength and inspiration.

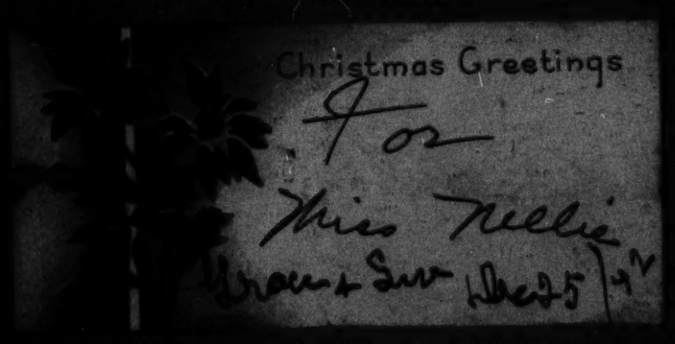
Let me conclude this article with some lines which strive to pay a small measure of tribute to the great qualities and deeds of this man of fate, whose mission—as he conceived it—was to find new lands, and to cause Christianity to be there implanted.

COLUMBUS

O deathless one, who mastered doubt and fear,
And wrenched from Destiny her richest prize,—
What force sustained thee through each weary year,
When seemed all vain thy toil and sacrifice?
What gave thee strength and held thy purpose true,
Despite the dark which hedged thee all around?
What was the light that ever brought to view,
Before thine eyes, a goal so rare, profound?
Stern faith it was, to thee by Heaven lent
To carry out the vast, eternal plan;
Within that faith thy soul and brain were blent
To shape the greatest single deed of man:
The faith to find, and faith to plant His name
In hidden lands where none before thee came.

'Twas the night before Christmas when all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there;
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar-plums danced in their heads;
And mamma in her 'kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap,
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from the bed to see what was the matter.
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters and threw up the sash.
The moon on the breast of the new-fallen snow
Gave the lustre of mid-day to objects below,
When, what to my wondering eyes should appear,
But a miniature sleigh, and eight tiny reindeer,
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled, and shouted, and called them by name;
"Now, Dasher! now, Dancer! now, Prancer and Vixen!
On, Comet! on Cupid! on, Donder and Blitzen!
To the top of the porch! to the top of the wall!
Now dash away! dash away! dash away all!"
As dry leaves that before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky,
So up to the house-top the coursers they flew,
With the sleigh full of toys, and St. Nicholas too.
And then, in a twinkling, I heard on the roof
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof.
As I drew in my head, and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound.
He was dressed all in fur, from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and soot;
A bundle of toys he had flung on his back,
And he looked like a peddler just opening his pack.
His eyes—how they twinkled! his dimples how merry!
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry!
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And the beard of his chin was as white as the snow;
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,
And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath;
He had a broad face and a little round belly,
That shook, when he laughed, like a bowlful of jelly.
He was chubby and plump, a right jolly old elf,
And I laughed when I saw him, in spite of myself;
A wink of his eye and a twist of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread;
He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,
And filled all the stockings; then turned with a jerk,
And laying his finger aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose;
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they flew like the down of a thistle.
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight,
"Happy Christmas to all, and to all a good-night."

Clement Clarke Moore (1779-1863)



1942

Enjoying the out-of-doors with their mother, Mrs. Hunter C. Leake II, are young Robert Shands Leake, center, and Hunter C. Leake III.

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The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar-plums danced in their heads;
And mamma in her 'kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap,
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I sprang from the bed to see what was the matter.
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters and threw up the sash.
The moon on the breast of the new-fallen snow
Gave the lustre of mid-day to objects below,
When, what to my wondering eyes should appear,
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And away they flew like the down of a thistle.
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight,
"Happy Christmas to all, and to all a good-night."

Clement Clarke Moore (1779-1863)

I congratulate you upon being so near your eightieth birthday with your extraordinary mental powers still shining so resplendently.

I am pleased to know that Abe continues to get along so well in his service of his country.

Mrs. Meek and Robert join me in extending to you every good wish.

Sincerely yours,

A. A. Meek

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

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A. N. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLAMAN, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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DL=Day Letter
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NGW243 10=NEWORLEANS LA 2 443P

MRS NELLIE N SOMMERVILLE=

GREENVILLE HOTEL

6 PM 5 20

YOUR THIRD LEAKE GREAT GRANDSON BORN THIS MORNING BOTH SPLENDID=

HUNTER=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE May 7, 1931.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

By Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville

This inquiry is suggested by the study book now in use among auxiliaries of the North Mississippi Conference Woman's Missionary Society. The book referred to is "The Turn Toward Peace," by Florence Brewer Boeckel, Education Director of the National Council for Prevention of War. One woman said "It sounds Bolshevik," another said, "It is very radical." Numerous objections have been made, and sincere loyal women have been puzzled and disturbed. Loyalty (to say nothing of credits and honor points), requires that books coming with the authority of official sanction be read. Not only is it expected that such books be read, but it is expected that they be accepted as right and righteous. Herein is the danger. Such a book could be read and discussed by a woman's club and opinions would be freely expressed. Not so with a book coming through Church channels. Objection raises the issue of disloyalty and official displeasure is to be expected.

This book is certainly not Methodist nor is it religious. Pages 162-171 cover the subjects, The Churches and Peace and Missions and Peace. These occur as information. The argument for peace is based upon business reason and economic conditions. The foreword has this, "To enlist men's emotions, to engage their spirit of adventure, the Peace Movement must include within its conscious reach, World Projects and World Plans." Naturally the question arises, who is to make these world plans and projects? Just as naturally thoughts of the communist party and its world plans come into the conscious reach of the reader at this point. Page 136 has the following: "A Nationalistic Spirit although identified with patriotism is actually incompatible with it." This recalls the fact that the word "international" is the key word of the Socialist, Communist, Bolshevist combination. To substitute international for national seems to be their plan. A socialist candidate for Congress is quoted approvingly on Page 115. On Page 108 Birth Control is applauded. In a paragraph on "Race Prejudice," Page 110, the following occurs: "Research tends to prove that all races of any importance today are mixed races." The D. A. R. and Gold Star Mothers get unfavorable mention on Page 133. This book is actively and positively anti-national.

It seems appropriate to supply some information on communism, so I take the following quotations from a reprint of The Iron Trade Review of Cleveland. "Socialism is Communism, Communism is Bolshevism, Bolshevism is Sovietism. The sooner this fact seeps into the minds of the American people, the sooner will the Agencies engaged in promoting socialism be exposed, and their efforts made to no avail.

"The strength of the red movement is not in numbers, but in the use it is able to make of other organizations and movements stronger than itself. Herein lies the menace of Communism.

"A peculiarly frank socialist has said concerning American women who are supporting or financing socliaist famine drives or lecture halls, or magazines or pacifist bureaus without really understanding the Socialist connection: 'The ladies are helping to braid the rope which, if it is ever finished, will surely hang them.' 'The germ of present day socialism and communism is found in an old cult known as illumanism.' Weishaupt founded the Illuminati in Bavaria May 1, 1776. The name illumanism was given to the teachings of the Illuminati. The following is a quotation from Weishaupt, 'At the moment when men united themselves into Nations they ceased to recognize themselves under a common name. Nationalism or National Love took the place of Universal Love. Diminish, do away with this love of Country and men will once more learn to know and love each other as men.'

"Peace causes are mentioned as one means of advancing World Revolution. A page from the International Socialist Review is shown; the following is taken from that page. 'Anti-patriotism, anti-militarism and anti-nationalism must become cardinal points in our propaganda for Peace. We must work for the abolition of the army, the navy, the militia'."

This closes quotations from the Iron Trade Review. No rash assertions or charges are made. Facts are given. Page 176 of the Woman's Study Book quotes Frederick J. Libby as executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War. On January 23, 1925, the Washington Post described this man as a "superpacifist" and said he was denied the right to speak in public schools of the District of Columbia, adding "This was done by the action of the Board of Education in adopting a report of the special committee to investigate Libby." The report referred to had this statement:

"From the evidence submitted to us, we have become convinced that Frederick J. Libby is one of the recognized leaders in the movement originating with the avowed enemies of this country." The Book sponsored by the organization of which Libby is the active head is now in use among Methodist women as part of the officially required study course. Failure to use the required study is penalized by loss of credits and honor points.

The objectives of socialism, or communism, or Bolshevism are these: Complete destruction of Civilization and Christianity. The objectives, as set forth in more than one printed document are, the Abolition of Government, the Abolition of Patriotism, the Abolition of the Property Right, the Abolition of Inheritance, the Abolition of Religion and the Abolition of Family Relations.

Surely to know these things is to abhor them.

Can two walk together except they be agreed? Christians labor and pray for peace through faith in Christ entering into the hearts of all men of all nations. The Peace Movement, so called, embracing various non-Christian groups has no such foundation.

The Christian Church can do its own work for Peace. Can the Church in its Peace Work unite with and accept the Leadership of non-Christian Bodies? "In all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy paths."

Official Organ Of Mississippi Federation
"A BETTER BUSINESS WOMAN FOR A BETTER BUSINESS WORLD"

The Mississippi Business Woman

Vol. 12 MAY, 1943 No. 3

Judge Lucy Howarth to Represent National at War Conference; City Of Jackson Welcomes Delegates

When the Mississippi Federation of Business and Professional Women meet in Jackson on May 14, 15 and 16 for their nineteenth annual convention they will have the privilege of having as the representative from National Headquarters, Judge Lucy Somerville Howarth of Mississippi and Washington, D. C.

Judge Howarth needs no introduction to Mississippi Business and Professional women. She is a former Mississippian having been a member of the Jackson club before moving to Washington where she practiced law. Her outstanding legal ability won for her a judgeship on the Veteran's Board of Appeals.

Judge Howarth is a forceful speaker, has a pleasing personality and is an authority on Federation policies and procedures. Her attendance at the War Conference will be of inestimable value to the delegates and visitors attending.

Presiding at the Conference will be State President Verris Cotter, who likewise needs no introduction to the Mississippi Federation. Miss Cotter is a candidate for re-election as president to fill a full term. As the former first vice-president she is filling the unexpired term of Mrs. Judson Purvis who resigned on the first of the year to do club promotional work for the American Red Cross somewhere overseas.

Other officers of the Federation are: Miss Bessie [illegible], first vice-president

JUDGE LUCY SOMERVILLE HOWARTH

Judge Howarth will represent the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at all meetings to be held during the War Conference in Jackson, on May 14-15-16.

Federation Favors Post-War Plans of Senate Leaders

Alice Manning Sends Letter To Senators

Miss Alice L. Manning, of Salt Lake City, Utah, chairman of the legislation committee of The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., recently sent to Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate, and other members of this Committee, a letter stating that the Federation is backing up the purposes and principles of Senate Resolution 114, sponsored by four members of the Senate, two from the Democratic Party, and two from the Republican Party. Miss Manning's letter to Senator [illegible]

[illegible]

Every Spanish moss frames a view of the lovely old "Big House" at Hampton, South Carolina, near the borders of the Santee Swamp.

very similar to Nugent home in Jackson.

CURRENT COMMENT IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Death of Colonel W. L. Nugent at His Home Yesterday

Removes One of the Most Popular Men from the State.

He Was a Leader in the Church, at the Bar and in

The Political Arena and the Whole State Joins the Family Circle in Its Sorrow.

THE PICAYUNE'S BUREAU,
218 Capitol Street,
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 18, 1897.

Colonel W. L. Nugent, the brilliant lawyer, the loved and loving neighbor, the devoted husband, father and friend, the splendid citizen, the Christian gentleman, is dead, and all Mississippi mourns.

Jackson was startled and shocked this morning by the news which sped from mouth to mouth, "Colonel Nugent is dead." It seemed almost incredible, since the public did not even know that he was ill.

He had only been confined to his room for a few days, and his family did not regard him, nor did he himself think he was ill, beyond a cold, followed by a slight fever. He died at 9:20 o'clock this morning.

Few men in the state were better known or more popular than Colonel Nugent. He had for a quarter of a century been a leading member of the state bar, and no Mississippi lawyer appeared oftener before the supreme court or the federal courts, including the supreme court of the United States.

Colonel Nugent was a most charitable and useful citizen. For more than twenty years he had been the superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School, in this city.

Colonel William Lewis Nugent was a native of Louisiana, born in East Baton Rouge parish, Dec. 12, 1832. He was the son of John and Ann (Lewis) Nugent. His father was a native of Westmeath, Ireland, and came to the United States when only 17 years of age, and located in Philadelphia, where he found employment in the mercantile house of a Quaker, who two years later sent him to Washington county, Miss., to open a branch house, where, after he became 21 years old, this business was transferred entirely to him. After successfully conducting this business until 1831, he sold it and moved to Baton Rouge parish, La., where he bought a sugar plantation, which he operated for two years, and then moved to Opelousas, where he reared his family.

His wife was a native of Louisiana, and was the daughter of Judge Seth Lewis, a prominent lawyer of that state, and Nancy Hardeman, who was a native of Tennessee. He died in Jackson, Miss., in 1873, at the advanced age of 85.

W. L. Nugent graduated at Centenary College in 1852. He at once moved to Greenville, Miss., where he engaged as a private tutor for three years. He then took up the study of law, reading in the office of A. F. Smith, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He practiced law with marked success until the breaking out of the war, when he was appointed inspector general of the state. He resigned this position in 1862, and entered the confederate army as a private in Company D, Eighth Mississippi, Colonel P. B. Stark commanding. Among the bloody battles in which he saw service was that of Franklin, Tenn., April 10, 1863, under Van Dorn. He was that year promoted to the rank of captain, assigned to the adjutant general's department, and ordered to report to Brigadier General W. S. Ferguson. He served in this capacity until 1865, when, upon the petition of officers and men, he was promoted to the colonelcy of the Twelfth Mississippi Cavalry. He was ordered west by General Beauregard to pick up the scattered men belonging to the command, and while executing that commission the surrender of the confederacy was made.

The war over, Colonel Nugent returned to Greenville, where he again engaged in the practice of law. In 1872 he moved to Jackson, Miss., and became associated with W. and J. N. Yerger, in the practice of his profession. His splendid reputation as a lawyer had preceded him, and he at once entered upon a lucrative practice. In 1875 he formed a partnership with T. A. McWillie, one of the ablest lawyers of the state, under the firm name of Nugent & McWillie, which is known throughout the country, and than which there was none abler in the whole south. Colonel Nugent was united in marriage November, 1860, to Eleanor, daughter of A. F. Smith. The issue of this marriage was one daughter, Eleanor, who married Robert Somerville, of Greenville, Miss. Mrs. Nugent died December, 1865. Colonel Nugent was married the second time, Feb. 25, 1870, to Aimee, daughter of John S. and Cecil Webb, of Alabama. To this union five children have been born—Cecile, who recently married Mr. Geo. Harris, of Vicksburg; Aimee, William L., Louis C. and Bessie W., all of whom are living. Colonel Nugent was a member of the Methodist church, south. He was a Democrat, and took a leading part as a member of the taxpayers' league, which memorialized the carpet bag legislature for relief in 1875, and prepared a part of that memorial, the other parts being written by Geo. L. Potter, Wm. A. Percy, Wiley P. Harris and J. Z. George.

The immediate cause of death was an affection of the respiratory and cardiac nerve centers occasioned by an attack of the grippe, and was instantaneous and painless.

In the supreme court Chief Justice Woods announced the death of Colonel W. L. Nugent, and stated that the court would adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, out of respect to his memory.

The funeral will take place to-morrow at 3 o'clock from the First Methodist church.

Colonel W. L. Nugent.

Gray Spanish moss frames a view of the lovely old "Big House" at Hampton, South Carolina, near the borders of the Santee Swamp.

The Old South

Nugent home used in advertising folder of Jackson

STATE TAX COMMISSION

J. E. DAVIS,
EXCISE COMMISSIONER

A. H. STONE, CHAIRMAN

M. C. YOUNG,
AD VALOREM COMMISSIONER

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

October 15, 1942

Mr. Robert N. Somerville
Cleveland, Mississippi

Dear Bob:

Just a line to enclose the newspaper clippings about your grandfather. I found them interesting and instructive and made good use of them in my little talk at the Church the other night. Please give my love to your mother.

With warm regard, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. H. Stone

A. H. Stone

Enc.

News Of Bygone Days

(From The Commercial Appeal Files)

50 YEARS AGO
Feb. 9, 1894

HOUSTON, Texas—Robbers last night removed a rail from the track of the M. K. & T. Railroad at White Oak Bayou, derailing an express train, which they robbed. The men escaped.

WASHINGTON, Ark.—Capt. E. D. Jett, prominent throughout Arkansas, died suddenly at his home in Washington yesterday.

GREENVILLE, Miss.—A tornado struck Col. W. L. Nugent's plantation last night and killed two persons.

ay, January 19, 1897.

COL. W. L. NUGENT.

BAR TAKES SUITABLE ACTION ON HIS DEATH.

Appropriate Resolutions Adopted and Ordered Spread on the Minutes of the Supreme Court.

Special to The Times-Democrat.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 8.—The meeting of the bar of the Supreme Court reconvened at 9:30 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment in memory of the late Hon. W. L. Nugent.

Judge J. A. P. Campbell, from the committee heretofore appointed, reported the following:

"Tribute of the bar of the Supreme Court of Mississippi to William L. Nugent, deceased.

"Death has invaded our ranks and broken our small circle of professional brethren by removing from our midst our esteemed brother, Wm. L. Nugent, whose demise we deplore. He possessed a good intellect, good habits, good acquirements, great industry, perseverance and devotion to duty, with laudable ambition for success in his profession, and these brought their sure reward and placed him in the front rank of the eminent lawyers of Mississippi, while his affable and unostentatious manner and bearing, his cordial and generous nature, with many other virtues, made him deservedly a favorite with all classes.

"In his death the bar has lost one of its most eminent and distinguished members, and Mississippi one of her prominent and valuable citizens. He had, besides excellent mental power, a cool judgment, great equipoise, wonderful quickness of apprehension, a cheerful and genial spirit, a warm heart and benevolent disposition, prompting to acts of kindness to others; a fine person and voice and persuasive eloquence, and was thus well fitted to shine as he did in the varied walks of life. He was a good lawyer, a good citizen, a good husband and father and friend, and, as we believe, a sincere Christian; was true to his country and did his duty in peace and war; was true to his clients; was alert, expert and diligent, and in every relation of life was faithful and true. What more can or need be said of him? May his survivors emulate his many virtues.

"Resolved, That this tribute of the bar to their departed brother be presented to the Supreme Court of Mississippi, in which he was long a distinguished practitioner, with a request that it be spread on the [illegible] the court as an enduring me- [illegible] e deceased, and that a copy be [illegible] his widow."

[illegible] mpbell moved the adoption of [illegible] which was adopted.

[illegible] moved that this meeting di- [illegible] e resolutions be presented to [illegible] Court, with the request that [illegible] ad on the minutes thereof, [illegible] the remarks, in extenso, of [illegible] Calhoon, made on the life [illegible] r of the deceased, at the [illegible] Monday, and that Judge [illegible] requested to make the pre- [illegible] d request of the Supreme [illegible] was adopted.

[illegible] he meeting adjourned.

[illegible] urnment of the bar meeting [illegible] ourt was opened.

[illegible] clusion of the rendition of [illegible] court Judge Campbell pre- [illegible] olutions of the bar, together [illegible] ks of Judge Calhoon, above [illegible] asked that they be spread [illegible] of the court.

[illegible] the matter to the court [illegible] in part said:

[illegible] this court have taken ac- [illegible] of their appreciation of [illegible] L. Nugent, and have re- [illegible] present its action to this [illegible] that the same be spread on [illegible] this court."

[illegible] the resolutions. When the [illegible] lved upon him to present [illegible] to the court he had in- [illegible] some remarks appropriate [illegible], but so much had been [illegible] pinions rendered by the [illegible] the bar he would con- [illegible] simply asking that the [illegible] ntered on the minutes of [illegible]

[illegible] Chas. E. Hooker said that he con- [illegible] most heartily in the resolutions [illegible] d to the court. They were not [illegible] latory. Having known him for [illegible] years, he felt constrained to [illegible] his praise. He was devoted to [illegible], and was always governed by a [illegible] se of duty to the same. His suc- [illegible] a lawyer attests his ability. He [illegible] wonderful fidelity to his clients. [illegible] is desire at all times to present [illegible] est of his clients, but he never forgot his duty as an officer of the court. He would be missed as a citizen and in all the walks of life. His unfaltering duties to his church were marked. In the walks of private life he was eminently remarkable. He specially devoted himself to his interesting family, and none could be more missed. He always had a smile for them, and all were devoted to him with a love that amounted almost to adoration. His many virtues would live after him, and he will be missed as few men are missed.

Justice Whitfield responded for the court.

The court joins with the bar in paying fitting tribute to the exalted character as a lawyer, citizen and man of our lamented brother, Col. W. S. Nugent. The contemporary of the greatest lawyers of our past, he filled a conspicuous place in the history of this court, among the richest treasures of whose jurisprudence are the contributions of his genius and whose reports contain a permanent memorial of the imperishable splendor of his intellect. Religiously eschewing public office, and political preferment, his fame rests upon the surer basis of great personal achievements. He was profoundly versed in all the learning of his profession, and held all its vast stores in ready command for apt and instant application to the ever-shifting phases of varied cases. Thoroughly informed with a spirit of all law, he was no prisoner bound in the fetters of rules, the reason for whose existence had long since passed away; but stood forth a matchless champion of the evolution of the law, of its ceaseless and triumphant struggle away from the crudities, absurdities and injustices of its obscure dawn, toward the elevated plane of its present day, wherein all men meet as equals; and the marvelous faculties of his rich, virile mind hence displayed their finest action in the field of reason, principle and independent thought.

Perfectly at home in all departments of the law, he proved himself in all its jurisdictions a devoted adversary of inconquerable skill and resourcefulness in attack or defense. Of all lawyers whom I have ever known, Col. Nugent was preeminently the fittest model of the proper conduct and bearing of the attorney toward the court. He moved serene in victory or defeat, with a self-control, a consummate product of perfect discipline. He was the prince of courtesy; not that artificial gloss of manner—the veneer of insincerity—assumed for a purpose, but the radiance of a genuine soul shining out upon all.

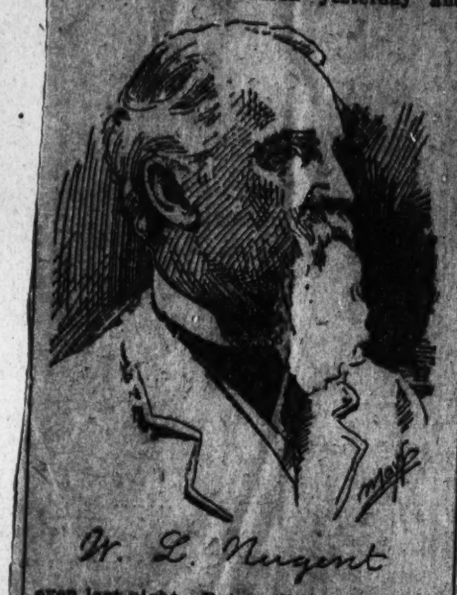
W. L. NUGENT DEAD.

JACKSON, MISS., LOSES A PROMINENT CITIZEN.

Foremost in the Ranks of the Bar of Mississippi—He Was Ill Only a Few Days—Immediate Cause of His Demise Due to Heart Failure.

Special to The Times-Democrat.

Jackson, Jan. 18.—This community was shocked beyond expression this morning at the most unexpected announcement of the death of Hon. William L. Nugent, one of the most beloved and prominent citizens, not only of this city, but of the State. It was known for several days past that he was sick, but it was supposed that he was confined with the prevailing grip, and no one, not even his family, thought that there was anything serious the matter with him. So little importance was attached to his sickness that his family attended church yesterday and



even last night. But at the night services they were sent for, he having grown suddenly worse. He was taken with la grippe, which became complicated with other things. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure.

Col. Nugent stood foremost in the ranks of the bar of Mississippi. He was recognized as one of the ablest and proved to be one of the most successful lawyers in the State. He perhaps had the largest practice of any attorney in the State. His firm, Nugent & McWillie, were the attorneys for the Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad and of the whole Queen and Crescent system in this State. This system paid them a large annual salary. In addition thereto the firm has a very large general practice. He came to this city in 1872 from Greenville, Miss., and was associated with the late Judge William Yerger, who had the largest practice of any lawyer at this bar. Judge Yerger died soon after Col. Nugent came, and he, in connection with the late James R. Yerger, succeeded to the judge's practice. Coming on his advent here, into a large practice, by his untiring energy and marked ability as a lawyer he built it up to still larger proportions.

Col. Nugent was born in East Baton Rouge parish, La., Dec. 12, 1832, thus making him sixty-four years of age. He was educated at Centenary College, at Jackson, La., from which college he graduated in the summer of 1852.

His father was a native of Ireland and came to the United States when quite a young man and engaged in planting. Col. Nugent was reared on a cotton plantation, but after graduating he engaged in the pursuit of school teaching at Greenville, Miss., at the same time carrying on the study of law. On procuring his license to practice law, he engaged in the business at Greenville, and had attained considerable eminence as a practitioner and was enjoying a lucrative practice when the late war broke out, when he enlisted in the Confederate army. He was appointed Inspector General of the State of Mississippi, but resigned in 1862 and enlisted as a private in Company D, Starke's Cavalry Regiment. In 1863 he was promoted to the rank of captain, in which position he served with marked ability and with gallantry in battle until early in 1865, when he was promoted to the rank of Colonel and assigned to the command of the Twelfth Mississippi Regiment. He participated in the bloody battle of Franklin and other hotly contested fields, where he won the admiration and plaudits of his superior officers and the love and respect of the men under him.

When the war closed he returned to Greenville and resumed the practice of law, and again enjoyed a large practice, coming to Jackson, as before stated, in 1872.

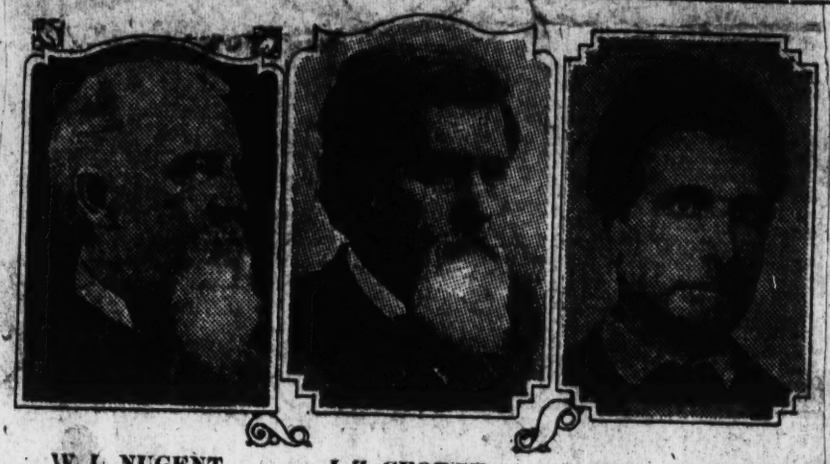
Just preceding the war, in 1860, he married Miss Eleanor Smith, by whom he had one child, who survives him and who some years since married Mr. Robert Sommerville, of Washington county. His wife died in 1863, and in 1870 he married Miss Annie Webb, of Greensborough, Ala., who belonged to one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of that State. By this last marriage he has five children, all of whom survive him.

Col. Nugent's reputation as a lawyer and as a public-spirited citizen was not confined to this community, but he had, in addition thereto, a State and national reputation. His death will be deplored and mourned by a host of admiring friends.

Jan 13 - 1924

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL, MEMPHIS, SUNDAY MORNING

Four Heroic Voices from the Grave



W. L. NUGENT. J. Z. GEORGE. GEO. L. POTTER

Send to Mr. A. Percy

...DOCUMENT IS MISSISSIPPI HERITAGE

Famous Statesmen Cry Out for Oppressed People.

GRAFTERS ARE ARRAIGNED

Pens of J. Z. George, W. A. Percy, George L. Potter and William Lewis Nugent Are Clarion Cry for Today's Legislators.

BY EDGAR S. WILSON.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 12.—Undoubtedly the death knell of carpetbag, scalawag and negro domination in Mississippi was sounded by the state taxpayers' convention which assembled in the capital city in 1875. That convention was presided over by Gen. Winfield Scott Featherston of Marshall. It was addressed by L. Q. C. Lamar of Lafayette. The camp fires of democracy were lighted on every hilltop in Mississippi. A Legislature was elected which assembled in the old capitol in January, 1876. And the Legislature fluttered the cormorants like an eagle in a dove cote. [illegible] lieutenant governor, sought selling pardons, of his office. It caused the carpetbag governor to resign and leave the state. The result was that Senator John Marshall, who was president pro tempore of the state senate, succeeded first to the lieutenant governorship and then to the governorship.

Governor Stone and the intrepid band of Democrats of that Legislature, with Speaker as speaker of the House and Simms as president pro tem of the senate, performed a service to their state and people which instantly became the pride of their contemporaries and is yet held in grateful recollection by Mississippians. That and subsequent Legislatures, working in harmony and [illegible] co-operation with the taxpayers, paid off the carpetbag debt and reduced the tax burdens of the people. The state taxpayers' convention sent a petition and appeal to the monkrel Legislature of 1875 asking for relief. It fell on deaf ears. The reproduction of that historic document, written by four immortal Mississippians, is like four voices from the grave. Its authors have long since passed to their reward. Their children and grandchildren, however, are among the best assets of the state. The authors of that document, now nearly half a century old, are sleeping the sleep of the just. One at Carrollton, being the "Grand Old Commoner" J. Z. George—father of Representative J. D. George of Lefiore—was the successful chairman of the state Democratic committee of 1875. Afterward he was chief justice of Mississippi. Later he was a great senator in the national congress. Another, Col. W. A. Percy, the "Gray Eagle of the Delta," was speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives of 1875 and the father of the gifted Senator Leroy Percy. Rests in the cemetery at Greenville on the banks of the mighty Mississippi, which his genius statesmanship helped to tame, thereby converting a howling wilderness into the cornucopia of the commonwealth.

Potter Rests at Greenwood.

The third, Judge George L. Potter, whose son, Wiley H. Potter, is the present judge of the capital district of Mississippi, with one grandson, Clayton Potter, former supreme judge, and attorney general of the state, and Chalmers Potter, the assistant district attorney for the southern district of Mississippi—than whom there never greater lawyer, lies in his couch in Greenwood Cemetery at Jackson. The fourth, and the seer of the greatest, William Lewis Nugent, father of the brilliant Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, a member of the House of Representatives from Washington County—lawyer, philosopher and philanthropist, is buried also in the Greenwood Cemetery of the capital city. The petition and appeal was the joint production of these four great Mississippians, which was adopted by the taxpayers' convention and read to the monkrel Legislature of 1875, is contained in full below. Its publication by The Commercial Appeal will enable the people of Mississippi who desire to scrapbook it to do so, in order that unborn generations may read of the evil days through which their ancestors passed. Fortunately The Commercial Appeal is able not only to give this historic document in full, but to indicate the parts written by each of the authors and indorsed by all of them. Its vivid portrayal of the wrongs inflicted upon a great and noble people; wrongs made possible by the drastic reconstruction laws of the Civil War, is sufficient to make each particular hair of the reader to stand on end, like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

The following was written by Judge George L. Potter:

"To the Legislature of Mississippi:

"The taxpayers of Mississippi, assembled by delegates in convention, respectfully show:

"That by reason of the general poverty of the people, and the greatly depressed values of all property, and especially of our great staple, the present rate of taxation is an intolerable burden, and much beyond their ability to pay.

"[illegible] nothing of the very large expenditures of common schools, the present rates of public expenditures [illegible] exceed the amount deemed [illegible] in former days of abounding wealth.

[illegible] for Economy.

"Today the masses of our people are very poor, and they naturally feel, as they may well demand, that all public expenditures should be greatly reduced, and limited by the strictest rules of economy to the [illegible] Republican system made necessary by their impoverished condition.

"It is hoped by many that a period of great prosperity would follow the reorganization of the state, and provision was accordingly made for [illegible] government, but that has given place to despair. Everywhere the people have grown poorer, lands have diminished in value, wages have grown less, and industries have become more and more paralyzed. It is daily harder and harder for the people even to live, and many hearts are saddened today, burdened with dread lest the home, the only shelter for wife and children, should be sold by the tax gatherer.

"These terrible truths show that the present rate of exorbitant expenditures must cease, or the means of the people to pay soon will be exhausted, and their government be disorganized. A wise [illegible] will be careful to consider the rights of the people, and studious to devise and prompt to apply remedies; and this is what we earnestly ask from the representatives of the people. We are [illegible] that public expenditures can be greatly reduced without impairing the efficiency of the public service. It should not be forgotten that the people in their poverty bear many burdens unknown in former times. [illegible] United States [illegible] all contribute, [illegible] may be, to pay the international expenditures. We [illegible] see the tax gatherer, but [illegible] taxes—they make part of the price of the goods we buy. In addition to this we have the large [illegible] of our common school system. These large items may doubtless be greatly diminished by a wise [illegible] and the people may bear [illegible] limited, as necessary burdens. But the fact that, with strict economy, such burdens may continue [illegible] great, is a strong reason for [illegible] economy of administration [illegible] possible. It must be remembered that the people of Mississippi suffer not only from the enormous burdens of needless state expenditures, but also from gross [illegible] extravagance of boards of supervisors. Added to these are the heavy local burdens that fall upon the inhabitants of cities and towns and the unhappy people of the levee districts.

"In September last, Senator Sherman said to the people of Ohio: 'The first requisite of a party to administer the government now is economy. The most difficult to practice, especially after a period of great expenditure. What we most need is a very large reduction in local taxes, and, still more, a very great limitation of the power of local taxation. Now, innumerable local authorities, counties, towns, cities, etc., have authority to levy taxes until this amounts, in many instances, to confiscation. Upon this question of local taxation we ought to have no party, or soon incomes will be absorbed by taxes.' Apt words, these, and wise even when addressed to the people of rich and prosperous Ohio. With what added force do they apply to us who suffer under greater 'local burdens,' with the additional weight of enormous state expenditures?

Increase of Taxation.

"To show the extraordinary and rapid increase of taxation imposed on this impoverished people, we will cite these particulars, viz: In 1869 the state levy was 10 cents on the $100 of assessed value of lands. For the year 1871 it was four times as great; for 1872 it was eight and a half times as great; for the year 1873 it was 12½ times as great; for the year 1874 it was 14 times as great as it was in the year 1869. The tax levy of 1874 was the largest state tax ever levied in Mississippi, and today the people are poorer than ever.

"It is true that now, because of diminished property and depressed values, the percentage of taxation must be increased to the amount of revenues levied in former times; but what we complain of is, that the aggregate amount of taxes levied on us in our poverty greatly exceeds the amount levied in prosperous days. The enormity of this great increase in the percentage will become plainer if we consider the fact that our present assessments very greatly exceed the market value of the property assessed. Thus as the people become poorer are their tax burdens increased. In many cases the increase in the county levies, in the same period, has been still greater. But this is not all. A careful estimate shows that during those years of increasing and most extravagant tax levies, the public debt was increased on an average annually over $664,000—a sum of itself sufficient to defray the entire expenses of the government, economically administered. That is, the state spent on an average this large sum each year over and above the amount collected on those monstrous tax levies. What may be the excess for the year 1874 is not revealed. All that we know is, that many of the very large appropriations for the year were sometime since exhausted. The like extraordinary results have followed the operations of the boards of supervisors, at least, in many of the counties. Whether these facts prove a lack of economy in administration, or are to be regarded as sad proofs of the rapid exhaustation of the means of the people and their consequent inability to pay, they are painful to contemplate. This excessive rate of expenditure would constrain even a prosperous people to cry aloud for retrenchment and reform. It is corrupting in effect, and altogether evil in results. But if none of these things existed, we should be constrained by still other facts to make this appeal to your honorable body. The present year has been most disastrous to all engaged in agriculture, and consequently to all other pursuits. If all the crops raised in the state this year were sold at present market value, the proceeds of the sales thereof would not, as many estimate, pay the cost of production and taxes. In many counties the result was still more disastrous, the crops being almost a total failure. It is a sad truth, that in some parts of the state, many of our people are beginning to suffer for want of food, and very many are restricted in their poverty to a very few of the necessities of life. These afflictions fall heaviest at present on the very large class of our poor citizens, but all classes suffer more or less from this common calamity, and the year of their probation of want and suffering is but just begun.

Grafters Are Arraigned.

Presented in these several views of the sad condition of the people of Mississippi, our present appeal amounts to this: Shall the few officials, the mere servants of the people, be permitted to fatten and grow richer, while the people grow poorer and starve? Shall these public servants be privideged to enjoy an extravagant waste of the money of the people to the destruction of the property of the state, or will the Legislature interpose immediately, and by a vigorous system of wise reform enforce rigid economy of expenditure in all departments of the government, legislative, executive and judicial, and in counties, cities, towns and districts? Let all superfluities be abolished; let every supernumerary be discharged; let every dollar, as far as possible, be saved to the suffering people. For the present, and until the state has become rich and prosperous, let all salaries and public expenditures be graded, not according to the merits and capacities of officials, but be reduced and graded to the lowest possible scale compatible with the efficiency of most rigid economy of administering suited to the extreme poverty of the people.

"Throughout the whole state the outcry against this oppression of excessive taxation, and still greater waste of expenditure, becomes louder and deeper every day, and it comes increasing in volume and significant emphasis of tone and expression from citizens of all classes and conditions. All fear the approaching ruin, and all suffer from this common oppression, the difference being only in degree.

"With regard to possibilities for retrenchment and reform, we quote and commend to the careful consideration of all the official opinion of Governor Ames, as follows: 'There are opportunities for curtailment in every branch of the government' (message on finance, session 1874, page 3). We ask the earnest attention of your honorable body to the following particulars, in which, by proper legislation, very large sums may be saved.

"The public printing, by the grossness of its excesses, amounts to public robbery. We submit that such is the practical result, whatever may be the motive on which the extraordinary system is tolerated. Let examples be cited in evidence: For the five years next preceding the 1st of January, 1861, the average cost of printing for the state did not exceed $8,000 per annum. For the five years commencing with the fiscal year, 1870, the average cost of the printing for the state has exceeded $73,000 each year, being an average excess each year on the former of $65,000. This enormous increase in the cost of public printing cannot be attributed to increased expense of performing the public work, nor to the large increase in the number of our citizens, for the like conditions exist in Mississippi and Georgia; and yet the recent report of the comptroller-general of Georgia shows that the average cost of the public printing in that state for the years 1872 and 1873 did not exceed $10,000. Mark the contrast, according to the above average. The cost of the public printing for impoverished Mississippi for those two years was over eight times greater than the cost of the same work done in the same year for the state of Georgia.

Journals Too Large.

"The journals of the two houses of our Legislature contain a vast amount of matter utterly worthless to the public; and their enormous bulk, with supplements added, might well cause the inquiry, why were they gotten up in that bulky form if not to swell the profits of the public printer? We cite for the contrast two examples, and one may verify the figures in our state library. In the year 1855, the journals of the two houses contained together 1,163 pages. In the year 1872 the journals contained together 6,373 pages—that is more than five times then umber of pages contained in those two journals for the year 1856. Those journals contain in full every little report that a certain bill do pass, and thus they are swelled with a mass of useless matter. Doubtless the enormous difference in the cost for public printing in Mississippi, and Georgia, arises from the fact that our journals are thus bloated with useless matter, and also that official reports are printed and charged for more than once, and in part because of exorbitant rates allowed our state printer.

"The remedy for these gross abuses and waste of expenditure is plain. Let the journal be greatly reduced in bulk, so as to contain no matter not useful to the public in a legislative journal. Require the official reports to be so reduced in bulk as to contain only essential matters, and those to be stated in briefest intelligible terms. Diminish both numbers and quantities. Let no documents be printed and paid for more than once, and reduce to moderate rates the prices for public printing. Apply like rules of economy and justice to the people—to the public printing of counties, cities and towns.

"In this connection, it is proper to call special attention to the district printing bill, which was publicly advocated upon the plea, most extraordinary in a free government, that it is both just and proper to tax the general public to sustain party newspapers. In case of public sales, and in many others, the chief value of a newspaper publication consists in the fact that it gives notice to the people of the particular county in which the sale, etc., is to be made. It seems a mere mockery, under a pretense of fairness, to advertise the property of a citizen for sale under execution or for taxes in a distinct part of the judicial district, and at a point remote from the county in which the sale is to be made. The same is true of many other notices required to be published. In very many cases of publication required to be made under the law, the seeming notice can be of no possible use, and yet the poor citizen is taxed with the cost of such useless publication."

The following was written by Hon. James Z. George:

"The number of circuit judges and chancellors is far greater than the needs of the public service require.

"Before the present constitution went into effect, there were but 10 circuit judges in the state, who not only discharged all the duties imposed on the 13 circuit judges now provided for, but also performed nearly all the duties imposed now on 20 chancellors, and there was no complaint that this number was insufficient. By the present system (and we believe in that respect it is a good one), most of the business formerly done by the probate judges is now transacted by the chancery clerks. The chancellors are almost exclusively occupied in what is strictly chancery or equity business, which, as before stated, was formerly within the jurisdiction of the circuit judges. The litigation in the circuit and chancery courts is now far less in amount and value than it was when we had only 10 circuit judges. The constitutional amendment, by which the jurisdiction of justices of the peace has been made to include all civil cases not exceeding in amount $150, and the poverty of our people, by which business transactions are very much limited in value, have taken away at least one-third of the civil business of the circuit and chancery courts.

Legislative Expense Big.

"The expenses of the legislative department have grown recently into enormous proportions. The sessions are now annual, and have been greatly prolonged, and there has been a great and, as we respectfully insist, an unnecessary increase in the number of its employes, clerks, doorkeepers, sergeants at arms, porters and pages. Formerly, all the clerical force needed was furnished to the House of Representatives at $1,500, and to the Senate at $1,200 for a session.

"We do not wish to be understood as stating that the services of the members of your honorable body are not worth all that is now charged, viz.: $500 per annum. There is no price within our means to pay which could possibly be too high for the inestimable blessing of an intelligent, working and honest body of men who consecrate their lives and devote their talents to the study of political economy, and those arts which make a people great, prosperous and happy, and who bring to the great work of enacting laws for the state the rich results of a ripe and varied experience in court affairs. But in our present impoverished condition we respectfully, but earnestly represent, that retrenchment in all parts of the administration is absolutely necessary, and we cannot doubt that the members of your body will initiate this reform by fixing their salaries at the sum paid before the war, which amounted generally to about $250 for two years, there being but one session in that time. This sum would be greater than is realized on the average by citizens in private life, and greater also than the average paid members of the Legislature by the other states in the Union.

"The governor's salary might be, without detriment to the public service, fixed at $4,000 per annum, which is far larger than is paid by other states in the union having no more wealth than Mississippi. The lieutenant governor's salary might also be fixed at the price usually paid to the presiding officer of the Senate, viz., double the salary of a senator. The salaries of the treasurer, secretary of state, auditor and attorney general we ask may be fixed as they were under the code of 1857, and the clerks and assistants allowed these officers reduced to the number and compensation with the salaries fixed by that code; and the salary and expenditures of the state superintendent of education should be reduced to a very moderate sum. His office should be a room in the capitol. And we respectfully ask that the salaries of all other state and district officers should be fixed at the rate paid before the war. The salaries then allowed were sufficient to procure the services of able and competent men, and we feel sure they will be sufficient now. The truth is, that all private pursuits are so depressed and all official positions so highly remunerative, that the difference begets a wide spread greed for office and encourages that bane of all free governments, the growth of a large class whose sole interest in the state consists in their reception of the emoluments of office position.

"The cost of assessing and collecting the revenue of the state is out of all proportion to the necessary labor and responsibility required in the discharge of those duties. The gain to these officers is enormous. Under the code of 1857 the maximum which an assessor could receive in any one year was $500, and the commissions of the collector were graduated according to the amount collected, so that it rarely happened that a collector received as much as $1,000 per annum, and he seldom, if ever, received as much as $1,500 in one year.

Regulate Officers' Pay.

"We respectfully ask that the compensation paid to these officers should be so regulated as in no case to exceed the sums above mentioned. The compensation of the county treasurer should be fixed so as not to exceed in any instance the sum of $500 per annum. His duties are light, and his responsibility will be small if the county levies are restrained as hereinafter asked for. The fees of the chancery and circuit clerks and sheriffs are too high, and, we are sorry to add, in many instances, are very much increased by exorbitant and illegal charges. We ask that this subject be carefully looked into by the Legislature, and the rates so fixed, that while a fair and just compensation is allowed for these services, the burdens of the suitor shall not be so great as they now are; and we suggest that the state, like the United States, will fix a point in compensation of county officers beyond which the fees shall go into the state treasury.

"In many counties this point might be fixed at $600, in others at $1,000 or $1,200, but in no instance should it be fixed beyond $2,000, for clerks and $2,500 for sheriffs, including their gains as tax collectors. The jail fees are a great burden on the people. They are now too high, and yet, in many instances, extra compensation is allowed for the board of supervisors. They should be fixed at the costs of a plain and healthy support of the prisoners. Imprisonment in the county jail, as a punishment, should be made less frequent. Unfortunately many who are guilty of petty misdemeanors feel neither the burden nor the disgrace of imprisonment in the county jail. We leave it to the wisdom of the Legislature to devise some other mode of punishment which, without inflicting corporeal pain, or bringing forward any badge of slavery, may yet prove more efficacious in reforming offenders, and be less expensive to the tax payers.

"The law, also, should require the convicts sentenced to the penitentiary to be immediately removed to the state prison. They are now, in many instances, left in the county jails for many months, to the great cost of the several counties. The jail fees for a day should not exceed 30 cents. The salaries of the inspectors of the penitentiary ought to be saved to the state by imposing the very light duties of these offices on other state offices, or on competent citizens, without salaries.

"The trustees of the insane, deaf and dumb and blind asylums should be prohibited from using any of the funds appropriated to these institutions in the way of salaries or fees to themselves.

The appropriations to the state universities are beyond the means of the state to pay, and beyond the necessities of these institutions. The salaries and mileage paid to the trustees of those institutions ought to be prohibited. The duties of these officers are extremely light and highly honorable; like services of all other institutions of learning, in the state, and throughout the union, are rendered by the best citizens without compensation.

...veritism Is Denounced.

"Again, the expenditure of the state's money, poor as the people are, and laboring under the most crushing taxation, for the board and support of certain students, is wrong. The state is under no obligation to furnish these favored few with what is denied to the children of the state at large. The state supposes she discharges her duty to the great mass of her children when she furnishes schools free of tuition for four months in the year. These schools are for the people at large; the colleges and universities are for the more favored few. Not more than one in a thousand, even in the most favored countries, ever go to college. It is wrong that 999 should be burdened with a taxation so crushing that they are deprived of the means, in many instances, of even going to a private school, in order that one fortunate person shall have extraordinary benefits denied to the others. We, therefore, ask that the scholarships in the two universities be abolished. These remarks apply also to the normal schools."

The following was written by Col. W. A. Percy:

"While we cordially indorse the wisdom of that policy which extends to the children of the state the advantages of a free common school education, we respectfully submit that our present legislation in that respect is radically defective in theory, and in its practical workings is a great wrong, rather than of benefit to her citizens. The present rate of taxation for the purposes of education, and the appropriation made for that purpose, amounts to the enormous sum of $675,000 annually; greatly more than is necessary for carrying on the state government. We suggest that the mistake in this matter has been this:

"The attempt has been made on an impoverished state, with all its industrial pursuits in a deranged and constantly changing condition, and all of its property values greatly depreciated, to suddenly inaugurate a complete system of common schools, fully adequate to the wants of the whole people of the state, and to extend this even to a collegiate education. While this would be well enough, perhaps, in a great, prosperous and wealthy commonwealth, yet the attempt in our state, in its present condition, has been productive of such an enormous taxation as to bring ruin to the doors of the parent in the attempt to educate the child, and to produce in the public mind a growing and annually increasing hostility to the policy of free education itself. We therefore, respectfully suggest a thorough change of the law in this respect: that the present tax for educational purposes be greatly reduced; that free education be restricted simply to elementary grammar schools; that the pay of county superintendents be reduced, as herein recommended, and that the effort be directed to the gradual and economical building up of a common school system which shall not, by its enormous exactions, excite the hostility of the citizen, but will rather attract to itself his support and affection."

The following was written by Hon. J. Z. George:

Urges Change in Offices.

The commissioner of immigration is an unnecessary officer. His duties are nothing; his services of no value. We suggest that his salary might be abolished, or be made merely nominal, and all appropriations subject to his control be repealed. The salaries of county superintendents of education might be saved by uniting that office, having such light duties, with that of sheriff, with an extra compensation of $50 per annum, except when the services of a competent citizen can be got for that sum. The salaries of teachers in common schools are far greater than is necessary to secure the services of the persons employed. For second class schools $25 per month would be ample, and for first class, $50. On this subject we suggest that a constitutional amendment is necessary in order to give to the present common schools the benefits of fines, forfeitures, and licenses now required to be funded. The sessions of the Legislature should be biennial. It is within the power of the Legislature to fix by law that it should meet only once in two years. This is the plain meaning of Section 6, Article 11 of the constitution. We ask, however, that biennial session be not left to the discretion of the Legislature, but that the rule should be adopted by constitutional amendment. The constitution should also be amended so as to prohibit all special legislation. A great portion of the time of the Legislature is now spent in making that kind of legislation, when the same end would be attainable by general laws. One of the evils of the times is excessive legislation. Statutes are passed and then modified or repealed in whole or in part, without due deliberation, and the result is that the statute laws of the state are becoming more and more intricate and confused at every succeeding session of the Legislature. The laws should be plain and simple, so that the citizen may, without danger or mistake, conform his action to them.

"There are many other abuses in the administration besides those we have referred to. We leave these to the wisdom and patriotism of the Legislature to correct. But probably the most flagrant evil of which the taxpayers complain and the greatest outrages perpetrated on their rights, arise from the action of the board of supervisors. This court is really the most important of any in the state, and should be composed of the best men in the several counties. As a general rule, we are sorry to say, the members of this board are wholly unfit to discharge their duties, and are without responsibility or accountability. This, however, is not the fault of the Legislature of the state, except in so far as it encourages such men to seek for that position. The county levies, in a large majority of the counties, are extravagant and oppressive beyond all endurance. The contracts for public work are made without economy or care, and with a reckless indifference to the interest of the public. These boards, in some instances, employ their own members to do the work not authorized by law, merely for the purpose of making them extravagant allowances. In many instances these members are wholly ignorant, and are completely under the control of the clerks and sheriffs of these counties, to whom they make extravagant allowances. This is a great evil, and we suggest that remedy which alone seems adequate. Legislation should be immediately enacted, fixing the maximum rate of taxation at 50 per cent on the state, beyond which they shall not go in any instance. These boards should also be prohibited from making any contracts, or allowances, or appropriations, except when there is money in the treasury to pay them. And every such order or warrant so made and ordered, when there is not money in the treasury sufficient to pay it, should be declared utterly null and void, and all persons concurring in making or issuing them be declared guilty of a misdemeanor in office and punished for such, as provided by law.

Graft in County Supplies.

"There is another fruitful source of peculation and wrong in the power assumed by the board to allow for stationery, fuel, etc., to county officers. Under the head large and unnecessary sums are allowed for ink, paper, envelopes, sealing wax, gold pens, pencils and printed blanks. The actual cost of these things is very little, and the actual wants of the office very small, compared with the amounts furnished. It is the habit of these officers to furnish their friends and favorites with stationery at the public's expense. The remedy for this is to return to the old rule, by which each officer was required to furnish his own stationery, wood, lights, etc., at his expense, except alone where bound volumes of record books were required. There remains another remedy to which we earnestly but respectfully call the attention of the Legislature. It is confidently believed that either of the following would tend greatly to the character and responsibility of the board of supervisors. To repeal all laws allowing the members thereof any compensation for their services. The services required of a competent and faithful board would not exceed ten days actually, and the work would be done wtihin that time, if there were no inducements in the shape of a per diem to prolong the sessions. The services would not be more burdensome than the liability to work on the public roads and streets, and the members of the board might be exempted from the latter duty, as well as from jury service. It is believed that if no compensation were allowed, no citizen would seek the office, but that the people could find without difficulty, a sufficient number of the very best men to discharge the highly honorable and responsible duties of members of the board of supervisors.

"But if this be deemed wrong, then we suggest that the compensation of the members of the board be reduced to $25 per annum, and that each member be required to give bond and security in the penalty of $2,000, at least, by which he shall be bound to a faithful performance of the duties of his office, and in which he shall be liable for all illegal allowances for which he may have voted. And it shall be provided that in every instance where an allowance or appropriation of money is made, the names of the members voting for and against should be recorded, and that such names voting for such appropriation be embraced in every warrant issued on such appropriation. And in case the alternative of a salary is adopted, then it should be provided that no warrant for such salary should be issued in any case, except where there is money in the treasury sufficient to pay it, after first paying all prior warrants ordered by the board."

100 YEARS AGO
Jan. 13, 1843

The steamboat Creole has been brought to Memphis and placed in the steam ferry business, making regular trips day and night. She will cross the Mississippi River from Topp's Landing, just below the wharfboats, and during the daytime will make trips every hour. Late at night she can be used as required. Travelers can now cross the river from Memphis to Arkansas in comfort and safety without detention.

The following was written by Col. W. L. Nugent:

More Time For Taxes.

"The necessities of the people demand further time within which to pay their taxes for the year 1874. A delay of 60 or 90 days would afford great and needed relief; and if, then, the lands of delinquents have to be sold, the period of redemption should be two years, and the damages 25 per cent. We feel constrained to call your attention to the many thousand acres of land now held by the state under sale for taxes in arrears and unpaid. Practically, these lands are a burden to the state, and useless for all purposes of revenue. Many of them were sold during the last war, and some in 1868. If the titles could be depended upon at all, it would be wise to husband the resources thus provided and await the developments of the future; but the tax titles, we may fairly assume, are all worthless. The great object to be secured is to make these lands available for purposes of revenue, and we suggest that the owners, or parties interested therein, be allowed to redeem them on payment of the state tax for 1874, and if not redeemed by the 1st of July next, that they may be sold to anyone upon the same terms. Nor would we restrict anyone as to the right to purchase, and would allow any man to buy any quantity he may desire. This policy would defeat the purpose of those who suffer their lands to be held by the state because of the invalidity of her tax titles."

The following and conclusion was written by Hon. James Z. George:

"In conclusion, we beg to assure your honorable bodies that in thus exercising the sacred right of petition we have not intended to cast any reflection upon this or any former Legislature. Nor have we been influenced by any motive of gaining a party advantage. The members of the convention which presented this petition belong to all parties. We regard the great interests of the state and her people, so much impoverished by the abuses we complain of, as too high and sacred to be made the subject of party contests. Mississippi has a soil unequaled in fertility and in the variety of its products. Our climate is genial and healthy. Every element of high prosperity and of material and moral advancement exists. But, notwithstanding all this every business is depressed, the people discontented and paralyzed. We have the benumbing influence of despair and threatened ruin in lieu of the healthy and vigorous activity and energy of hopeful progress. And there yet remains the saddest truth of all. There is distrust and a want of mutual confidence between the different classes of our population, and a deep and wide gulf separating the rulers and the ruled. The taxpayers do not desire this, and they now make this respectful petition and appeal to the Legislature in the hope that that body may receive it in the spirit in which it is made, and that such action may result as will speedily put Mississippi on the high road to prosperity, which shall bless all classes and conditions, and extend to every section of the state."

Jackson Daily News

Oct 1942

Dixie Two-Party Plan Seen Through Poll Tax Bill

WASHINGTON — (AP) — A possibility that a two-party system will supplant Democratic domination in the Solid South" was seen in Congress this week by Representative Colmer (D., Miss.) during debate on the anti-poll tax bill.

Of all the Southern members who spoke against the bill, Colmer bore most heavily on the political implications of the bitter fight which ended in the bill's passage.

The red-haired representative from Mississippi's Gulf Coast said that since the Civil War the South had given everything to the Democratic party and had gotten nothing in return except "the privilege of naming representatives in the two branches of the Congress, which the constitution guaranteed it."

"Today," he said, "we see the sorry spectacle of the ingratitude of that party, joining with the Republican party—nay, more than that—taking the leadership in trying to pass another force bill to compel a great people of a great section of this country to accept certain rules and regulations which will prevent the people of the Southland from even controlling their own election laws, their own state primaries, and meeting their own problems which are peculiar to that section."

Addressing himself to the Democrats in other sections, he said:

"If you are going to deny our people the right to control these political and social matters which are so peculiarly their own, there is little, if anything, left to the South as grounds for a unified support of that party.

"Might they not well reason that if this last vestige of benefit which they receive from the solid support of the Democrotic party is to be removed by a Democratic administration they might profitably seek another course and join the other states of the Union in frequent changes of their political affiliations?"

At another point in his speech he said, "I wonder how long the Southern States will stand for it."

He declared the only reason the South has been "so constantly and consistently loyal to the Democratic party has been because it thought that that party offered it the privilege of handling its own domestic and internal affairs."

Saying it had been "little short of treason" in the South to vote other than Democratic, Colmer asserted:

"I never thought I would live to see the day when the Democratic party, the party to which my forebears have belonged for generations—the party which has been nourished, protected and fathered by the South—would take the lead under its administration to force this type of action down the throat of its best friend."

Colmer said that before the Civil War the South furnished "many, if not most" of the great political figures of the country. "It furnished its Washington, its Jefferson, its Patrick Henry, its Lee, its Davis and its George.

"Today the caliber of its men has not decayed. It still provides the nation with much of its leadership. But, because of its political isolation, it is denied the privilege of one of its sons becoming the nominee of its party for the exalted office of the Presidency . . . Always the nominee comes from some doubtful section."

Columbus Women Approve Senators' Stand On Poll Tax

COLUMBUS—(Special)— Columbus branch of the American Association of University Women has wired United States Senators Theodore Bilbo and Wall Doxey expressing approval of their stand on the attempt to abolish the payment of state poll taxes by act of Congress.

Labeling the attempt as unconstitutional, the branch sent night letters to the two Mississippi Senators following a meeting at which more than 50 members expressed indignation at the attitude of Congress toward the proposed measure. The wires were signed by Mrs. Nelson Hutchinson, president.

UNITED STATES WAS FOUNDED AS A REPUBLIC — NOT AS A DEMOCRACY

In the following article "Democracy and the Poll Tax," Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville gives a scholarly ... cussion of a subject that every American ought to be thinking about in order to safeguard his herita... We invite your serious study of this article. James Madison defined the difference in the two forms of G...

DEMOCRACY AND THE POLL TAX

—BY MRS. NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE

Is this country a republic or is it a democracy? It was founded as a republic, it has grown great as a republic, when it has changed into a democracy true liberty will be destroyed.

Senator Wiley of Wisconsin said recently:

"I wish we had under way a great program giving the people light on the subject of the Republic, not a democracy but the Republic of the United States of America."

The Founding Fathers were able men. They knew the history, the dangers, the weakness of democracies. Guided by the history of the past, inspired by the desire to establish and perpetuate true liberty, they provided for a republic based upon the principle of representation.

The Federalist No. X written by James Madison, a member of the federal convention which formed the constitution of the United States of America, discusses the dangers of political factions and how to guard against such dangers. This paper was addressed "To the People of the State of New York" and published in the New York Packet Friday, November 3, 1787.

After stating that "The majority must be rendered . . . . unable to concert schemes of oppression," he explained the difference between a republic and a democracy. He wrote:

"From this view of the subject it may be concluded that a pure democracy, by which I mean a society consisting of a small number of citizens, who assemble and administer the government in person, can admit of no cure for the mischiefs of faction. A common passion of interest will, in almost every case, be felt by a majority of the whole; a communication and concert result from the form of government itself; and there is nothing to check the inducements to sacrifice the weaker party or an obnoxious individual. Hence it is that such democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the rights of property; and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths. Theoretic politicians, who have patronized this species of government, have erroneously supposed that by reducing mankind to perfect equality in their political rights, they would, at the same time, be perfectly equalized and assimilated in their possessions, their opinions, and their passions.

"A republic, by which I mean a government in which the scheme of representation takes place, opens a different prospect and promises the cure for which we are seeking. Let us examine the points in which it varies from pure democracy, and we shall comprehend both the nature of the cure and the efficacy which it must derive from the Union.

"The two great points of difference between a democracy and a republic are: First, the delegation of the government, in the latter, to a small number of citizens elected by the rest; secondly, the greater number of citizens, and greater sphere of country, over which the latter may be extended."

The Federalist, No. XIV, also written by Madison, was published in the New York Packet Friday, November 30, 1787. Madison gave as the purpose of this paper "To take notice of an objection (to the constitution) that may be drawn from the great extent of country which the Union embraces."

"The error which limits republican government to a narrow district has been unfolded and refuted in preceding papers. I remark here only that it seems to owe its rise and prevalence chiefly to the confounding of a republic with a democracy, applying to the former reasonings drawn from the nature of the latter. The true distinction between these forms was also adverted to on a former occasion. It is, that in a democracy, the people meet and exercise the government in person; in a republic, they assemble and administer it by their representatives and agents. A democracy, consequently, will be confined to a small spot. A republic may be extended over a large region.

"To this accidental source of the error may be added the artifice of some celebrated authors, whose writings have had a great share in forming the modern standard of political opinions. Being subjects either of an absolute or a limited monarchy, they have endeavored to heighten the advantages, or palliate the evils of those forms, by placing in comparison the vices and defects of the republican, and by citing as specimens of the latter the turbulent democracies of ancient Greece and modern Italy. Under the confusion of names, it has been an easy task to transfer to a republic observations applicable to a democracy only."

The word democracy is currently used as synonymous with liberty, but such use is inaccurate and misleading.

The demand for abolishing the poll tax is based upon the word democracy, the poll tax is denounced as "undemocratic."

Senator Pepper of Florida has introduced a bill "calling for abolition of the poll tax as a qualification in all federal elections and primaries." It is further stated that "Eight Southern states would be affected by the bill."

This bill actually raises the issue of federal interference in elections. If enacted into law there can be no doubt that federal control of elections would follow as surely as night follows day. Federal officers, civil or military (if considered necessary or expedient) would be present at every voting place.

When so much is said about unity it is surprising that such an unnecessary and highly controversial issue should be raised.

Mr. Phillip Murray, president of the CIO, has not only thrown light on this subject but flood light.

The Commercial Appeal of Monday, March 30, carried a front page news story from Charlotte, N. C., giving the report of a speech made by Mr. Murray. Addressing a rally sponsored by the CIO Textile Workers Union, he assailed those seeking to abolish the forty hour week provisions.

He said, "Hitler and Goebbels themselves could devise no more effective method to destroy national unity."

"Declaring leaders of the drive are members of Congress from the states where poll taxes permit only the more prosperous minority to vote, Murray also attacked the poll tax voting requirements.

"The CIO will do everything possible to obtain the abolition of 'undemocratic poll tax laws'", he said.

The Jackson, Miss., Daily News in a report of the same rally has the following:

"A campaign to abolish the 40-hour week, he told a labor rally, has been particularly prevalent in the less industralized Southern states, where anti-union employers have taken advantage of a lack of direct public knowledge to grind their own axes."

The South thus having been brought into this picture, the South should take stock of itself, should look backward into its own history. Suggested reading in this connecton is The Tragic Era, by Claud G. Bowers. Mississippians, in particular, would do well to read and study the great speech made by Senator J. Z. George, of honored memory, in defense of the constitution of Mississippi. The occasion for this celebrated speech was discussion of the bill HR 11045. "To amend and supplement election laws of the United States, and to provide for the more efficient enforcement of such laws, and for other purposes." The record of the speech covers 112 pages of fine print.

Begun on December 31, 1890, the speech continued over a period of three weeks. Senator George proved himself to be a man mighty in knowledge, in logic, in courage.

The speech developed into a running debate on the franchise provisions of any state constitutions. He quoted an opinion of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens in the year 1866 discussing a reconstruction measure before Congress at that time. Mr. Stevens said:

"Now, I hold that the states have the right, and always have had it, to fix the elective franchise . . . . and I hold that it (the bill) does not take it from them. Ought it to be taken from them? Ought the domestic affairs of the states to be infringed upon by Congress so far as to regulate the restrictions and qualifications of their voters?

"How many states would adopt such a proposition? How many would allow Congress to come within their jurisdiction to fix the qualifications of their voters? Would New York? Would Pennsylvania? Would the Northwestern States? I am sure not one of them would."

Senator George also quoted Mr. Conkling's views as to the right of a state to regulate suffrage. Mr. Conkling said:

"It (the bill under consideration) trenches on the principle of local sovereignty. It denies to the people of the several states the right to regulate their own affairs in their own way. It takes away a right which has always been supposed to inhere in the states and transfers it to the general government. It meddles with a right reserved to the states when the constitution was adopted and to which they will long cling before they will surrender it."

In the early part of this speech Senator George said: "Mr. President, I am happy to inform the Senator and others who have similar troubles that by the settled law, by the constitutional law, recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest court in any state is to be accepted as the interpreter of its own constitution. There is no dispute about that."

The bill so ably opposed by Senator George passed the House on July 2, 1890, but did not pass the Senate.

From the earliest times in this Republic the exercise of the election franchise has been protected by qualifications and restrictions.

The din and furore about democracy have supplied a fitting prelude to the demand for abolition of the poll tax.

Democracy carried to its ultimate conclusion would mean that every person must be allowed to vote in every election. That would include children, feeble-minded, insane and criminals.

Those who are so enamoured of democracy as to be willing to tear down restrictions on the exercise of the elective franchise should consider where that road leads before they decide to walk in it.

(Reprint from Jackson (Miss.) Daily News, April 24, 1942)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1944

Cleveland Enterprise.

Published Every Wednesday Afternoon at Cleveland, Mississippi

C. K. GLASSCO . Editor and Proprietor

Honor And Credit

Honor And Credit Due The National American Woman Suffrage Association

In the Memphis Press Scimitar of April 25 Mrs. Walter Ferguson took up the cudgels in behalf of the National Woman's Party and the Equal Rights Amendment.

Referring to the National Woman's Party, she said: "They achieved their first victory in 1920 when American women were given the franchise."

Shades of Susan B. Anthony!

Some present day writers complacently dispose of the woman suffrage question without taking the trouble to get exact information.

The enfranchisement of American women was due to half a century of devoted work done by the National American Woman Suffrage Association with auxiliary state associations in every state.

Wise Susan B. Anthony was the grand old woman of the woman suffrage movement. She passed the torch to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who carried it magnificently.

The Woman Suffrage Amendment was called the Anthony Amendment. Some outstanding southern leaders were, Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky, Mrs. Lide Meriwether of Tennessee, the Gordon sisters, Misses Kate and Jean Gordon of New Orleans.

The Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association was organized in Meridian, May 5, 1897. I had the honor to be the first state president. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was the first suffrage speaker to come into the state. Her visit was in 1895. She laid the foundation for orgahizing. I worked under Mrs. Catt and Dr. Anna Shaw. Another brilliant leader was Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, now Mrs. Sims.

In 1915 I was second vice-president of the National Association. I have printed reports and newspaper clippings which tell a fairly good story of the work.

The seventh annual convention was held in Cleveland. Perhaps some residents of Cleveland remember that occasion. Mr. Robert Somerville, young attorney, was host and man of all work. The late C. S. Glassco, Editor of the Cleveland Enterprise, also was host and one of our speakers. Human interest stories could be told if space permitted.

As one who took part more or less actively from 1897 to the successful end, I cannot be silent when credit due so many devoted workers, is publicly given to others.

Nellie N. Somerville

CLEVELAND ENTERPRISE,

Some Reflections

On Tuesday, May 16th, the precinct meeting to elect delegates to the County Convention was held at the courthouse. Mr. Causey was called to the chair and Mr. Cassibry, president of Cleveland State Bank, served as secretary.

Mr. Causey presided with fairness and dignity, qualities which are not to be taken for granted in political meeting. After the delegates had been elected, Mr. Causey opened the meeting for general discussion. I submitted the following:

Resolved, That we affirm and renew our pledge of allegiance to the Republic of the United States. I supported the resolution with a statement to show the United States is a Republic not a Democracy. No opposition was expressed. I certainly did not exhaust the subject but I must have exhausted the audience as a motion to adjourn was made as soon as the resolution was passed. I regretted the adjournment.

Mr. Causey was right, eminently so. At this time general conditions surely call for non-partisan discussion. If such discussions had been allowed some brave soul might even have opined that a fourth term for president may not be good for the Republic of the United States.

In 1923, for the first time, women took part in a general state and county election. After my election to the legislature from Washington County, I was invited to address several district conventions of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The address which I gave was on the subject: "Is Liberty in Danger?" Were I to give such an address now, my subject would be: "Do The People of The United States Want Liberty in the True Sense of the Word?"

By way of postscript, I add: When I saw in the papers that the state bankers convention would include May 16, I experienced a feeling of personal humiliation. Not all bankers attended but many did. They heard some good speeches on the state of the nation but actions speak louder than words. I hope I may be pardoned when I express the opinion that it would have been more patriotic for every banker to have attended his own precinct meeting on that day.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE

MEMPHIS PRESS-SCIMITAR, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

'This Is True Liberty, When Freeborn Men Speak Free'—Euripides

The Suffrage Movement in Mississip

By MRS. N. N. SOMERVILLE
South Victoria Street
Cleveland, Miss.

Allow me to correct a mistake made by Mrs. Walter Ferguson in The Press-Scimitar of April 25. Referring to the proposed Equal Rights Amendment, she said, "certain pioneer members of the National Woman's Party have worked for it constantly since 1913. They achieved their first victory in 1920 when American women were given the franchise." The enfranchisement of American women was the result of more than half a century of work done by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association, auxiliary to the national association, was organized in Meridian, May 5, 1897. I had the honor to be the first state president. I worked under Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, also under Dr. Anna H. Shaw. It was my privilege and pleasure to work in co-operation with Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, now Mrs. Sims, who was not one of the earliest but certainly one of the most brilliant of woman suffrage leaders.

Mrs. Catt was the first woman suffrage speaker who came to Mississippi to lay the foundation for organization. Her visit was in 1895. The first letters which came to me asking about friends of woman suffrage were from Miss Laura Clay of Lexington, Ky. Misses Kate and Jean Gordon of New Orleans were able leaders who gave generous help to other states.

I am sure some Memphis readers of The Press-Scimitar will remember Mrs. Lide Meriwether, a Tennessee leader. Mrs. Meriwether came to my assistance when I held the first annual convention of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association in Greenville, March 29-30, 1898.

In the fall of 1915 the late Mrs. Monroe McLelury and I visited East Mississippi fairs in the interest of woman's suffrage. Our visit to the Louisville fair was sponsored by Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, member of the National Social Security Board in Washington, and Prof. John Runnell. Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth, member of the Veterans' Board of Appeals in Washington, also assisted.

No doubt Maj. A. D. Somerville, U. S. Army, would recall with pleasure the time he escorted Dr. Anna H. Shaw from the hotel in Greenville to the opera house where she was to speak.

In 1915 I was second vice president of the national association. In a scrapbook there is a copy of a printed folder giving the call and program for the 47th annual convention to be held in Washington, D. C., at the new Willard Hotel, Dec. 14-19, 1915.

The work of the NAWSA was conducted with ability, energy, unselfish devotion, and always with dignity. When success was achieved the association was disbanded but should not therefore be forgotten, and the crown for its achievement placed elsewhere.

This is not a personal criticism of Mrs. Ferguson. She is not the only present day writer who is not well informed on the history of the woman suffrage movement.

William Philip Simms, the leaders of the British Empire are now talkin... view. ing th... grace... of us... Navy... force... in sa... Furt... sect... doin...

Th... hold... We... ters... wer... Sinc... it i... ma... ren... the... eas... and... and... or... fro...

I... ba... up... co... g... a... n... a... it... n... c... st... a... a...

February

ARY 16, 1931 JACKSON (MISS.) DAILY NEWS

COL. NUGENT'S PORTRAIT IS TENDERED BAR

Court House Ceremony Marks Unveiling; Watkins, Stevens Speak

(Continued From Page 1)

Hon. H. V. Watkins, one of the state's legal lights, presented the portrait of Colonel Nugent to the Hinds County Bar Association, as representative of the Nugent family.

His tribute in full said:

Watkins' Tribute

Barrie admonishes us that it is useless to talk about hitching our wagon to a star. He says few of us have wagons, and there are no stars. Thes uggestion, however, that by thea tudy of the lives of great men we may make our own sublime is one of the most stimulating that animates the human soul.

Emerson says that great men are good company. Certainly, no better method of instilling into the members of the legal profession high ideals and correct professional conduct can be found than that of keeping before them conspicuous examples of those who by industry, ability and high character have achieved distinction and renown in the practice of the profession. Such may be said of the life and example of Colonel William L. Nugent.

"He was born in East Baton Rouge parish, in the state of Louisiana, December 12, 1832. His father was John Nugent, a native of Ireland. His mother was Ann Lewis, daughter of Judge Seth Lewis, one of the early Mississippi territorial judges. She was educated at Elizabeth Female Academy, Washington, Adams county, Mississippi.

Colonel Nugent graduated from Centenary College, at Clinton, La., with distinguished honors in June, 1852. He moved from Louisiana to Greenville, Mississippi, immediately after his graduation and become a private tutor. In the fall of 1855 he was admitted to practice law at Greenville, Mississippi, where he practiced, except during the period of the Civil War, with much success until he moved to the city of Jackson, in 1872. In 1861 he entered the Civil War as a private in the rear ranks. His conspicuous qualities of leadership were at once recognized and he was promoted to the rank of captain, and for his gallant conduct in leading his troops on the bloody field of Franklin, Tennessee, he was elevated to the rank of colonel, in charge of the Twelfth Mississippi regiment.

Married in 1860

"In November, 1860, he was united in marriage to Eleanor, the daughter of A. F. Smith, of Washington county, Miss. Of this marriage there are now surviving Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, of Greenville, Miss., daughter, and several grandchildren, three of whom are engaged in the practice of law in the state of Mississippi, a granddaughter, Mrs. J. M. Howorth, a prominent member of the Jackson bar.

"Mrs. Nugent died in 1865. Colonel Nugent was married the second time, February 25th, 1870, to Aimee, the daughter of John S. and Cecile Webb, of Greensboro, Alabama. After this union five children were born, two of them, together with their four grandchildren, are still living. The youngest daughter, Mrs. H. R. Shands, is a resident of Jackson, Mississippi. Another daughter, Mrs. W. H. Gibbs, resides at Huntsville, Texas. Mrs. Nugent, who was a woman of rare charm, died in May, 1930.

"In 1872, Colonel Nugent moved to Jackson, Mississippi, and engaged in the practice of law, becoming associated with W. and J. N. Yerger. His reputation as an able and scholarly lawyer preceded him, and he entered at once in the Capital City upon an extensive and lucrative practice.

"In 1875 he formed a partnership with Hon. Thomas A. McWillie, his brother-in-law, which firm continued until Colonel Nugent's death on January 18th, 1897.

"Colonel Nugent was a man of striking personal characteristics. He was tall, graceful, of a military bearing, courteous in his bearing, a man of great religious conviction, who lived an exemplary life. His eyes were gray and revealed great intellectual qualities. Some one has said that his countenance wore an expression of 'truth and goodness'. He was as brave as a lion, without fear, either physical or moral. He was the soul of honor; the highest integrity marked his conduct in professional and personal relations. Withal, he was as tender as a woman, and personal almost to a fault.

Generous to Clients

"After I came to this Bar Colonel Nugent filed a suit for a woman against her husband for divorce and alimony. I represented the husband and in the settlement of the property rights growing out of the proceedings I took him a check covering the fee allowed him by the Court or his services in protecting the rights of the wife. In my presence he wrote his name across the back of the check and handed it to his client. It was a generous act and revealed great nobility of soul.

While Colonel Nugent never sought or held public office, he was vitally interested in public affairs. He possessed the confidence of the governors of his day, and other public men in authority, and his advice was frequently sought on maters affecting the common welfare of the State. He was the author of the call for the Taxpayers' Convention in Mississippi which produced the political revolution in 1875 whereby the State was removed from the bondage of reconstruction. He inaugurated the prohibition movement in Mississippi; for a number of years was chairman of the state executive committee, and he wrote the first prohibition law of a general nature and placed upon the statute books in the State, giving to the people of each county the right to determine as to whether or not saloons should be operated and intoxicating liquors sold in the county.

"He was not a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1890, but he did belong to that select group of super-lawyers and statesmen whose services were at the disposal of the members of the convention and who were frequently consulted in respect to the momentous issues submitted to that august body. At the time of his death the Honorable S. S. Calhoun, President of the said Constitutional Convention of 1890, and a very distinguished lawyer, paid the following tribute to the ability and character of Colonel Nugent:

Calhoun's Praise

"Look back over thirty-five years, and see how brightly shines out the memory of great lawyers: William Sharkey, George S. Yerger, William Yerger, Fulton Anderson, George L. Potter, H. H. Chalmers, Wiley P. Harris, David Shelton. In this galaxy now stands the name of William Lewis Nugent. He ranked easily in the highest grade of thorough lawyers.

"We all know his amazing fertility of resource, his readiness in adapting various tactics to the shifting phases of his case, his profound learning, his lucid and strong presentation. His ambition was confined within the boundaries of his chosen vocation. He had no craving for, and made no effort to achieve, distinction beyond the limits of his profession, and looked with indifference on the honors of professional preferment.

"As a man and citizen I am gratified to refer to his leading characteristics. If generosity in thought and deed, if boundless benevolence, keen and tender sensibilies for the sufferings and afflictions of his fellow men, the absence of envy, and a hand heart and purse every ready and open to the poor and distressed ones, are, as I believe they are, the greatest virtues of our race, then I say William L. Nugent had no superior within my acquaintance.

"He propably as nearly mastered the science of law as any man who ever practiced law in Misstssippi. With a splendid intellect he combined rare ability to concentrate on his work. I have seen him examine a witness and at the same time prepare his instructions for the jury. If, as Emerson says, "Genius is the capacity to take infinite pains," then Colonel Nugent had many of the qualities of genius. I went to his office once to get a legal document; he was writing a brief in long hand; he knew what I came for, handed me the document and never looked up.

Large Practice

"Between the period of time from 1872, when Colonel Nugent came to Jackson, up to his death in 1897, he probably enjoyed the most extensive and varied law practice of any lawyer in the state. I have examined the reported cases from the time mentioned, and beginning with the case of Farley v. Hord, 45 Miss. 96, and ending with the case of A. & V. Railway v. Ligon, 74 Miss. 176, decided in 1896, a period of approximately twenty-five years, and the firm of which he was a member appeared in nearly four hundred cases. It would be interesting to note the great variety of litigation and the nature of the important and complicated questions involved in many of them. For many years his briefs were written out in longhand, the great majority of his cases he argued in person, and in many cases the Reporter makes the notation: 'W. L. Nugent filed an elaborate brief.' They all exhibit great legal learning, splendid ability and almost inexhaustible industry.

"I am going to take time to tell you about only one case with which Colonel Nukent was connected. That was the case of the State of Mississippi versus Jones S. Hamilton. On the 5th day of May, 1887, about ten o'clock at night, on a wooden bridge which at that time crossed Town Creek, about midway between the station and the Old Capitol, Colonel Hamilton shot a man by the name of Gambrell.

"Owing to the prominence of the parties and the fact that the prohibition question was injected into it, public feeling waxed very high. The state was stirred from center to circumference and the interest extended far beyond the limits thereof. The question involved was as to who had fired the first shot. Gambrell had upon him a pistol from which had been fired five shots; Colonel Hamilton had a pistol which had been shot six times, three bullets entering the body of Gambrell and two the body of Hamilton. Hamilton was an intimate friend of Colonel Nugent, and, believing absolutely in his innocence, he at once went to his assistance and became the leading counsel for the defense. The first issue arose over Colonel Hamilton's right to bail. The application was heard by Chancellor E. G. Peyton, one of the state's most distinguished judges. Hamilton was represented by Nugent and McWillie, Calhoun and Green and W. P. and J. H. Harris. The state was represented by R. N. Miller, district attorney, and T. M. Marshall, attorney-general, and Brame and Alexander, members of the Jackson bar. The chancellor denied the prisoner bail. He appealed to the Supreme Court of the State where the action of the chancellor was affirmed. (See Ex parte Hamilton and Eubanks, 65 Miss. 58, 3 So. 244). Chief Justice Campbel said that, in his opinion the facts shown by Hamilton were insufficient to constitute a defense. Judge Arnold, associate justice, however, delivered a dissenting opinion in which he took the position that the prisoner should have been admitted to bail. An indictment was returned, and, owing to the state of the public mind, the passion and prejudice engendered thereby, a change of venue was be-

to Rankin county, Mississippi, where the case was tried upon its merits before a jury. There were approximately 30 lawyers in the case, representing either the state or the defendant. In the defense Colonel Nugent was the leading counsel and associated with him were Judge Hiram Cassedy of Brookhaven, L. M. Magruder, of Vicksburg, and A. J. McLaurin of Brandon, one of Mississippi's most distinguished lawyers, who afterwards became governor and a member of the United States Senate. The leading lawyers for the prosecution: G. B. Huddleston, district attorney, Miller and Baskin of Meridian, Brame and Alexander of Jackson. The trial of the case lasted for six weeks, and Hamilton's friends from all over Mississippi and from other states came to Brandon and remained throughout the trial. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Doubtless Colonel Nugent considered this verdict the greatest victory of his life. He believed in Hamilton's innocence as he believed in his own existence. I have been told by an able and well known Mississippi lawyer who attended the trial that Colonel Nugent's was the master mind of the defense.

"Colonel Nugent may well be termed one of Mississippi's great lawyers. When we speak of the greatness of a lawyer, we mean more than great ability. Extraordinary ability alone does not make a great lawyer. By a great lawyer we mean one, it is true, who possesses great legal ability, but more than that, he must have mental integrity, fidelity to the court; he must be just to his client, at the same time just to himself. In addition to all these things, he must have that majesty of character which exalteth a people. All of these things Colonel Nugent possessed to a marked degree.

"On behalf of the members of the family of Colonel William Lewis Nugent, I have the honor to present to the Hinds County Bar Association this portrait."

"One of his most admirable traits was his moderation in the use of power. He was a magnanimous conquerer, and was wholly free from that petty meanness we occasionally see, even in good lawyers, of nagging an opponent. He took no pleasure in harrassing an antagonist, but was ever generous and considerate pending the controversy, and after the victory."

Whitfield Tribute

Mr. Justice Albert H. Whitfield, associate justice of the supreme court of Mississippi, used the following language:

"The court joins with the bar in paying fitting tribute to the exalted character, as lawyer, citizen, and man of our lamented brother, Colonel William L. Nugent. The contemporary of the greatest lawyer of our past, he filled a conspicuous place in the history of this court, among the richest treasures of whose jurisprudence are the contributions of his genius, and whose 'Reports' contained a permanent memorial of the imperishable splendor of his intellect. Religiously eschewing public office and political preferment, his fame rests upon the securer basis of great personal achievement. He was profoundly versed in all the learning of his profession, and held all its vast stores in ready command, for apt and instant application to the ever-shifting phases of varied cases. Thoroughly informed with the spirit of all law, he was no prisoner bound in the fetters of rules, the reason for whose existence had long passed away; but stood forth the matchless champion of the evolution of the law, of its ceaseless and triumphant struggle away from the erudities, absurdities, and injustices of its obscure down, toward the elevated place of its present day, whereupon all men meet as equals and the marvelous faculties of his rich and virile mind hence displayed their finest action in the field of reason, principle and independent thought. Perfectly at home in all departments of the law, he proved himself in all its jurisdictions a dreaded adversary of incomparable skill and resourcefulness, in attack or defense. Of all lawyers whom I have ever known, Colonel Nugent was pre-eminently the fittest model of the proper conduct and bearing of the attorney toward the court. Equal to either fortune, he moved serene in victory or defeat, with a self-control the consomate product of perfect discipline. He was a prince of courtesy; not that artificial gloss of manner, the veneer of sincerity assumed for a purpose, but the radiance of a genuine soul shining out upon all. His charming urbanity was part of his mental and moral constitution, inseparable from him as fragrance from the flower. It was as if the genius of courtesy had spilled the cut of grace over him, and he could not but be gracious * * * Our friend was a man of boundless benevolence. No child of poverty ever called on him in vain; no deserving charity ever lacked his generous aid. Above all, he was a devoted Christian. Whilst he towered in the church of his love, her surest and strongest support, loving her services and rejoicing in her glorious advance, his sympathies embraced in their broad sweep all of every sect or name who struggled for the uplifting of the race."

"When I was admitted to the Bar in this state a client of Colonel Nugent told me that he had never lost a law suit. After I observed the Colonel's technique I understood the point of view of this admiring client. He brought to bear in the preparation and trial of cases such untiring industry, indefatigability and vast resourcefulness that he always appeared to be the victor whether he won or lost.

"The Vicksburg Herald, whose editor, Captain McNelly, had known him intimately, paid him at the time of his death a tribute in which the following sentence is contained:

"'His antagonist could never count a victory against him until the combat's end had been reached. He never surrendered, and often wrested success from defeat by skill and pertinacity.'

October 21-1923

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL, MEMPHIS, SUNI

Jefferson Davis' Last Visit to Jackson

BY EDGAR S. WILSON.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 20.—The last visit of the lamented chieftain of the Confederacy to the capital city and to the old capitol in which he was elected United States senator and in which the ordinance of secession was adopted, was in 1884. It was during the administration of General Robert Lowry, who with Giles M. Hillyer had been a commissioner to visit President Johnson in 1866 and if possible secure bail for Mr. Davis, then a prisoner at Fortress Monroe. The mission of Commissioners Lowry and Hillyer was a failure. In most eloquent, logical words both these commissioners appealed to President Johnson in the name of justice and humanity, but in vain. Commissioner Lowry pointed out to President Johnson that he had the authority as president to grant pardon and amnesty to Davis, who was being made to suffer for the entire southern people, but who was no more culpable than the humblest of his many thousand followers.

Mr. Davis appeared in Jackson in response to a joint resolution of the Mississippi Legislature, inviting him to deliver an address and thus afford his fellow citizens perhaps the last opportunity to see and honor him. Mr. Davis promptly accepted the Legislature's invitation which was extended through Hon. James T. Harrison, state senator from Lowdnes County, afterwards lieutenant governor, as chairman, and announced that he would reach Jackson on the morning of March 10, 1884. Mr. Davis was entertained at the executive mansion by Governor Lowry. At 1 o'clock the House and Senate met in the hall of the House of Representatives in joint convention and notified Governor Lowry that they were ready to receive Mr. Davis. Standing room was at a premium. Ladies were present in large numbers, accompanied by their children. As Mr. Davis entered the hall upon the arm of Governor Lowry, followed by the supreme judges, state officials, military and citizens, cheers rent the air, handkerchiefs were waived, and in the language of Governor Lowry, "the grand old man looked and felt that he was in the midst of his own people, those who loved and honored him in his early manhood, in mature age, when he led their young men to battle and victory on a foreign field; those whom he had represented on the floor of the American Senate; those who, when he was in prison employed counsel for his defense and clothed commissioners with authority to appeal to the president of the United States for his release."

The joint legislative assembly was presided over by Lieut. Gov. George D. Shands, an eloquent Mississippian who in presenting Mr Davis looked him in the face and, among other things, said:

"Throughout your life, which is now far spent, you have clung with such heroic tenacity to your solemn convictions of right that your character now stands before the world as marked in its individuality and as lustrous in the honesty of its purpose as is the character of master minds of other ages, whether he rejoiced in success or moaned in misfortune."

Lieut. Gov. Shands then presented to Mr. Davis "this silent and admiring asemblage, all of whom are proud that you are proud to be known as a Mississippian. In its numbers are the servants of the people of this commonwealth, their governor and state officers, the supreme court with all of its member, and their Legislature, and besides no mean assemblage of citizens and ladies. These latter are always near when deeds of greatness and heroism may be recounted, and their hearts lean tenderly to him whose name, in all this land, was once potent enough by its attraction to draw away by their consent from their arms their husbands and sons. They none the less love and revere you now, and we all know that your arm is still ready to to be bared to labor—

For the cause that needs assistance,
For the wrongs that lack resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that you can do."

When Lieut. Gov. Shands presented Mr. Davis to the audience there was perhaps never such a scene of enthusiasm and applause witnessed in the old capitol. As Mr. Davis' response was the last speech ever delivered by him, it may be well to quote it in full. It was made 40 years ago. Standing erect and surveying the vast throng which he faced, he said:

"Friends and Brothers of Mississippi: In the briefest terms, but with the deepest feeling, permit me to return my thanks for the unexpected honor you have conferred upon me. A waif on the political sea, I have in my secluded home observed with intense interest all passing events affecting the interest or honor of Mississippi, and I have rejoiced to see in the diversification of labor and the development of our new sources of prosperity and the increased facilities of public education, reason to hope for a future to our state more prosperous than any preceding era. The safety and honor of a republic must rest upon the morality, intelligence and patriotism of the community.

"We are now in a transition state, which is always a bad one, both in society and in nature. What is to be the result of the changes which may be anticipated it is not possible to forecast, but our people have shown such fortitude and have risen so grandly from the deep depression inflicted upon them that it is fair to entertain bright hopes for the future.

"Sectional hate concentrating itself upon my devoted head, deprives me of the privilege accorded to others in the sweeping expresion of 'without distinction of race, color or previous condition,' but it cannot deprive me of that which is nearest and dearest to my heart, the right to be a Mississippian, and it is with great gratification that I received this emphatic recognition of that right by the representatives of our people. Reared on the soil of Mississippi, the ambition of my boyhood was to do something which would redound to the honor and welfare of the state. The weight of many years admonishes me that my day for actual service has passed, yet the desire remains undiminished to see the people of Mississippi prosperous and happy and her fame not unlike the past, but gradually growing wider and brighter as years roll away.

"It has been said that I should apply for pardon. But as repentance must needs precede pardon I have no complaint to make that pardon hath not been granted to me. Remembering as I must all which has been suffered, all which has been lost, disappointed hopes and crushed aspirations, yet I deliberately say, if it were to do over again, I would again do just as I did in April 1861. No one is the arbiter of his own fate. The people of the Confederate States did more in proportion to their numbers and means than was ever achieved by any in the world's history. Fate decreed that they should be unsuccessful in the effort to maintain their claim to resume the grants made to the federal government. Our people have accepted the decree; it therefore behooves them, as they may, to promote the welfare of the union, to show to the world that hereafter, as heretofore, the patriotism of our people is not measured by lines of latitude and longitude, but is as broad as the obligations they have assumed and embraces the whole of our ocean-bound domain. Let them leave to their children and children's children the grand example of never swerving from the path of duty, and preferring to return good for evil rather than to cherish the unmanly feeling of revenge. But never question or teach your children to desecrate the memory of the dead by admitting that their brothers were wrong in the effort to maintain the sovereignty, freedom and independence which was their inallenable birthright—remembering that the coming generations are the children of the heroic mothers whose devotion to our cause in its darkest hour sustained the strong and strengthened the weak, I cannot believe that the cause for which our sacrifices were made can ever be lost, but rather hope that those who now deny the justice of our asserted claims will learn from experience that the fathers builded wisely and the Constitution should be construed according to the commentaries of the men who made it.

"It having been previously understood that I would not attempt to do more than to return my thanks, which are far deeper than it would be possible for me to express, I will now, Senators and Representatives, and to you, ladies and gentlemen, who have honored me by your attendance, bid you an affectionate, and it may be, a last farewell."

After Mr. Davis' speech he was seated in a comfortable chair and for perhaps an hour he greeted and shook hands with the thousands of people.

He was then conducted to the executive office and later to the executive mansion where a dining was given in his honor by Gov. Lowry, to which mutual friends were invited. Dinner over, the executive parlors were thrown open and a reception was held until after midnight. This was the last visit of Jefferson Davis to the capital of his beloved Mississippi. He was urged to be present at the laying of the cornerstone of the Confederate monument in the Confederate Park at the south end of the old capitol grounds. A committee consisting of Chief Justice Tim E. Cooper, Judge Thomas J. Wharton, and Capt. W. T. Ratliff, devoted friends and contemporaries of Mr. Davis, went to Beauvoir and personally extended the invitation stressing the eager desire of the people of Mississippi and especially the Confederate veterans that he be present. Mr. Davis expressed emotional pleasure at meeting them and great regret at his inability, because of feeble health, to accept the invitation. Capt. Ratliff, whose record in peace and war is a part of the best history of the great county of Hinds, and of Mississippi, used to delight to say that in declining this invitation Mr. Davis used this language: "Though denied the privilege accorded to others, the government cannot deprive me of that which is nearest and dearest my heart, the right to be a Mississippian."

Jefferson Davis at Time of His Capture

The lives of Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln show remarkable coincidences. They were born in counties not so far apart in Kentucky; and Davis and Lincoln counties in Mississippi are separated only by the county of Lawrence. Davis was born in 1808 and Lincoln in 1809. In childhood Lincoln left Kentucky for Illinois and Davis came to Mississippi. Davis was a second lieutenant in the regulars in the Black Hawk war of 1832 and Lincoln, a captain of volunteers. They began their political careers in the same year, 1844. Lincoln was a presidential elector for Clay, Davis for Polk. Both served in Congress in 1845. Each was called to preside over his respective government the same year, Davis, Feb. 8, 1861; Lincoln, March 4, 1861. Lincoln was not a cabinet officer; Davis was secretary of war in the cabinet of Franklin Pierce. Lincoln was never a United States senator; Davis was, and his farewell address to the Senate is an American classic as is also the Gettysburg speech of Lincoln. The bullet of a mad man stilled the great heart of Abraham Lincoln; and the south was subjected to an iliad of reconstruction woes.

I was named by Gov. Lowry as one of the honorary pallbearers for Mississippi at the funeral of Jefferson Davis. As the vault closed on the mortal remains of the immortal chieftain of the confederacy—the fortunes of which my father had followed four years—how the memories trooped. Standing with bowed and uncovered head I saw Jefferson Davis at Buena Vista. I read the war tossed compass from Bull Run to Appomatox. I saw Jefferson Davis in a dungeon with his frail limbs manacled; and I saw the manacles stricken off by the efforts of a great hearted Greeley. I was present when Jefferson Davis spoke in the House of Representatives at the old capitol in 1884 and heard him say, "As repentance must needs precede pardon I have no complaint to make that pardon hath not been granted to me." As I marveled at the wonderful career of this wonderful man, a vicarious sufferer—dying a waif on the political sea because of his conscientious conviction—my reverie was broken by a concord of sweet sounds. With moist eyes I located the cadence at the top of a majestic magnolia. A mocking bird was signing o'er his grave.

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Colonel Nugent Joins Noted Group In Hall of Fame

The portrait of Col. William L. Nugent, lawyer, soldier, and Christian citizen, who died in 1897 after a long and honorable career in Mississippi, was presented to the Mississippi Hall of Fame with appropriate ceremonies Sunday afternoon, it has been announced by Charlotte Capers, acting director of the Department of Archives and History.

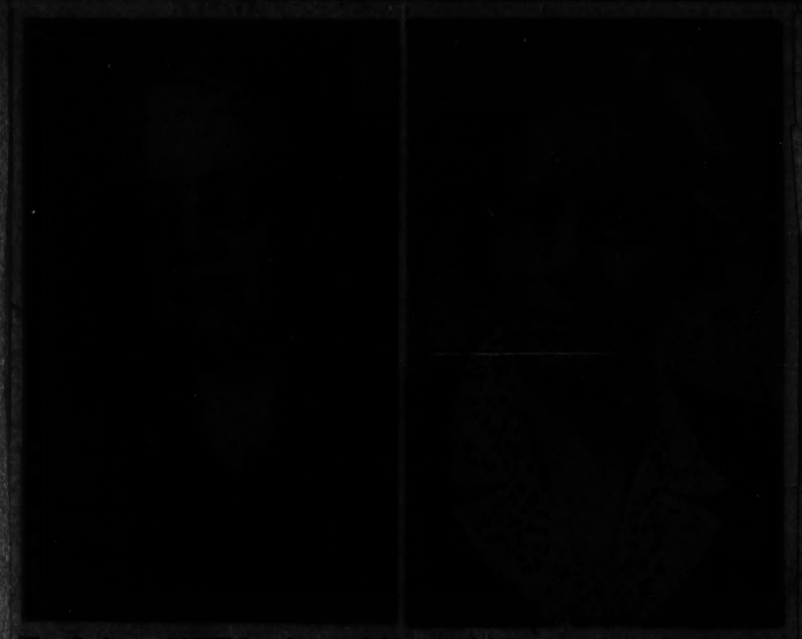
Col. Nugent was born in Louisiana on December 12, 1832, where he lived until he was 15 years old. He was sent to Centenary College, in Mississippi, where he was graduated in 1852. In August of that year he moved to Greenville, where he lived until 1872. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and began the practice of law which he continued with success until the outbreak of the Civil War. He entered the Confederate States Army as a private, and was later promoted to the colonelcy of the 12th Mississippi Cavalry.

After the war Col. Nugent moved to Jackson, and was associated with W. and J. N. Yerger in the practice of law. In 1875 he formed a partnership with T. A. McWillie. Col. Nugent was outstanding in the religious life of the community, and was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School for many years. He was one of the most influential men in emancipating the state from the bondage of reconstruction, and in inaugurating the prohibition movement. Bishop Galloway said of him: "Colonel Nugent was a great lawyer. The annals of Mississippi jurisprudence furnished few men who were his equal, and possibly none his superior." The late Mrs. Bessie Nugent Shands was the daughter of Col. Nugent, and his grandchildren living in Jackson at present include Mrs. John Walsh and Nugent Shands. Harley Shands and Couprey Shands are grandchildren of Col. Shands who are out of the city at this time.

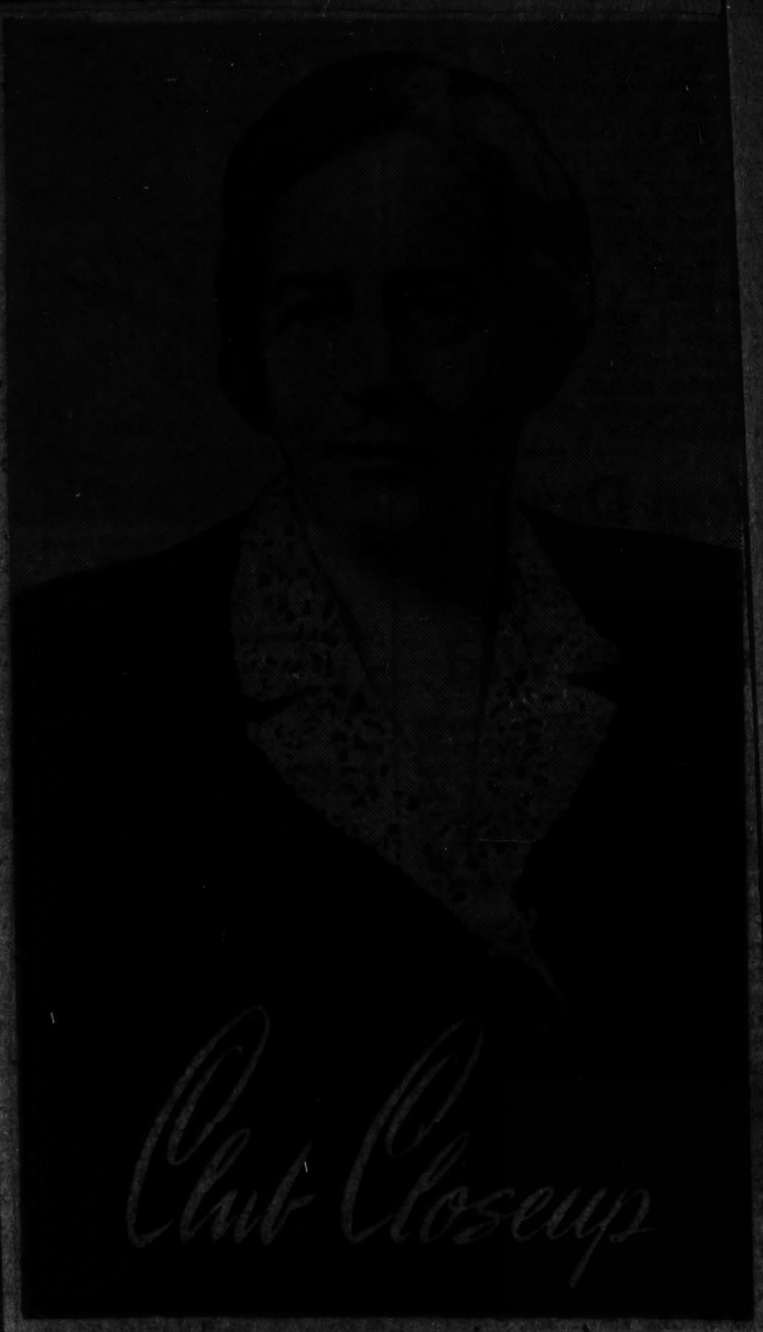
In the ceremonies Sunday afternoon the Hon. William H. Watkins, president of the board of trustees of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History presided. Dr. Clovis Chappell gave the invocation, and Judge Harris Dickson of Vicksburg, and the Hon. Alf Stone, gave the presentation address and acceptance, respectively.

After the ceremony the Hall of Fame was open for inspection.

MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATS VOTE UNINSTRUCTED DELEGATION: These are scenes from the Mississippi State Democratic Convention in Jackson, as delegates met in a streamlined session. The convention voted to send delegates to the national party convention uninstructed as to presidential candidates. At top, Fred Smith of Ripley, Miss., delivers the keynote address. Top right, Judge Herbert Holmes, Senatobia, (left) chairman of the state delegation to Chicago, and Allen Bridgeforth, Yazoo City, chairman of the nominating committee, read nominations. Mrs. Mary L. Cain (left, bottom right photo) of Summit, withdrew her candidacy as national committeewoman in favor of Mrs. Mary Miles Kendall, Natchez, (seated beside her) who was reelected. Clarence Morgan (left, bottom left photo), Kosciusko, long a prominent figure in state politics, congratulates Dave Crawley, also of Kosciusko, after Crawley was elected national committeeman.



The Jackson AAUW has honored Mrs. Nelly Nugent Somerville (left) of Cleveland by naming the Somerville-Howorth study grant in her honor. Honored with Mrs. Somerville is her daughter (right), Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth of Washington, D. C.



Gulf Photo

MRS. LUCY S. HOWORTH . . . law concerist.

Mrs. Howorth Has Many Activities And Is Candidate for Just One More

MRS. LUCY SOMERVILLE HOWORTH, assistant counsel of the War Claims commission and District nominee for second vice president of the American Association of University Women, is a leader in business and professional women's clubs and has held many District and national posts. She also has held high offices in the American Bar association, the National Association of Women Lawyers, the International Bar association, and the American Society of International Law.

In addition to her professional career, Mrs. Howorth is also active in patriotic and civic organizations, including the American Legion auxiliary, the D.A.R., the D.A.C., the A.A.U.W., National Federation of Business and Professional Women, and the Women's National Democratic club. She has written extensively for professional and organizational publications.

In her present post Mrs. Howorth advises the three-member War Claims commission on legal matters affecting policies and procedures on war claims payments to former World War II prisoners of war or their survivors, civilian internees, and religious organizations. She has been with the commission since its activation in September 1948.

Mrs. Howorth is a native of Greenville, Miss., and practiced law in Mississippi 12 years before joining the board of veterans appeals of the veterans administration here in 1934. She was with the VA 16 years, the last six years as a legislative attorney.

In 1932 Mrs. Howorth was elected to the Mississippi legislature and served four years, being a member of several important committees. Before entering the legislature she served four years (1927-31) as a United States commissioner for southern Mississippi, and prior to that served four years as chairman of the Mississippi State board of law examiners.

NEXT SUNDAY—Mrs. Lee Walsh

The Jackson AAUW has honored Mrs. Nelly Nugent Somerville (left) of Cleveland by naming the Somerville-Howorth study grant in her honor. Honored with Mrs. Somerville is her daughter (right), Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth of Washington, D. C.

She helped organize and was first president of the Mississippi Women's suffrage association; 2nd vice-president of the National Women's Suffrage association; president of the Mississippi Women's Christian Temperance Union; first woman elected to the Mississippi House of Representatives, serving from 1926 to 1924; chairman of the Commission on Eleemosynary Institutions; delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1924; chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense of Washington county; organized and was first president of the North Mississippi Conference on Parsonages and Home Missions. She is an active member of the Methodist church, and has been active in Eastern Star, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Somerville has been influential in promoting Child Labor Laws and Public Health Work. Her address to the Fifth District convention of the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs in 1926 on "The Protection of Mississippi Childhood" was a strong factor in awakening our state to the needs of its children. Mrs. Somerville is one of the few women in "Who's Who in Mississippi," published in 1944. She is a true pioneer.

Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth, daughter of Robert Somerville and Nellie Nugent Somerville, was born in Greenville. She was graduated from Randolph-Macon with the B. A. degree, and graduate work at Columbia. She won her law degree at the University of Mississippi, with special distinction, First honors, and being made class orator. She practiced law in Cleveland and Greenville. She moved to Jackson after being appointed to the Mississippi State Board of Law Examiners by Governor Whitfield, and serving as chairman of this board for four years. She was appointed Commissioner of the Southern Federal Judiciary District of Mississippi by Judge R. E. Holmes, serving from 1927 to 1931. She was a member of the House of Representatives of Mississippi from 1928 to 1932.

In 1928 Lucy Somerville was married to Joseph Market Howorth, a lawyer, and they formed a partnership for the practice of law. They now reside in Washington D. C.

In 1939 Mrs. Howorth was treasurer of the Central Committee for Economic Survey of Mississippi. She was a member of the Research Commission of the State of Mississippi. She has been admitted to practice in the United State Supreme Court. For some years she was a member of the Board of Veterans Appeals, Veterans Administration. During World War II she was employed by the Allied Museum

SEE THE SALE AD!

Harvey Funk

Remember you're a patron

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SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH STUDY GRANT IS ANNOUNCED BY JACKSON MAN

The Jackson Branch of the American Association of University Women is today announcing the establishment of the "Somerville-Howorth International Study Grant" which will enable a woman from one of the wartorn countries to do graduate or research work at an American college or university in 1951-52.

Since the start of the International Study Grant program in 1945, 154 such grants have been made by branches or state divisions of AAUW to women from 29 countries. The Mississippi State division has made three such grants, naming them in honor of Mrs. Calvin Brown of Oxford, Miss Lucille Creighton of Gulfport, and Mrs. Beryl Smith Ivy of Meridian. The Ivy Grant is now being used by Miss Mary Paviatos of Greece, who is studying bacteriology at Tulane university.

The recipient of a grant is carefully selected by her own university association. She must be a graduate of an approved institution, a mature person who will fill a responsible position. She does much to interpret her country and experience to Americans, and take back to her country a real knowledge and understanding of America. In the perilous world situation of today, resulting from clashing ideologies, this is an effective way to strengthen the bonds of understanding and goodwill so necessary to peace. This is recognized by General Eisenhower, who was recently given an award by the Freedom Foundation for a speech in which the keynote was "The peace will be won by an informed public."

In establishing International Study Grants, the American Association of University Women is augmenting its Fellowship program begun in 1890. Since that date 40 women have studied with the help given by the national association fellowships established by units of the association and awarded yearly. Some are international, and some national in scope.

The Fellowship established by the Southeast Central region, of which the Jackson branch is a part, bears the name of a distinguished member of the Jackson branch, being the Martha Catching Enochs Fellowship. Funds for this fellowship were contributed by the branches in Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi, and were completed some years ago so that the interest earned takes care of the yearly award. This fellowship is awarded to an American woman.

Honor Two Women

In naming the Somerville-Howorth International Study grant the Jackson AAUW honors two women—a unique mother and daughter combination. Further, it gives a picture of the widening scope of influence and activity of women in our state and nation. Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville was born in Washington county, attended Whitworth college at Brookhaven, and was her B. A. degree of Martha Washington college, Abingdon, Va. In 1893 she married Robert E. Lee Somerville, in Jackson, and four children were born of this union, [illegible] Lucy Howorth, Mrs. [illegible] Somerville, Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. Lucy Howorth, Mrs. Somerville now lives in Greenville, where her daughter, Mrs. [illegible] also lives.

Mrs. Somerville took [illegible] work in civics and [illegible] and received a certificate [illegible] Columbia. In 1920 she helped organize the Mississippi Women's Suffrage association, and was its first president. She was also president of the Mississippi Women's Christian Temperance Union, and was first woman elected to the Mississippi House of Representatives, serving from 1926 to 1924. She was chairman of the Commission on Eleemosynary Institutions, delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1924, chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense of Washington county, organized and was first president of the North Mississippi Conference on Parsonages and Home Missions. She is an active member of the Methodist church, and has been active in Eastern Star, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Somerville has been influential in promoting Child Labor Laws and Public Health Work. Her address to the Fifth District convention of the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs in 1926 on "The Protection of Mississippi Childhood" was a strong factor in awakening our state to the needs of its children. Mrs. Somerville is one of the few women in "Who's Who in Mississippi," published in 1944. She is a true pioneer.

Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth, daughter of Robert Somerville and Nellie Nugent Somerville, was born in Greenville. She was graduated from Randolph-Macon with the B. A. degree, and graduate work at Columbia. She won her law degree at the University of Mississippi, with special distinction, First honors, and being made class orator. She practiced law in Cleveland and Greenville. She moved to Jackson after being appointed to the Mississippi State Board of Law Examiners by Governor Whitfield, and serving as chairman of this board for four years. She was appointed Commissioner of the Southern Federal Judiciary District of Mississippi by Judge R. E. Holmes, serving from 1927 to 1931. She was a member of the House of Representatives of Mississippi from 1928 to 1932.

In 1928 Lucy Somerville was married to Joseph Market Howorth, a lawyer, and they formed a partnership for the practice of law. They now reside in Washington D. C.

In 1939 Mrs. Howorth was treasurer of the Central Committee for Economic Survey of Mississippi. She was a member of the Research Commission of the State of Mississippi. She has been admitted to practice in the United State Supreme Court. For some years she was a member of the Board of Veterans Appeals, Veterans Administration. During World War II she was employed by the Allied Museum of Aircraft Production in New York City.

Mrs. Howorth was appointed Associate Judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia in 1948, the second woman to hold such a position. She is now Assistant General Counsel, United State War Claims Commission.

Mrs. Howorth is a Methodist, a member of Eastern Star, Alpha Delta Pi, and Pi Gamma Mu Honorary society. She was legal advisor of the Mississippi Federation of Women's clubs, secretary of the Women's Central Legislative committee for four years, departmental secretary for the American Legion Auxiliary. She served on the First chairman of the State Council of the Mississippi District of the Young Women's Christian association, serving for seven years, during which time the YWCA organized 265 Girl Reserve Clubs in Mississippi, with 10,000 members.

A member of AAUW since 1928, first in Jackson and later in Washington, Mrs. Howorth has held many important offices in this organization. She was a member of the By-Laws Committee 1941-42, and a member of the Status of Women Committee since 1943, being Chairman since 1947. She is the nominee for the office of second vice-president of the AAUW (National), the election to be held in April 1951 at the National Convention in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Howorth's [illegible] closely parallels that of her [illegible] mother in broadening the [illegible] women's endeavors, and in [illegible] application of a brilliant [illegible] to the service of her state [illegible] nation.

Mrs. Somerville [illegible] Howorth have many [illegible] ancestors, and are related [illegible] Shands, Mrs. L. C. [illegible] and Mrs. H. Walsh.

Local Members Asked

Members of the Jackson branch of the American Association of University Women who are [illegible] establish this grant are:

Mrs. Ronald A. Westbrook, president; Mrs. Irwin W. Coleman, vice-president; Mrs. Eunice May, secretary; Mrs. Norman Burnette, treasurer.

Committee chairmen: Miss Louise Sims, Mrs. Henry P. Mills, Miss Tessie Whitaker, Mrs. N. E. Norton, Mrs. Alice P. Nevels, Miss Eleanor Zeis, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. T. W. Kammerer, Mrs. V. L. Whaley, Miss Martha Brooks, Mrs. T. A. Raines, Miss Carolyn Bullock. Study group leaders: Mrs. Jack Prince, Mrs. Harold Ooz.

Other members: Miss Mary Annie Anderson, Mrs. Ruth Avery, Miss Clara Barber, Miss Catherine Barber, Miss [illegible] Bassett, Mrs. J. W. [illegible], Miss Virginia Bell, Miss Mary Allen Bennett, Miss Christine Bennett, Mrs. [illegible], Miss Ella Mary Blair, Mrs. Irene Bowman.

Miss Ruth Boyd, Miss Christine Bryant, Miss Irene Bryland, Mrs. [illegible] Bryan, Miss Florence Burnside, Mrs. A. T. Caldwell, Miss Bernadine Chaney, Miss [illegible] Clayton, Mrs. [illegible], Miss Virginia Coleman, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. D. C. Cox, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Robert Craig, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. J. W. Crosby, Mrs. [illegible], Miss Mamie Crystal, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. G. L. Dodd, Miss [illegible]

Teaching Of Deaf Children Shown

Tuesday evening Feb. 27 the Capitol Business and Professional Women's club had it's regular program meeting at the Mississippi School for the Blind. The program was arranged by Miss Marian Alexander and Mrs. John Wilkinson.

The program opened with three lovely solos sung by Miss Carolyn Hudspeth accompanied at the piano by her mother, Mrs. O. S. Hudspeth. Miss Hudspeth is a student at Central High school and studies voice with Miss Mary Barner here.

Robert Brown, superintendent of the Mississippi School for the Deaf, gave a detailed history of his school. This talk was of special interest as the school is at present in the act of moving from its Old Canton road.

Supt. Brown was prepared for the club by members of his family, Mrs. T. V. Shannon and Mrs. W. D. B. Stovall. With four of her pupils in her lower grades Mrs. Shannon gave a wonderful demonstration of how deaf children are taught to speak.

Mrs. Stovall with three girls from the senior class concluded the program with a beautiful and reverent number. Seated opposite these girls who were facing her, Mrs. Stovall read aloud the well known sacred song "I Walked Today Where Jesus Walked" by Charles Wesley. As their teacher read, these girls "sang" this song in signs.

F. K. Downey, Mrs. Pat H. Boggs, Jr., Mrs. T. Chatfield Fisher, Mrs. Benjamin Feld, Jr., Mrs. H. E. Flournoy, Miss Lala Mae Fowler, Mrs. Vincent Franks, Mrs. Robert Gandy, Mrs. M. L. Gerhart, Miss Opal Germany, Miss Reggie Will Gilliland, Mrs. Harold Goldsell, Mrs. Robert Graham.

Dr. Helen Griffith, Miss May Haddon, Mrs. A. P. Hamilton, Miss Bonnie Lee Harmer, Mrs. G. A. Harper, Miss Billie Harris, Mrs. Fuller Harrington, Miss Rose Hester, Mrs. R. G. Rutherfield, Mrs. Lilyan Wallace, Miss Margaret Hutchison, Mrs. Alex Johnson, Miss Phoebe Kendal, Mrs. William Smith, Mrs. Robert Kelly, Mrs. Rosemarie, Mrs. Alvin King.

Mrs. Willow Knight, Miss Mary Jane Knight, Miss Adele Knowles, Miss Virginia Ledner, Miss Elizabeth Landis, Mrs. W. A. Lang, Miss Rebecca Lemley, Mrs. W. J. Lyons, Miss Bettie L. McCarty, Miss Anne McDonald, Miss Clara McLeod, Mrs. W. P. McMillan, Miss Myrtle Mason, Miss Willie Miller, Miss Louise Minnis.

Miss Mildred Morehead, Mrs. Carlie P. Myers, Mrs. L. C. Nugent, Mrs. D. H. Orgle, Miss Nancy Lee Parker, Miss Dorothy Price, Mrs. R. L. Pritchard, Mrs. Lewis Prescot, Miss Eileen Rasmussen, Miss Harold Rich, Mrs. Henry O. Riley, Jr., Mrs. Barron Russell, Mrs. T. M. Roby, Mrs. Gertrude Rowan, Mrs. A. G. Sanford, Miss Annie Sale, Miss Margaret Shields.

Mrs. M. L. Smith, Mrs. Clyde Smith, Miss Pearl Smith, Miss Bethany Swearingen, Mrs. Gilbert [illegible], Miss [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. F. A. Taylor, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible],

In this article is an account of the surrender of Col.W.L.Nugent, father of Nellie Nugent Somerville

Memories Of The Civil War

By Capt. J. M. Montgomery

While there, our regiment was ordered to report to Forrest before daylight. My company again happened to be in advance, and again I had the honor of riding with him: honor I assure you I never coveted. Off we went for a reconnaisance around the city, and as we reached Stone River, he ordered me to cross it at a certain ford, and meet him on the other side, at the Salem bridge. When I got to the ford, I found about fifty Yanks there, and sent him word of that fact. His reply was, "Catch them!" At them I went and they soon scampered away. I moved down the river and met him at the bridge. Then he moved us down the pike to the city, driving in the pickets on a dead run. After getting within three hundred yards of their works, he wheeled the regiment to the right, and directed me to fall in behind, and made a complete circuit of the town, between their infantry pickets and the city, before the enemy could wake up and man their works, or get their guns to bear on us. It was the most daring and fool-hardy move I ever heard men doing. It was a dreadful winter day, snow was on the ground all the while, and we were poorly clad, shod and fed.

My good brother, who was now chief surgeon of our division, succumbed to his onerous duties and the severity of the weather, and was taken down with typhoid pneumonia. I succeeded in getting him carried to a house; the lady's name was Napoleon Jackson Smith, on Stewart creek. This lady gave him every consideration and kindness, nursing him through a long and dangerous illness. And when, after our evacuation, the prisoners were all ordered into Murfreesboro, she went on his bond for his prompt delivery as soon as he should be well. She gave him some clothes and twenty-five dollars in money. This was the first debt he paid after his discharge from prison. That noble woman has long since been dead, but if good deeds on this earth will bear any one to heaven,

with Wilson's eleven thousand mounted men, who were coming down through North Alabama, in the direction of Selma. While on the way, a young boy from New York, named Henry Elliott, who was raised at Marion, Ala., came out to join my company. He was a mere lad, and not of conscript age, and I did my best to dissuade him from doing so, telling him that the next battle would surely close the war, but he would come.

In to Selma, Forrest went with the most of our brigade. The place was well fortified, but we didn't have men enough to man the trenches; they were from five to ten steps apart in the ditches. Wilson came on, getting between Forrest and the rest of his command, and at once moved on our works. Not an officer was mounted, and every man of them, it is said, had his whiskey. We did not open on them until they had gotten within sixty or seventy yards of us, and then we raked them well. They could not force our line, except at one point where we had some militia troops; they gave way, and Forrest seeing that there was no hope, told us to get away the best we could. He cut his way through the enemy with his escort and a few of our regiment. General Armstrong also made his escape through the enemy's line, but the majority of our command were made prisoners, your brother among the number. I made my escape, but tried as hard as ever man did to surrender.

The killing and wounding of our men all took place, with few exceptions, after they had surrounded. The enemy's men were full of whiskey, and had sworn vengeance against our men for having killed so many of them a night or two before; claiming that we had shot them while asleep.

Poor little Henry Elliott; this was his first and last battle. Early in the action his leg was broken; the charging line passed over him, and a straggler coming up behind, fired the fatal shot. Colonel F. A. Mont-

When I buckled on my armor in my youthful prime and bade her farewell, she gave me God's blessing and a bible; inscribed on its front page was the familiar verse:

Let us be up and doing,
With a heart for every fate;
Still achieving; still pursuing;
Learn to labor and to wait.

That priceless treasure was my constant companion for four long years, and cheered me in many dark and dreary hour. In my last fight it was captured. How I should like to see it once again; but I cannot, I hope that it is still engaged on its errand of mercy, cheering the heart of some deluded yankee, and inciting him to seek forgiveness for the crime in taking part in the prosecution of such a cruel and vindictive war as that waged against our southern country; the proud boast of the prosecutors of which was, that they would make our land so desolate that a crow flying over would have to take his rations with him.

Disconsolate and weary, we wended our way home, took the "damned nasty oath," as it was called, with some mental reservations, and we are now, I am glad to say, reconciled and once more full-fledged American citizens; with no apoligies to make; no regrets; no repining for what happened in the past, save for the memories of our consecrated dead, and our loved ones.

One more incident I will mention, as I have never seen it related in history: Forrest surrendered at Uniontown, Alabama. Myself, Captain W. L. Gay, Colonel W. L. Nugent and Capt. Evans, were paroled at Vicksburg. While we were at General Smith's Headquarters, General Forrest came in while on his way up the river. General Smith offered him a guard during his stay in the city, saying the feeling in the army, especially among the colored troops, was very bitter against him. Forrest thanked him for his kind offer, but said he thought it would hardly be neccessary. The Vicksburg Garrison, at that time, consisted of thirteen regiments, every one of which except one regiment and a battery were negroes. After this conversation, we proceeded towards the Washington Hotel, and when near Washington Street, near Cassell's drug store corner, we saw fifty or more of colored soldiers. They called out: "here comes the rebel Forrest; let us kill him." Forrest in company with some other Confederate officer-

did not run smooth, and green-eyed jealously ran rampant in the breast of another son of Africa. This sable champion called Hentz out to the bloody field, but it was not the field of honor. This avenger of his blighted love came to my tent about midnight and called Hentz, telling him he had a hog a short way off, and if he would go with him, that he would divide with him. We interposed no serious objection, as our commissary was often far behind what it should be, and more often still, was empty.

We soon were slumbering and lost in peaceful dreams, dreaming of the good things to come in the morning but not a great time had elasped when I was awakened by cries of "murder! murder!" come here quick come quick!" We hastily reached for our pistols and hastened to the scene of the trouble, and trouble we found. It seems that Hentz had been told that hog was just over the fence, and he proceeded to climb over. But just as he mounted it, Blanchard's boy—the aforesaid negro with the blighted affections—opened on him with a six shooter. Hentz, a big powerful darky, jumped down and grabbed his pistol hand, and was holding on for dear life when we arrived on the scene. He was well nigh exhausted from loss of blood. We got there in the nick of time to prevent further bloodshed. Hentz was shot twice; once in the arm, and once in the leg.

We took the law in our own hands and administered a severe flogging on the assailant's naked back with a stirrup leather.

After the war, Hentz returned home with us, and made some cotton for us. His assailant found a watery grave in one of the streams of southern Louisianna. Whether of his own seeking or not, we never learned.

Another servant of Will's was named Wesly. I see him quite often in Greenville, and he makes inquiries for "Marse Vic" and Will.

Many, many engagements that I fail to remember, took place, that in importance would equal, if not excel, the fights that are now taking place around Manilla, and which are dignified with name of battles.

I have endeavored to comply with your request that I give my recollections of the events that happened during the Civil War, in which your brother Will and myself took part. They are dotted hurried and not in a constructive way, and [illegible] doubtle

some clothes and twenty-five dollars in money. This was the first debt he paid after his discharge from prison. That noble woman has long since been dead, but if good deeds on this earth will bear any one to heaven, she is surely there.

Hood had played his last card at Nashville. The once grand and glorious army that Johnson had commanded, had melted away, and Forrest was called to Nashville to bring up the rear. On our way to Nashville, we passed the house in which my sick brother was staying. I stopped to bid him farewell, never expecting to see him again. It was the saddest duty I ever performed; leaving him so sick among the enemy, a stranger in a strange land.

I must commend Hood for one good thing he has said. In his "Advance and Retreat," he speaks of the heroic act of Mary Bradford, one of your neigbhors and our old schoolmate, in assisting to rally the troops [illegible] the pike near her home. For her [illegible] upon that occasion, he said [illegible] name deserved to be handed [illegible] in history as one of the Joans [illegible] Are of the Southern Confederacy. This Waterloo of Hood's reminds me of Bonapart's retreat from Moscow in the dead of winter; such hardships as our men underwent were never before witnessed. Fighting by night and by day a victorious and vindictive foe, without food for man or beast. Forrest and Walthall alone saved Hood's army from complete destruction at Pulaski. At that place, our men, seeing the Yankees charge down on us, thought we were all captured, and fired the covered bridge to prevent the Yankees from coming over. Some of our men took to the river, as cold as it was, but myself and my little command, which then consisted of three companies, in all, not more than fifty men, took to the burning bridge, and got safely over. A few miles south of this, we made a stand, drove the enemy back, and captured a fine battery. After that venture, they had more respect for us, and we had some little rest. Near Pulaski, General Buford was shot by my side.

Shortly after these events, we reached the Tennessee river and crossed to the south side. Then joy reigned supreme, and I felt as if the Atlantic ocean rolled between us and our foes. We ragged, hungry, lousy and dirty, wended our way to Tupelo, where we were given a rest, and many of us a short furlough. Our own parents scarcely knew us in our tattered garbs. We soon returned to the army, and your brother Will's wound having healed, he was again at his post of duty in our same brigade,—Armstrong's.

Forrest at Columbus, Miss., was again gathering together his shattered few, to make his death-grapple

Poor little Henry Elliott; this was his first and last battle. Early in the action his leg was broken; the charging line passed over him, and a straggler coming up behind, fired the fatal shot. Colonel F. A. Montgomery has written a very pretty story founded on this last sad scene. I should be glad if you can get it.

Will told me that when he surrendered, a Yank struck his carbine to his breast, saying, "Give me your pocketbook, you rebel scoundrel." He replied, "There it is, and thank you, sir." In this last round-up we gave them a good reminder and a long farewell to war and war's alarms. Between three hundred and fifty and four hundred men were killed and wounded in front of our brigade. Among the wounded were General Long, three brigade commanders and four or five colonels. General Long has a kinsman in our town, Mr. William Griffin. He told me that General Long was still living in New Jersey, a fact that I was very glad to learn. He also said that he was very severely wounded in the head and in four or five other places at this engagement at Selma; so that he is in a somewhat dilapidated condition, but he still loves to talk over war times, and has a very profound respect for the men who were particeps criminis in giving him such an undisputable title to the nation's alms.

From the manner in which General Wilson run over Forrest (although Forrest had but a handful of men) I formed a high estimate of his military capacity. He was said to be the youngest major-general in the Federal army. I think he is serving in Cuba now, and I regard him as one of the best generals we have in our army.

General Minty also belonged to this command. I met him in Elizabethtown, Ky., in 1878, and for the courtesies he extended to me under his hospitable roof, I still hold him in grateful remembrance.

The last shot fired at Selma rang down the curtain on the bloody drama in the army of the west, and the epoch of four years' war passed into history; the like has never been seen in ancient or modern times. Will Montgomery, more fortunate than myself, heard the first and the last gun fired in the army of the west. He never left his command, except when wounded. He remained a prisoner only a short time, soon making his escape.

I have often speculated as to what force it was that caused me to stick it out to the bitter end. Was it pride, patriotism, or was it the insignia I wore on my collar? No, no, the motive that ever impelled me to discharge my duty was inspired by my only sister Katie; the noblest, dearest woman that God ever made.

store corner, we saw fifty or more of colored soldiers. They called out: "here comes the rebel Forrest; let us kill him." Forrest in company with some other Confederate officer, whose name I do not know, moved forward, and the negroes began to raise their guns. Forrest at once stopped and said to them: "shoot, you damn cowards." They at once dropped their guns to the ground, and we proceeded on our way unmolested.

General Smith who, apprehensive of some such occurence, had mounted his horse, and with his staff was soon at our side, and continued in our company until we arrived at the Washington Hotel.

After we had entered the hotel the streets soon became packed with a howling mob of negro soldiers. General Smith told Forrest that was the result of curiosity more than anything else, and asked Forrest if he would not walk out on one of the upper galleries, so that they could see him. He did so, and stood there for several minutes with General Smith by his side. It seemed that every Yankee officer in the garrison had come to get a view of him, and, if possible an introduction.

Our boat soon arrived, and we went down, followed by a great crowd of officers and men, eager to get a last look at the great "Wizard of the Saddle;" the man who Sherman said was the grandest soldier that was produced on either side of the Civil War, and who also said the sacrifice of ten thousand Yankees would be cheap if they could accomplish the destruction of the devil, Forrest.

In giving these personal recollections, I have failed to remember our servants; our fides achates; they were with us on the march and in the camp, and often times under fire and sometimes slept with us. My old valet Lank, is still with me, and though he is a pronounced Republican in politics, he has never left us, and I sincerely believe will be with me till death us do part. Will Montgomery's first valet, Houston, died in camp in North Mississippi, near Cornith. He sleeps in a quiet unknown grave with no marble monument to mark his resting place, your father erected over the ramins of his faithful servant, Houston, on the historic old hill, and near our boyhood happy home, and near that loved old building that, when I saw it last, appeared grand, even in its ruins.

Another servant that Will had with him, called Hentz, brings to my mind a thrilling story. We were camped on Sandy Creek, East Feliciana Parish, Louisianna. We had been in camp some days, and our body-servants, like their masters, sometimes have love affairs. This amour of Hentz's

tions of the events that happened during the Civil War, in which your brother Will and myself took part. They are dotted hurried [illegible] and not in a constructive way, an[illegible] doubtl[illegible] errors have unavoidedly c[illegible] in.

I find, in recalling these stirring events, that the blood again flows free and warm in my veins, and thrills the heart. And even the brain grows dizzy when we call to mind those ghastly scenes.

Your affectionate cousin,
J. M. MONTGOMERY,
Captain Company H. First Regiment,
of Mississippi Cavalry,
Armstrongs' Brigade,
W. H. Jackson's Division.

Near the end of the war, in the campaign against Wilson we were in Chalmer's Division.

INSPECTING LEVEES AND BANK[illegible]

Control Making Trip Within Num[illegible] of Government Engineers.

The government steamer Co[illegible] arrived here at 5 o'clock yeste[illegible] afternoon from the Arkansas an[illegible] White rivers.

A number of the leading engineers engaged in river work are making the trip on the Control, on the up trip inspecting the levees and banks on the Louisiana and Arkansas side, as far up as Red Fork, and on the return inspecting the Mississippi levees and river banks.

Among those making the trip are Capt. C. H. West, member of the river commission; Major F. M. Kerr, chief of the Louisiana state board of engineers; Capt. Hoff an, of the Louisiana engineers; [illegible] Woodruff, corps of engineers, U. S. A.; Capt. E. C. Tollinger, and Mr. A. M. Todd. Chief Engineer W. J. Shackelford of the Levee Board, made the trip over his district. The engineers are carrying a number of horses on the boat and are making horseback trips where the work cannot be done from the boat.

THE NEW OFFICE BUILDING.

Plans in Hands of Contractors—Can Be Seen at the Leader.

The plans and specifications fo[illegible] the new office building to b[illegible] by Mr. Joe Weinberg, are [illegible] display at The Leader, whi[illegible] ber of contractors a[illegible] their bids. He expect[illegible] contract in about a week [illegible] He says that the contrac[illegible] for the completion of the [illegible] ready for occupancy by Sept.

A number of the leading p[illegible] ans and other professional me[illegible] the city have secured rooms for [illegible] ces and he expects to have a[illegible] them spoken for within a few da[illegible]

A Republic Not A Democracy

The United States is not a democracy. It is a republic, with government based upon the prrinciple of representation. The "Founding Fathers" well knew the difference between a republic and a democracy. They knew the dangers inherent in a democracy, and in the light of that knowledge they planned for a republic.

The editors of Methodist church school publications seem to be ignorant of this historic fact.

The Adult Student Methodist, for March, page 49, has the following:

"There are some doubts among us about our American democracy. On the whole we are committed to the principle. But our pattern of democracy is so offensive to people of color all over the world that we shall never succeed until our own house is in better order. In fact, there are many who believe that the one nation we fear the most—Russia—may have made a better out in this regard than we have in America."

This deliverance is similar in some respects to statements made by several advocates of F. E. P. C. who appeared before the Senate subcommittee.

Mrs. Theodore O. Wedel, chairman of the committee on Christian Social Relations, United Council of Church Women, said "We are convinced that the United States must demonstrate to the world that our democratic form of government offers to all people the best possible opportunity for a full and satisfying way of life." This is one of her three reasons for supporting F. E. P. C. The same position was taken by other witnesses.

Here is a strange situation. On one hand many nations are begging for aid, for charity, thousands seek admission to the United States. On the other hand, there are some in positions of leadership who are announcing that the affairs of this nation must be conducted in such manner as to win the approval of other nations and such views are advanced in behalf of democracy.

The United States is not a democracy, it is a republic. The government should be conducted for the interest of our people and not for the purpose of conciliating other nations.

Nellie N. Somerville.

Reprint from "News-Enterprise" March 25, 1948.

The Bill Of Rights

The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States are called the Bill of Rights.

These amendments were the result of the fight against ratification made in several states but especially in Virginia.

During the debate in the Virginia Convention it became evident to the Constitution party that ratification could not be carried without some concession. They therefore decided to include recommendations for future amendments in the resolution for ratification.

One historian says: "The lengths to which the Constitutionalists were driven in order to secure ratification are measured by the amendments they were forced to bring in. These numbered twenty, in addition to a Bill of Rights, which also had twenty articles. The ten amendments afterwards made to the Constitution were hardly a shadow of those recommended by the Virginia Convention of 1788.

The ratification resolution was carried by a majority of ten votes in a total of one hundred sixty-eight. It was believed that Washington's influence was decisive.

The first article of the Bill of Rights is the following:

"Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Article the Second provides for state militia and the right to keep and bear arms.

Article the Third prohibits military occupation of homes without consent of the owner.

Article the Fourth, Security against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Articles Fifth and Sixth relate to criminal charges and court procedure. Article Fifth has this: "Nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without first compensation.

Article the Sixth says: "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him to have compulsory process for the obtaining witnesses in his favor and to have the assistance of counsel for the defense."

Articles nine and ten are of special interest at this time.

Article the Ninth, "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

Article the Tenth, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution or prohibited by it to the States are reserved, to the States respectively or to the people."

These might be called the States Rights amendments, especially Article the Tenth.

A staff writer in Memphis Press-Scimitar reporting the meeting of governors at Hershey, Pa., said: "This is not a question of states rights in its old fashioned and outmoded sense. The governors, by and large, cling no longer to such a philosophy."

If that bright young man is correct, liberty and constitutional government are on their way out.

One thing is certain. If the Republic of the United States is to continue as the Republic of Republics, Young America must be taught the true facts of American history, especially Constitutional History, in tax supported schools and colleges.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE,
Monday, May 7, 1951
Part 1—Page 9

WOMEN TOURING CAMPS TO VISIT NAVAL CENTER

The women's advisory council of the office of public information of the defense department will tour Great Lakes naval training center today and tomorrow to inspect training programs, procedures, and educational and welfare facilities.

The visit is part of a tour of army, navy, air force and marine corps installations which will continue thru the week. There will be stops at Lackland air force base, Tex.; the infantry center at Fort Benning, Ga.; the marine corps recruit depot at Parris island, S. C., and the women's army corps training center, Fort Lee, Va.

Some of the women who are scheduled to visit Great Lakes are Mrs. A. J. Breaux, Beaumont, Tex., national security chairman of the American Legion auxiliary; Mrs. Herbert W. Kochs, 523 Essex av., Kenilworth, member of the board of the national U. S. O.; Mrs. Francis T. Christy, Brooklyn, national board member of the Young Women's Christian association, and Judge Lucy Howorth, Washington, D. C., of the American Association of University Women.

Find Truancy Among Girls Higher than Among Boys

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

MONTREAL, May 6—In Montreal's Protestant schools, truancy among girls is considerably higher than among boys.

Information

by

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville

Delta Democrat-Times
JOHN T. GIBSON
General Manager
lle, Miss., Sunday, October 23, 1949

Louise Eskrigge Crump's

Delta Scene

The Halloween season was officially ushered into Greenville Wednesday night when a black cat was dropped into a group of youngsters gathered about a table at Strange Recreation Center.

The cat was ust part of the stage effects in a ghost story contest being conducted by members of the Junior Dramatic Club, but a live cat coming wheeling through the air in a nearly dark room can be about as frightening a bit of ghostly reality as has ever been concocted. Ask any of the club members, if you don't believe me.

The cat and the darkened room were only a small part of the excitement. Club members worked in groups of three. One told a ghost story and the other two managed the sound effects. In the party were, Vernie Lee Robinson, Martha Jean Pogue, Selma Ruth Pogue, Bobby Jean Redd, Warren Pease, Sandra Schwartz, Jane Bostick, Mary Peeples, Shirley Stanton, Mary Starnes and of course the cat, but he didn't tarry long enough at the party to be recognized as a member of the club.

• • •

A number of Greenville and Cleveland people were gratified to learn that Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth had been appointed Assistant General Counsel of the War Claims Commission. Lucy has been with the Veterans Administration for years past and its nice to know that her work was recognized and appreciated by those in authority. It's nice also to know that some appointments are made in Washington with brains and ability as a basis.

• • •

And another Deltan who is making good in Washington is Miss Dorothy Shands, Judge Howorth's niece, who serves as a secretary in the office of Represenattive Will Whittington. She is the only national officer of the Woman's Overseas Service League living in Washington and she is doing a wonderful job of extending the organization which has as an aim the keeping alive of ties and the spirit of comradeship felt in the service as an aid to the armed services in time of peace.

Miss Shands served with the Red Cross for two and a half years. She was in the Mediterranean and European theaters, first as a clubmobile girl in North Africa and Italy and later as a service club worker in France and the American Zone in Germany.

• • •

Many people were interested in the announcement of the marriage of Georgia Raines to Dr. Maurice Miller Duncan of Huntsville, Alabama. And I am sure Georgia will be interested to know that the interest here was voiced again and again in these words. "That doctor sure is a lucky man."

• • •

Ella Sue Colvin who became the bride of Robert Tutt on October 22 was honoree at a party which everyone knew she would be unable to attend.

It was a shower given Tuesday night in the room of Dot Durham and Anne Wood at Mississippi State College, Columbus. The room was decorated with Autumn flowers and the honoree's picture was placed in the center of the refreshment table from which the books had all been removed. At either end were large arrangements of yellow carnations. The guest list included Ella Sue's close friends made during her stay at M.S.C.W. Each guest brought a gift and all helped to pack them to be shipped to Greenville. Hostesses for the party were Dot and Ann, Sidney Harvey, Bettye Middleton, Mary Barnes, Marilyn Ridgeway, all of Greenville, Jane Carr of Leland, Miss Susan Pfeulfer, Columbus, Ohio and Jean Williams of Selma, Alabama.

Fairly Reports From Jackson

Information

by

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville

The following information about the Methodist Federation for Social Service is taken from the book "Moscow over Methodism" by Dr. Rembert Gilman Smith, published in 1936.

This organization was provided for by the General Conference of 1908 as an appropriate agency of the church. This federation reports to the General Conference which meets every four years.

Bishop McConnell has said it was twiced endorsed by the General Conference of 1932. This Federation has two organs ',The Social Question Bulletin" and the "Crisis Leaflets." The former of these has as its slogan "For the Creation of the Classless Society and the Abolition of the Profit Motive."

This Federation has been making and is making open and bitter warfare on American Capitalism in its essence.

December 1934 Social Question Bulletin has the following:

"Once more we suggest the self classification of our members on the basis of their attitude toward the profit motive."

The General Conference of 1932 said that Capitalism is unchristian. The leaders of this Federation frequently use the following language: "The only country that has a complete social economic plan is the Soviet Union and they have no unemployment."

Bishop Edgar Blake is quoted as having said "The principles of the Christian religion are being better applied in Russia than in the United States."

The General Conference of 1936 did not mention the Federation by name. It adopted a report requesting "unofficial organizations" to carry a definite statement upon their publications that they are "unofficial" and to make this known in "public utterances."

At a later date The Federation changed the last word in the name from "service" to "Action" and has operated under the name Methodist Federation for Social Action.

Recent publicity shows that the objectives of the Federation are the same now as formerly.

The Christian Beacon of January 1, Dr. Carl McIntire editor, gives two instances of what it calls, "Methodist Pro-Soviet Campaign."

The first instance is the circulation of the book, "Behind Soviet Power" by Jerome Davis.

Rev. Bob Shuler's paper the Methodist Challenge, and the Christian Beacon state that copies of this book were sent to all preachers with a letter from Bishop Oxnam as president of the Division of Foreign Missions of the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church.

This distribution was made without charge at the expense of the board, in April and May of 1947.

The Christian Beacon considers this book pro-Soviet propaganda.

The second instance noted in the Christian Beacon is the publication of a eulogy of Joseph Stalin by Jerome Davis in the Classmate,

official organ of the church for the young people, in July 1947.

The Christian Beacon, January 1, 1948, says "It would be impossible for us to conceive of a Soviet paid propagandist writing an article that would be more acceptable to Russia than Dr. Davis.

"The most offensive part of all comes in the last paragraph where Stalin is held up as an example to the young people. They are asked if they can "go to serve God and the common people of America as sincerely and courageously as Stalin did for what he believed to be best for his people."

Stalin is also represented thruout the entire article as being a great leader and champion of justice for the people.

The Christian Beacon says "If the Methodist Church is going to write about Stalin why does it not deal with atheism, materialism and the tyrannies of Russia?

The comment in the Christian Beacon closes with the following: "Do you not realize how serious this matter is? Young people are given this in the name of the church. Do you realize what this means for the future of the country? What are you going to do about it? What is it going to take to awaken the Lord's people?

Bolivar Commercial print
March, 1948

HUGH F. CAUSEY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

December 24th, 1943.

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville,
Hotel Greenville
Greenville, Mississippi.

Dear Mrs. Somerville:

We think "Mrs. Somerville" ought to be automatically appointed Chairman of Every Good Movement.

If every-body were like her, we could abolish all law-enforcing agencies, up-lift societies, movements and every other means to make people good and happy.

We are merely expressing now, our sentiments for many years.

Sincerely,
Hugh & Corinne Causey

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ASKS YOUR CO-OPERATION.

MOTTO:—I am come that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly.

The directors of the Mississippi Y. M. C. A. have urged and encouraged the Y. W. C. A. to take up active work among Mississippi girls, private citizens have so advised, and requests from various parts of the State have gone to National headquarters. Similar conditions have arisen in almost every State. The Y. W. C. A. is trying to meet this demand. They have assigned a field secretary to work in this State, others will be sent as needs arise and their resources permit. To meet this great expansion in the home field a budget has been carefully made and an effort is being made this month to raise the amount needed. The South Central Field, Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, is to raise $95,000.00. We hope to raise ten thousand dollars in Mississippi as our part of the budget.

The Y. W. C. A. sends trained workers into our colleges, high schools and agricultural high schools. It seeks to provide housing facilities for working girls and women, it is an agency of the Christian church, is interdenominational, its ultimate object is to develop Christian character, it accepts the religious basis as fundamental and asks your support upon that basis.

MISS MARY WALKER KIRK, *Tuscumbia, Ala., Director.*

MRS. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, *Greenville, Chairman.*

MRS. ALFRED H. STONE, *Dunleith, Vice-Chairman.*

MRS. A. F. WATKINS, *Millsaps College, Jackson, Treasurer.*

MRS. C. H. ALEXANDER, *Jackson.*

MRS. R. F. SAUNDERS, *Swan Lake.*

MRS. T. R. HENDERSON, *Greenwood.*

MRS. FRED O'BANNON, *Greenville.*

MRS. THEODORE DU BOSE BRATTON, *Jackson.*

MRS. J. W. PROVINE, *Mississippi College, Clinton.*

A committee is being formed to cover the State.

COMMENDS THE Y. W. C. A.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 15, 1919.

Mrs. Robt. Somerville, Chairman,
Greenville, Miss.

My Dear Mrs. Somerville: I have learned with the greatest interest of the plans of the Y. W. C. A. to conduct during the present month a campaign for the development and extension of the work of the Young Women's Christian Association in Mississippi, as well as throughout the country at large. During the five years in which I have been engaged in the work of the Y. M. C. A. in Mississippi, I have felt the keenest need of this agency for work among the girls of the state, if for no other reason than to supplement our work among the boys and men.

There is abroad in the land a widespread but thoroughly mistaken idea to the effect that while work for boys and men is highly necessary, a similar effort among girls is not necessary. We find quite the reverse to be the case. In more than one instance where we have established and put in operation an organization among the boys of an agricultural high school we have come to realize by having the matter brought to our attention by teachers, both men and women, that the lack of a similar agency among the girls has made it impossible to get the best results from our boys' organization.

This prompts me to say to you that as an organization the State Y. M. C. A. of Mississippi not only wishes you the completest success in this enterprise, but stands ready to assist in every possible manner. I am particularly interested because there has been recently assigned to the work of the Y. W. C. A. in this state Miss Anna Astroth, an efficient secretary, who is giving all of her time to the promotion of this work among the girls and women of Mississippi.

With the assurance of the continuance of my profound regard, I beg to remain, Yours sincerely,

BLAKE W. GODFREY,
State Secretary, Y. W. C. A.

This campaign is for the regular work of the Y. W. C. A., for which they are not allowed to use one dollar of the War Drive funds.

THE Y. W. C. A. IN MISSISSIPPI

MOTTO: I am come that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly.

The Y. W. C. A. has organizations at Gulfport, Hattiesburg, Laurel, West Point, but Laurel is the only place having a regularly organized Y. W. C. A. which is not the outgrowth of war conditions.

Holly Springs

College Work.

The Y. W. C. A. has college associations at the I. L. & C., Columbus; Whitworth College, Brookhaven; Synodical College, ~~Meridian~~, Grenada College, Grenada; Belhaven College, Jackson; University, Oxford; State Normal College, Hattiesburg; Millsaps College, Jackson.

High Schools.

Agricultural High School Clubs, Thirteen; Regular High School Clubs, Twenty-three.

You will help to make this work permanent and to extend it by contributing to the Y. W. C. A. campaign fund for the South Central Field, composed of Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri.

All contributions should be sent to Mrs. A. F. Watkins, Treasurer, Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. Robt. Somerville, Greenville, Chairman. Vice-Chairmen: Mrs. C. H. Alexander, Jackson; Mrs. J. R. Henderson, Greenwood; Mrs. B. F. Saunders, Swan Lake; Mrs. Fred O'Bannon, Greenville; Mrs. J. W. Provine, Clinton; Mrs. W. W. Scales, Jr., Starkville; Mrs. Alfred H. Stone, Dunleith; Mrs. Theo. DuBose Brattons, Jackson; Mrs. B. E. Eaton, Gulfport.

APPROXIMATE AMOUNT SPENT BY THE
Young Women's Christian Association in South Central Field
June 1917 - Nov. 1, 1918.

State	Amount	Total
Mississippi	$21,708.15	
Alabama	37,511.95	
Arkansas	46,972.61	
Kentucky	20,454.15	
Louisiana	3,140.80	
Missouri	3,128.35	
Tennessee	26,057.77	
		$158,973.80

The Y.W.C.A. is now asking this field to contribute $85,000.00 to the support of their regular work. This fund is for state, field and national work.

Jackson Daily News

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1942

Democracy and the Poll Tax

By Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville

Is this country a republic or is it a democracy? It was founded as a republic, it has grown great as a republic, when it is changed into a democracy true liberty will be destroyed.

Senator Wiley of Wisconsin said recently:

"I wish we had under way a great the subject of the Republic, not a democracy but the Republic of the United States of America."

The Founding Fathers were able men. They knew the history, the dangers, the weakness of democracies. Guided by the history of the past, inspired by the desire to establish and perpetuate true liberty, they provided for a republic based upon the principle of representation.

The Federalist No. X written by James Madison, a member of the federal convention which formed the constitution of the United States of America, discusses the dangers of political factions and how to guard against such dangers. This paper was addresed "To the People of the State of New York" and published in the New York Packet Friday, November 3, 1787.

After stating that "The majority must be rendered . . . unable to concert schemes of oppression," he explained the difference between a republic and a democracy. He wrote:

"From this view of the subject it may be concluded that a pure democracy, by which I mean a society consisting of a small number of citizens, who assemble and administer the government in person, can admit of no cure for the mischiefs of faction. A common passion of interest will, in almost every case, be felt by a majority of the whole; a communication and concert result from the form of government itself; and there is nothing to check the inducements to sacrifice the weaker party or an obnoxious individual. Hence it is that such democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the rights of property; and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths. Theoretic politicians, who have patronized this species of government, have erroneously supposed that by reducing mankind to perfect equality in their political rights, they would, at the same time, be perfectly equalized and assimilated in their possessions, their opinions, and their passions.

"A republic, by which I mean a government in which the scheme of representation takes place, opens a different prospect and promises the cure for which we are seeking. Let us examine the points in which it varies from pure democracy, and we shall comprehend both the nature of the cure and the efficacy which it must derive from the Union.

"The two great points of difference between a democracy and a republic are: first, the delegation of the government, in the latter, to a small number of citizens elected by the rest; secondly, the greater number of citizens, and greater sphere of country, over which the latter may be extended."

The Federalist No. XIV, also in the New York Packet Friday, November 30, 1787. Madison gave as the purpose of this paper "To take notice of an objection (to the constitution) that may be drawn from the great extent of country which the Union embraces."

"The error which limits republican government to a narrow district has been unfolded and refuted in preceding papers. I remark here ing of a republic with a democracy, applying to the former reasonings drawn from the nature of the latter. The true distinction between these forms was also adverted to on a former occasion. It is, that in a democracy, the people meet and exercies the government in person; in a republic, they assemble and administer it by their representatives and agents. A democracy, consequently, will be confined to a small spot. A republic may be extended over a large region.

"To this accidental source of the error may be added the artifice of some celebrated authors, whose writings have had a great share in forming the modern standard of political opinions. Being subjects either of an absolute or a limited monarchy, they have endeavored to heighten the advantages, or palliate the evils of those forms, by placing in comparison the vices and defects of the republican, and by citing as specimens of the latter the turbulent democracies of ancient Greece and modern Italy. Under the confusion of names, it has been an easy task to transfer to a republic observations applicable to a democracy only."

The word democracy is currently used as synonymous with liberty, but such use is inaccurate and misleading.

The demand for abolishing the poll tax is based upon the word democracy, the poll tax is denounced as "undemocratic."

Senator Pepper of Florida has introduced a bill "calling for abolition of the poll tax as a qualification in all federal elections and primaries." It is further stated that "Eight Southern states would be affected by the bill."

This bill actually raises the issue of federal interference in elections. If enacted into law there can be no doubt that federal control of elections would follow as surely as night follows day. Federal officers, civil or military (if considered necessary or expedient) would be present at every voting place.

When so much is said about unity it is surprising that such an unnecessary and highly controversial issue should be raised.

Mr. Phillip Murray, president of the CIO, has not only thrown light on this subject but flood light.

The Commercial Appeal of Monday, March 30, carried a front page news story from Charlotte, N. C., giving the report of a speech made by Mr. Murray. Addressing a rally sponsored by the CIO Textile Workers Union, he assailed those seeking to abolish the forty hour week provisions.

He said, "Hitler and Goebbels themselves could devise no more effective method to destroy national unity."

"Declaring leaders of the drive are members of Congress from the states where poll taxes permit only

Murray also attacked the poll tax voting requirements.

"The CIO will do everything possible to obtain the abolition of 'undemocratic poll tax laws'," he said.

The Jackson, Miss., Daily News in a report of the same rally has the following:

"A campaign to abolish the 40-hour week, he told a labor rally, has been particularly prevalent in the less industrialized Southern states, where anti-union employers have taken advantage of a lack of direct public knowledge to grind their own axes'."

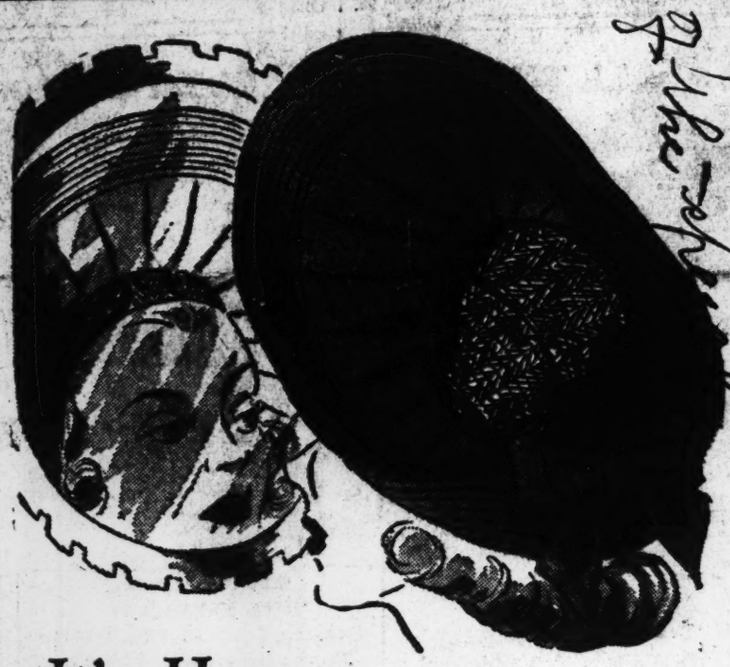
To South thus having been brought into this picture, the South should take stock of itself, should look backward into its own history. Suggested reading in this connection is The Tragic Era, by Claud G. Bowers. Mississippians, in particular, would do well to read and study the great speech made by Senator J. Z. George, of honored memory, in defense of the constitution of Mississippi. The occasion for this celebrated speech was discussion of

the government, in the latter, to a small number of citizens elected by the rest; secondly, the greater number of citizens, and greater sphere of country, over which the latter may be extended."

The Federalist No. XIV, also written by Madison, was published

He said, "Hitler and Goebbels themselves could devise no more effective method to destroy national unity."

"Declaring leaders of the drive are members of Congress from the states where poll taxes permit only the more prosperous minority to



It's Here

YOUR LOVELY DRESSMAKER BRIM

Big and beautiful—and a "must" for summer—in fine belting ribbon—in white and gay summer colors—to match or contrast your favorite summer costume—See them today!

$5

SPECIAL for Friday and Saturday

COCONUT STRAWS

$1

Your "pet" coconut straws are here—get a young bonnet brim or a dashing casual—but you must have a coconut for summer.

THE EMPORIUM

lar, would do well to read and study the great speech made by Senator J. Z. George, of honored memory, in defense of the constitution of Mississippi. The occasion for this celebrated speech was discussion of the bill HR 11045, "To amend and supplement election laws of the United States, and to provide for the more efficient enforcement of such laws, and for other purposes." The record covers 112 pages of fine print.

Begun on December 31, 1890, the speech continued over a period of three weeks. Senator George proved himself to be a man mighty in knowledge, in logic, in courage.

The speech developed into a running debate on the franchise provisions of any state constitutions. He quoted an opinion of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens in the year 1866 discussing a reconstruction measure before Congress at that time. Mr. Stevens said:

"Now, I hold that the states have the right, and always have had it, to fix the elective franchise . . and I hold that it (the bill) does not take it from them. Ought it to be taken from them? Ought the domestic affairs of the states to be infringed upon by Congress so far as to regulate the restrictions and qualifications of their voters?

"How many states would adopt such a proposition? How many would allow Congress to come within their jurisdiction to fix the qualifications of their voters? Would New York? Would Pennsylvania? Would the Northwestern States? I am sure not one of them would."

Senator George also quoted Mr. Conkling's views as to the right of a state to regulate suffrage. Mr. Conkling said:

"It (the bill under consideration) trenches on the principle of local sovereignty. It denies to the people of the several states the right to regulate their own affairs in their one way. It takes away a right which has always been supposed to inhere in the states and transfers it to the general government. It meddles with a right reserved to the states when the constitution was adopted and to which they will long cling before they will surrender it."

In the early part of his speech Senator George said: "Mr. President, I am happy to inform the Senator and others who have similar troubles that by the settled law, by the constitutional law, recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest court in any state is to be accepted as the interpreter of its own constitution. There is no dispute about that."

The bill so ably opposed by Senator George passed the House on July 2, 1890, but did not pass the Senate.

From the earliest times in this republic the exercise of the election franchise has been protected by qualifications and restrictions.

The din and furore about democracy have supplied a fitting prelude to the demand for abolition of the poll tax.

Democracy carried to its ultimate conclusion would mean that every person must be allowed to vote in every election. That would include children, feeble-minded, insane and criminals.

Those who are so enamoured of democracy as to be willing to tear down restrictions on the exercise of the elective franchise should consider where the road leads before they decide to walk in it.

PRESIDENT
MRS. ANNIE K. DENT
YAZOO CITY

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
MISS PAULINE V. ORR
COLUMBUS

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. F. R. BIRDSALL
YAZOO CITY

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. ELLA O. BIGGS
219 W. CAPITOL ST., JACKSON

Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association

MRS. NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Greenville, Miss.

TREASURER
MISS ETHEL M. CLAGETT
NATCHEZ

MEMBERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MRS. CHARLES THOMPSON
JACKSON

MRS. MONROE McCLURG
GREENWOOD

MISS EDNA JOHNSTON
COLUMBUS

Data for city council

AS TO FUMIGATION.

My attention was first drawn to this matter of fumigation as follows:

About two years ago Mrs. S. R. Geise asked the help of the Civic Improvement Club to secure proper fumigating of a house which had been occupied by a man having consumption. Mrs. Geise expressed much concern lest other people should move into the house and contract the disease (call Mrs. Geise as witness).

The club appointed a committee, Mesdames Greenley and J. T. Worthington to see Mayor Yerger and ask what could be done. The Mayor said he did not know what could be done (call Mrs. Greenley).

The committee then wrote to Sec'y. of State Board of Health at Jackson and asked what to do. The reply came that the county health officer was required to do such work and the board of supervisors to pay for it.

As we had no authority over the county health officer we merely published this correspondence in the club column of the Greenville Democrat.

Last winter when Miss Steele began her work this question at once came before the Anti Tuberculosis Committee at our public meeting held at the Elks Club. Both city and county health officers were present, having been specially asked to attend. This question was brought up and Miss Steele was instructed to report houses she found to need fumigating to county health officer.

Miss Steele did this. The county health officer afterwards told Miss Steele he would not fumigate where property owners were able to pay for it.

At the November meeting of the Anti Tuberculosis Committee this matter was again brought up and Father Karsenbrock appointed to take it up with Dr. Stone and again attempt to reach a definite understanding. Later on Father Karsenbrock telephoned me that he had seen Dr. Stone and that Dr. Stone said there was no law but he was willing to do the funigating if the expense was paid (call Father Karsenbrock).

Thus after two years of working at this proposition I was brought up against a plain statement that there was no law and therefore no one responsible. Possibly I may be feeble minded when I say some action is needed.

Mr. E. E. Bass can be called to show delays in fumigating school house.

N-N-S-

Washington Merry-Go-Round

Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — Distinguished 71-year-old Senator Dave Walsh of Massachusetts has appointed himself a committee of one to protect the purity of American womanhood. The Navy Department wants to send WAVES overseas. But Walsh, as chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, says, "American women must not be subjected to the evil influences they will encounter abroad."

The Navy wants WAVES overseas because of a manpower problem. As things stand now, the Navy is obliged to use men for clerical work at many overseas bases nowhere near the scene.

The Navy has large establishments in Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Newfoundland, the Canal Zone. These are no more dangerous militarily than New York or San Francisco. WACS are stationed there, and the Navy is allowed to use civilian women there, but WAVES are barred because Dave Walsh is out to protect womanhood.

Brass hats up in the Navy have pleaded with Congress for authority to let the WAVES go, including Secretary Knox, Admiral Nimitz, chief of Naval Personnel, and Mildred H. McAfee, director of the WAVES.

Walsh told [illegible] Navy

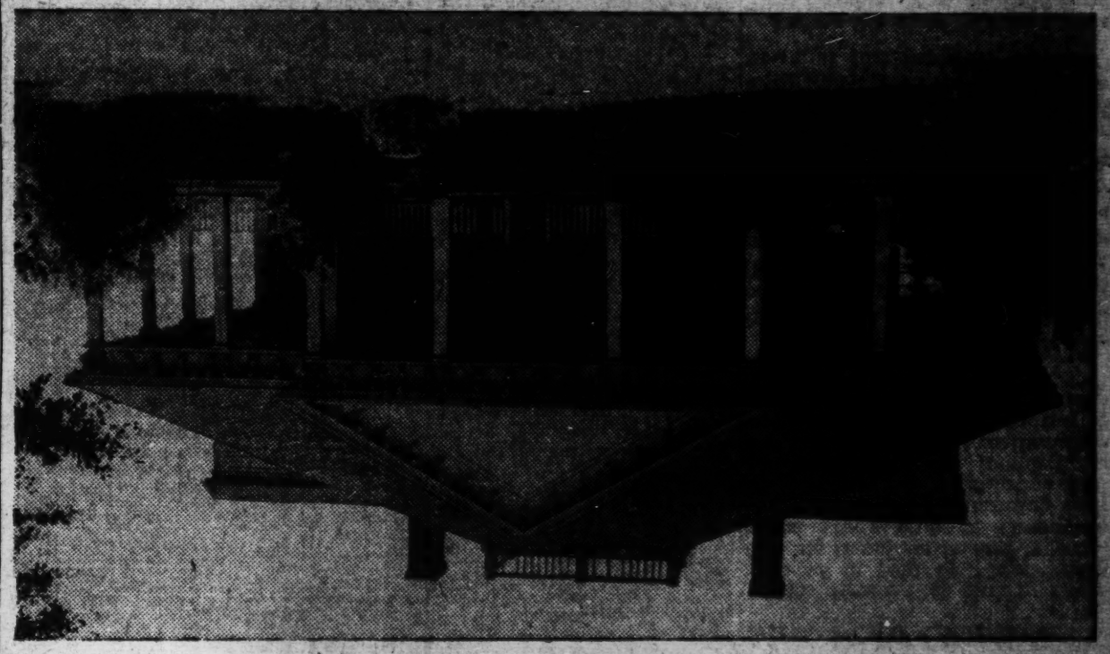
ing, entertainment of soldiers, U. S. O., Red Cross and other Drives Mrs. Warren Hinchcliff this year's president has further stream lined the organization, but added achievements.

State Federation. District and Federal awards attested to the opportunities for service are more varied and activities greater than ever before. The department of Child Welfare and War Services are receiving the greatest emphasis as members try to do their part in the Federation. Honors were carried off by the Greenville club in the program, as has the Buy A Bomber Campaign, sponsored by the General Federation. Bond Drives, War Fund drives and many others. The members of the Woman's Club are busy women; home makers, business women, teachers, alert to the needs and calls of community, state and nation; responsive women ready to serve as individuals or as a club.

The first cocoa beans sent to the U. S. came from Africa in 1891.

The highlands of New York and Vermont produce about two-thirds of the country's maple sugar and syrup.

Swiftwater plantation home, owners in this part of the country, located some five miles south of Greenville, was built long before the Civil War by Alexander Montgomery, grandfather of Dr. Campbell Montgomery and Horace Polk of this city. Mr. Montgomery was one of the largest land



Swiftwater

owners in the state. Its architectural beauty and the beauty of the avenue of cedars which leads to its wide front door, and is remembered as a place of refuge. When Yankee gunboats destroyed "Old Greenville," Mrs. Ann Finlay went there to live, and from it supplied out to suffering Delians the few drugs she had been able to salvage from Finlay's Drug Store. Again in 1878 when Greenville was ridden with yellow fever people fled to Swiftwater home as a place of refuge.

Woman's Club Founded Here Back In 1923

The Woman's Club of this city was founded in 1923. At that time there was no federated club in Greenville. The old Civic Improvement Club, with Federation connections, which was primarily a women's suffrage organization, had disbanded after a long and useful career.

Responding to the suggestion of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, who was then the second vice-president of the State Federation, and with a view to organizing a club which would qualify for admission to the state organization :the following women met in the home of Mrs. Milton Smith during the early part of June, 1924 Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Mae Coleman, Mrs. Willie V. P. Lewis, Mrs. Nona A. Bell, Mrs. Marian Archer, Mrs. Alice P. Smith, Mrs. Lady D. Kretschmer, and Mrs. Florence D. Gibson.

By-laws and constitution were adopted and the following officers were elected, Mrs. Milton Smith, president, Mrs. Florence Gibson, corresponding secretary, Mrs. W P. Kretschmer, recording secretary and Mrs. T. B. Lewis, treasurer.

In those early days the meetings were held in the members homes and a fine of twenty-five cents was levied for an unexcused absence. There were three departments maintained then, music, literature, and citizenship. Any member failing to prepare work assigned to her was fined fifty cents. The membership was limited to twenty-five. Not until November of the first year were any additions made to the first small group and the limited membership was not added to for several years. Vacancies created by dropping members from the rolls were filled. In those days rules were rules and if a member failed to comply with the standards of the club they were dropped from membership.

Mrs. Waddy West followed Mrs. Smith as president and she was succeeded by Mrs. J. M. Chandler. In the fall of 1927 Mrs. H. B. Cherry became the leader. The place of meeting was changed from the homes to the Elysian Club. At this time a discussion was held of raising the limit on membership, but before any decision was reached the flood came and swept club plans so far into the future that the entire year was counted lost. Recovering from the flood the members set about reorganizing their club. The membership limit was raised 70 fifty and one new department: Art, of study was added.

The club published its first Year Book in 1929. A scrap book was kept telling the story of club activities. And in this year another department was added: that of the American Home. In the decade which followed the club grew in every way. As need arose new departments were added, namely, Press and Publicity, International Relations, and Conservation. The club had grown so in size at this period that a new venture was tried, the holding of departmental meetings as well as the general meetings.

Under the leadership of Mrs. First part of the war successfully guided participation of members in a new department War Service, which embraces Surgical Dressings, Nurses Aides, Home Nursing, entertainment of soldiers, U S. O., Red Cross and other Drives Mrs. Warren Hinchcliff this year's president has further stream lined the organization, but added achievements.

State Federation. District and Federal awards attested to the opportunities for service are more varied and activities greater than ever before. The department of Child Welfare and War Services are receiving the greatest emphasis as members try to do their part in the Federation. Honors were carried off by the Greenville club in the program, as has the Buy A Bomber Campaign, sponsored by the General Federation. Bond Drives, War Fund drives and many others. The members of the Woman's Club are busy women; home makers, business women, teachers, alert to the needs and calls of community, state and nation; responsive women ready to serve as individuals or as a club.

The first cocoa beans sent to the U. S. came from Africa in 1891.

The highlands of New York and Vermont produce about two-thirds of the country's maple sugar and syrup.

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We The Women

By Ruth Millett

A batch of letters has come in recently from childless housewives who have set out to get jobs —but got disgusted when halfway through their applicants' questionnaires or personal interviews and went home jobless but feeling noble.

They figure that because they aren't met by a reception committee and handed a cup of tea when they go job hunting at the first place on their list, the business and industrial world really doesn't need their help.

the final decision rests with them. If a majority of them are of a mind to carry on regardless they can bull it through and keep things moving. Of course one or two, or ten workers out of a hundred are helpless; or five hundred out of ten thousand, because the jobs are mostly complementary, but a majority not only can continue the work on a reduced but still effective scale but can exert a psychological effect on the others and win some or all of them back.

In San Francisco last spring a professional labor relations man tried to explain this to me. He said that even in some cases where the union officials wanted to keep the people on the job pending the settlement of squabbles the workers would go out of control, and quit anyway, not for meanness nor for lack of patriotism, but because, as he figured it, they were too close to their own particular, monotonous tasks to realize how important they were. Living conditions were pretty bad

ment is no more intentional than the incompetence of an idividual at a certain task. Sometimes it is tardily discovered and tardily corrected but, generally speaking, that is just hard luck for our side. The strike, however, is intentional and deliberate and can be prevented with all its consequences, by the will of the workers themselves. As to profits, they are recoverable to the treasury by high taxes and reducible by the renegotiation of contracts; and the personal incomes of profiteers are so limited that it is difficult to see how any individual can possibly get rich out of this war. A little more light and information of these subjects might help by persuading the people that they are not being exploited by men who use the phrase "our brave boys overseas" to shame them to their tasks.

At any rate, the final answer lies with the workers themselves who have the right to say, if they really feel that way, that by God, no, there will be no strike in any war industry.

One woman thought it was terrible that the personnel director who interviewed her said, "I'll see if we can work out some arrangement like that" instead of hiring her on the spot when she explained that she could work only part of a day instead of full days.

Want Special Privileges

These women have read so much about the manpower shortage that they expect to walk into an office and be hired on the spot, no questions asked, at any salary sum they think [illegible]

Responding to the suggestion of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, who was then the second vice-president of the State Federation, and with a view to organizing a club which would qualify for admission to the state organization :the following women met in the home of Mrs. Milton Smith during the early part of June, 1924 Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Mae Coleman, Mrs. Willie V. P. Lewis, Mrs. Nona A. Bell, Mrs. Marian Archer, Mrs. Alice P. Smith, Mrs. Lady D. Kretschmer, and Mrs. Florence D. Gibson.

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Nellie Nugent Somerville Was State's First Woman Representative.. Outstanding Patriot

Nellie Nugent Somerville, Mississippi's first woman representative, and one of the state's outstanding patriots, sat by an open window in her room in the Hotel Greenville and spoke of her life. It has been a life long in years, filled with service and it has taken its toll; her body is a little stooped, and on her keen intelligent face there are tired lines. About her shoulders she had thrown a warm wrapper and winter sunlight came through brown frost touched oak leaves to make shadows on her face and on the rug at her feet.

She was born on a plantation just outside of the present town of Greenville, at a time when the shells of Yankee gunboats were annihilating the old city. Her mother, Sarah Eleanor Smith Nugent was a refugee there in the home of a friend when the baby was born. The family had come from Louisiana a short time before to the thriving little river town, where Colonel Nugent, Mrs. Somerville's father, taught and studied law, a career which the declaration of the Civil War cut short.

Though born near Greenville Mrs. Somerville's early recollections are of Jackson where she lived with the family through the grim years of Reconstruction. Over her head there was talk and she listened and it influenced her entire life. The talk was of justice, and states' rights and the rights of men. At an early age she was sent to Whitworth College, a Methodist Institution, of considerable reputation as a place of learning in that day.

Of the school she said, "I owe much to Whitworth and the men and women who ran it. It was a college for poor girls then. We learned how to study and how to work. We carried our own water for bathing, we made our own fires and we studied at night by candle light."

She paused remembering, then smiled, "If there ever was any foolishness in my head Whitworth knocked it out. I have always been so grateful."

Following the years at Whitworth she was sent to Martha Washington College in Abingdon, Virginia, for two years. But the contacts with the place of her birth were kept up through the years. Greenville was a second home and when she married Robert Somerville, a native of Virginia, the young couple came to Greenville to live. Four children were born to them, and it was while these children were still small that Mrs. Somerville began her work for the community in which she and her family livied.

"My first work in an organization was done with the Methodist church," she said. The first office of any importance I ever held was that of District Secretary of the Woman's Missionary Society, an organization which today is dear to my heart."

But for a woman of Mrs. Somerville's talents there were many fields. With children growing up in the community her attentions were naturally drawn to the health conditions which were then appalling. She worked untiringly to bring about laws which would govern sanitary measures. Time and again she appeared before the City Council begging for the passage and enforcement of laws relating to health.

Mrs. Somerville was the first woman in Greenville to see the advantages of banding women together to accomplish an end. She organized the Civic Improvement Club, Greenville's first woman's club with state affiliations and with civic minded intent.

This was the time of the woman suffrage movement and Mrs. Somerville was an ardent advocate. Inculcated in the by-laws of the Civic Improvement Club was the object of the organization, "The promotion of woman suffrage and the advancement of the general welfare of the community."

A broad and noble aim, but not too broad or noble for the women who struggled against unimaginable odds to accomplish what they set out to do. From an old paper we copy the following. "With ambitions born of inexperience the club first tackled the garbage problem in the city."

Results if any, in this venture, were not published, but the work done by the organization led by Mrs. Somerville in the field of suffrage bore fruit.

"I believed women should have the vote," she said softly, "and always I have worked for what I have believed in. I left no stone unturned."

One of the most important items in connection with the campaign to awaken Greenville people to the importance of woman suffrage was the bringing to the city of the national leader, Dr. Anna H. Shaw. "It was a great occasion," said Mrs. Somerville. "It took me six months to get her promise to come. We made great preparations, and Dr. Shaw spoke in the Opera House on the evening of April 18, 1910. As ever great enthusiasm resulted from the talk."

But constantly other demands were forcing themselves on Mrs. Somerville. She was selected as chairman of the committee which first put before the legislature the making of women eligible for school trustees. At about this time too, she secured the introduction of a bill giving mothers equal rights in their children. This bill under the able management of Van B. Boddie of this city, passed the senate without a dissenting vote and was killed in the house judiciary committee.

"I seem to have spent my life working for lost causes," she said a little sadly. "But sometimes things have worked out."

She told then of her work for better conditions for the women inmates of the state hospital for the insane, of the work she had done in the Southern Conference on Women and Child Labor, which promoted legislation for the protection of women and children in the mills and factories of the South. And she told of her work with the Temperance Union. Stories of work stretching over a wider and ever wider field and always for the betterment of the world in which she lived.

It was Mrs. Somerville who was put in charge of the erection of our Confederate monument which stands in the Court House yard and she who worked over the state raising funds for the monument in Jackson, to Confederate women. Born while Yankee guns were firing she was a true daughter of the South as well as of the nation.

Yes it was a full life this woman lived and yet she found time to study. She devoured books on law and history. At one time she served as president of the Washington County Historical Society. Her life moved on filled to overflowing with things big and little until in 1923 Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville announced as a candidate for the office of Representative of Washington county to the state legislature. That she won was not surprising with the record of service behind her, the record of intelligence and the record of achievement.

Of her election she said, "I was the first woman in the state so to serve the state and I accepted the faith of my people with a deep and reverent sense of the supreme importance and honor conferred upon me."

Her record of legislative service is an outstanding one. She worked as she had always worked for the betterment of the men and women of the state.

Returning home she was instrumental in the forming of the Woman's Club one of Greenville's outstanding civic organizations. The years moved on and she continued to serve whenever called upon whenever the occasion arose. Today she rests beside a window in the Hotel Greenville, a window which looks down on a clean healthy thriving city, the city she helped to mold, in a state and a nation which felt the force of a power working always for the betterment of her fellowman.

The Ninth century was very wet; the Tenth and Eleventh quite dry.

Boeschenste[illegible] From WPB [illegible]

WASHINGTON —(AP) [illegible] ing to enormous, po[illegible] sources of hydro-electric [illegible] the continent of South [illegible] Rep. Rankin (D-Miss.) i[illegible] inserted in the Congressional Record has called on Congre[illegible] future power developme[illegible] country "in order that [illegible] hold our rightful positio[illegible] ership among the natio[illegible] earth."

Reporting that South [illegible] has about one-tenth of t[illegible] potential power and h[illegible] oped less than two [illegible] of its power resources [illegible] declared:

"We need to help Sout[illegible] ca advance but in so[illegible] must not slight our own [illegible] and must recognize th[illegible] like charity, begins at home."

Warning that War Produ[illegible] eroding this country's natu[illegible] sources and that "lessons [illegible] tory show that nations per[illegible] eroding of their resources [illegible] ually become decadent [illegible] the Congressman told the [illegible] "water power is our one [illegible] that can never be dep[illegible] long as the sun shine[illegible] and rivers flow to the [illegible]

Rankin said that [illegible] kilowatt hours of electric [illegible] go to waste in this country [illegible] year, which should be h[illegible] and supplied to consumers [illegible] lowest possible rates.

"Past commercial [illegible] cannot be permitted to [illegible] any of these resources," Rankin declared. "There [illegible] only one approach, and [illegible] what is best for the natio[illegible] whole. If we do hold th[illegible] place that we have gain[illegible] capitalistic system will [illegible] if not capitalism will decli[illegible]

Moorhead Was Incorporated

The Smart Sh[illegible]
CLEA[illegible]
SELECTED GROUPS
Ladies' Purses

Notice of the death of Mrs. Annie Nugent Gibbs at her home in Huntsville, Texas, recalls some of the early history of Greenville.

The Nugent home was on North Walnut Street where the levee now stands. It was three quarters of a mile from the River. At that time there was no levee on the Greenville riverfront. Some years after Col. Nugent moved to Jackson the property was bought by Capt. W. E. Hunt. When a caving bank brought danger the house was moved to North Hinds Street, Blanton Park, was burned and replaced by the house now occupied by Hon. H. P. Furish and family. Col. W. L. Nugent built the small office on the corner of Walnut and Davis Street, now called Alexander. At that time poverty was not only respectable but honorable. Col. Nugent did much of the work with his own hands. He formed a partnership with W. G. Yerger and the the firm of Nugent and Yerger occupied that office until 1872 when Col. Nugent moved to Jackson.

— Contributed.

THE WORD PROTESTANT

Martin Luther's rebellion began October 31, 1517, when he set up ninety-five theses on the various features of papal pardons. This was the spark which kindled the powder lying around everywhere ready to explode.

In two years Luther's name was ringing in every corner of Europe, he published tract after tract.

The Diet of Worms was summoned to meet January 21, 1521. Luther was summoned to answer for himself. His friends feared for his life, urged him to flee. Luther said he would go to Worms "if there were as many devils there as there were tiles upon the housetops."

The Diet could not acquit him. A majority in the great Council of the Empire could not sanction an open breach with the established order of the world. But an extraordinary innovation had taken place; it was not understood at the time; Luther himself did not understand it. A question of religion was to be submitted to the Diet of the Empire where clergy and laity were to sit and judge side by side. Rightly understood, this was the first step in the great lay revolt which was impending.

The Edict of Worms condemning Luther fell unheeded and the movement rushed forward. The free cities became Lutheran almost without exception.

The Emperor Charles summoned the famous Diet of Augsburg to meet in the summer of 1530. The Emperor hoped a peaceful settlement could be reached between the papal party and the Lutherans. The Diet continued three months, then broke up. The Emperor put out another edict confirming the Edict of Worms.

Charles promised that a General Council should be held in six months. The Lutheran princes and representatives demanded always a free council called by the Emperor, where the laity could speak and vote on equal terms with the clergy. They replied to the Edict of Augsburg with the famous Schmalkalkic League, half of the states and the cities of Germany binding themselves to stand side by side in defence of their common liberties, to resist force by force. For the first time was launched into the world the word Protestant.

The Schmalkalkic League protested against being coerced into practicing ceremonies which they thought idolatrous or into professing to believe what they knew they did not believe, a noble and honorable declaration, the noblest and purest for which any body of men ever combined in this world. It was the symbol at once of constancy and piety. Martyrs died for it at the stake, heroes laid down their lives for it on the field of battle. It was the Laborum under which the battle was fought and won for European liberty.—Nellie N. Somerville. Reference, The Council of Trent by James Anthony Froude.

Suggestions to District Secretaries.

"GO YE ALSO INTO THE VINEYARD."

The qualifications for this, as for all Christian work, are love for the Lord and an earnest desire to be used for his glory.

The following practical suggestions are offered with the hope that they may be helpful.

1. Inform yourself fully in regard to the work. Learn its origin, past history, and present condition. You will then be prepared to "give a reason for the faith that is in you."

The information needed is to be found in the Annual Reports of Woman's Department of Church Extention, published with the Reports of the Board of Church Extension, and can be gotten through Miss Lucinda B. Helm. Study the Constitution and monthly programmes to learn the full meaning of the Home Mission feature of the work. The Annual Report emphasizes this. This by way of preparation.

2. Make thorough canvass of your district by writing to every charge, go when you can, but if you cannot go you can write.

Write to the pastors inviting their co-operation. Try to get the name of some woman in each charge, who would be likely to lead in organizing. When you have the names write fully, write from your heart. Also, send literature and explain the work plainly, show that it helps the workers by interesting them in practical Christianity. Resolve to keep the work always in mind, and to

"... THE VINEYARD."

to God in prayer and you will be blessed.

Consider yourself the friend and adviser of every auxiliary in your district. Try to have them make this work a means of bringing their religion into their social relations. Inform each auxiliary about the district work and get them interested in each other. If any place needs help try to get the others to aid that place. Write at least once every quarter giving any information you can, and do not be discouraged if your letters are not answered. They may be appreciated when unanswered.

Your activity and interest must not depend on the responses you get, but if you feel a real interest in, and sympathy for the workers in your district, you will probably receive encouraging replies.

3. Be prompt in sending your reports to the Corresponding Secretary and President of the Conference Society. Do this even if you have little to report.

4. Determine to spare no effort; pray, talk, write, and above all things do not permit yourself to become discouraged. Discouragement has its root in vanity.

Do this work with your might, magnify your office, then be content to leave the result to your Heavenly Father.

North Mississippi Conference Parsonage and Home Mission Society.

Mrs. Lucius L. Somerville

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prize, defense stamps.

Refreshments the hostess served Coca-Colas and sandwiches.

MRS. SHANDS AND MRS. SOMERVILLE ENTERTAIN—

On last Thursday afternoon Mrs. A. W. Shands and Mrs. A. D. Somerville entertained in the spacious Shands home with a seated tea honoring Mrs. Alton Rusell, who was the charming house guest of Mrs. W. M. Kethley.

Attractive arrangements of fall roses in silver containers were placed to advantage in the living room. A silver bowl of pink roses and lilacs graced the beautifully appointed tea table from which Mrs. George Ingram of Nashville and Mrs. Corinne McLemore served a congealed fruit salad, toasted cheese sandwiches, hot tea, and Ritz crackers.

THE WEDNESDAY CLUB

A FREE COPY . . . TO NEW MEMBERS

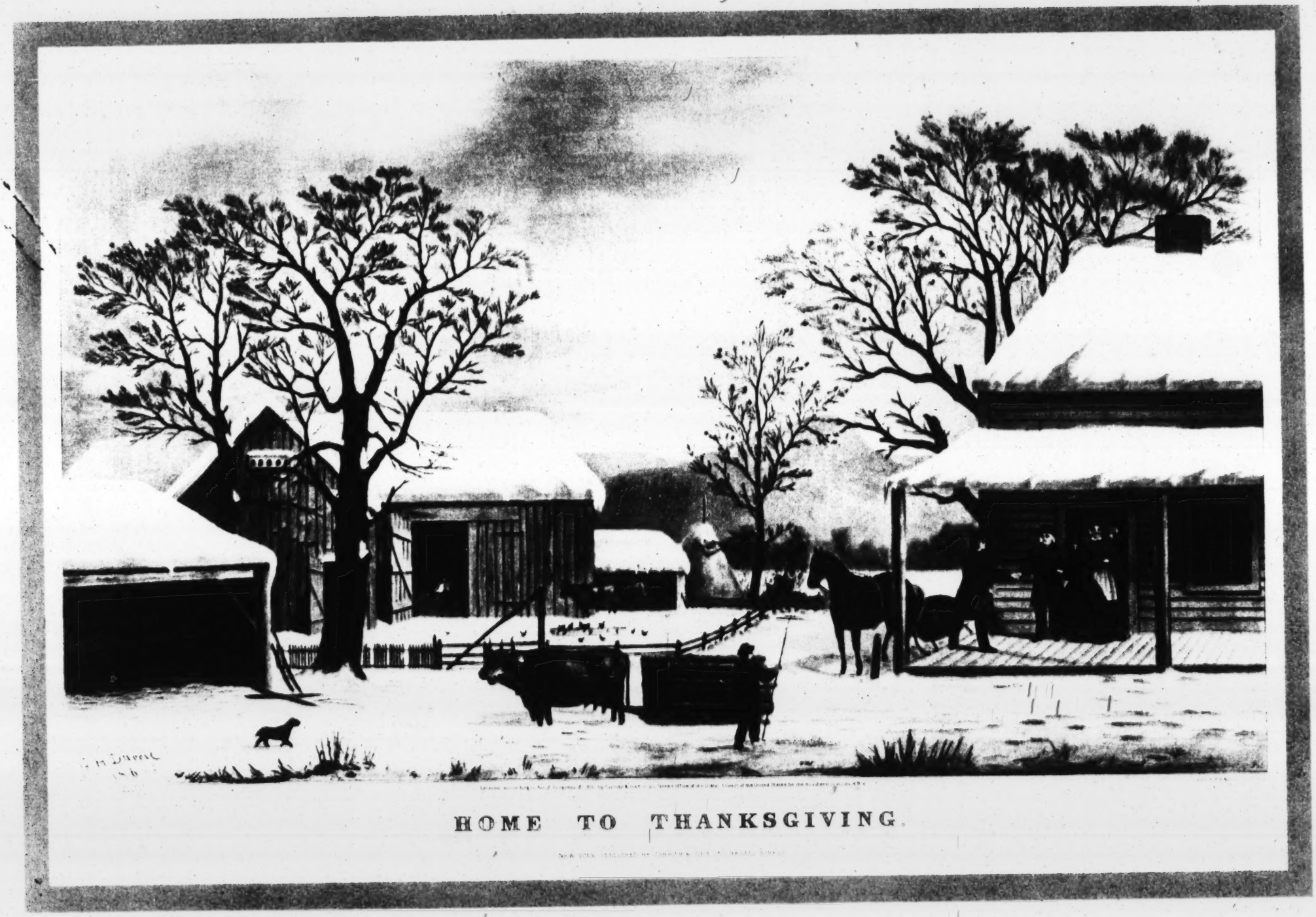
—this new and beautiful edition of

CURRIER & IVES

Printmakers to the American People

ORIGINALLY SOLD IN A LIMITED EDITION OF
TWO VOLUMES AT $115.00 PER SET

THE ROAD,—WINTER.



A TYPICAL PRINT—IN FULL COLOR—ONE OF THE MANY IN THIS VOLUME

A CAVALCADE OF AMERICA

In these prints can be found our social history from the years of 1835 to 1885 that was unrolled in colored lithographs which are now collectors' items.

NATHANIEL CURRIER and James Merritt Ives served as "Printmakers to the American people" from 1835 to 1907. Today they are still printmakers to the American people, for in the four thousand extant prints that bear their names, a whole heritage of American tradition is vividly rendered. At a time when the camera and the photo-engraver were unknown or in their infancy, they held a mirror up to their America.

There is some doubt as to which was the first print to appear under the imprint "N. Currier" but it is generally believed to be the one entitled "Ruins of the Planter's Hotel, New Orleans, which fell at Two O'Clock on the Morning of the 15th of May, 1835, burying 50 persons, 40 of whom Escaped with their Lives." Fires and national catastrophies were to be stock in trade for the firm of Currier and Ives for many years.

In 1840 Currier turned out his famous print of the burning of the steamer Lexington which went down off Long Island with a loss of 100 lives. The demands for this print were enormous and it was reproduced in the newspapers of the day with an account of the disaster and, later, with the captain's testimony concerning the whole occurrence. Soon, demands for the print came in from all parts of the country and Currier turned out thousands of them. It always remained one of the more popular prints even after the actual event had become obscured by the passage of time.

Obviously, however, Currier and Ives did not depend for their success on an unbroken run of disaster pictures. Their output can be placed in fairly definite categories. Sentiment, the nineteenth century substitute for

sex, is represented in countless numbers of prints. Indeed, it can be said that most of the "Home Sweet Home" pictures seen in the American household of the nineties can be traced directly to Currier and Ives.

NATHANIEL CURRIER

In perfect tune with the public taste, they turned out many prints on the ecstacies of courtship, the joys of marriage, the pleasures of family life. In keeping with these prints were the large number of lithographs on the subject of temperance. Andrew Volstead may have had the most direct influence on the prohibition movement, but his way was paved by the work of these two printmakers who portrayed the horrors of the drunkard's death with grim realism.

That the two partners were not devoid of humor is evidenced by the great number of social and political satires and cartoons which the firm's artists turned out. Most of the social satire is broad and doesn't deviate far from the slapstick pattern, although Thomas Worth's Darktown Comics have many memorable qualities. The political prints, however, are marked by a shrewdly acid quality which makes them an invaluable commentary on the personalities and issues of nineteenth century American politics.

Another prominent category of the Currier and Ives work is, of course, that of the sporting print. These concerned themselves with the sporting scene generally, but probably the best, and certainly those closest to the hearts of the partners, were the racing scenes which principally featured trotting horses. Both Currier and Ives were devoted to horses and Currier always kept several fast trotters at his summer place in Amesbury, Massachusetts. Among these sporting prints are many on the life, pleasures and perils of the hunter. One of these sketches, incidentally, "The Life of a Hunter—A Tight Fix", brought $3000 at sale, the highest price ever paid for a Currier and Ives print.

JAMES MERRITT IVES

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Diary, 1943.

Volume 15

A-50
vol. 15

YEAR BOOK

1949

DR. FRANKLIN'S TIMELY SLOGAN.

Chicago, June 22.—Gov. Green, with his Benjamin Franklin quotation, has given the Republican party an apt slogan: "Keep Our Republic!"

Under Dr. Franklin's bust in the Hall of Fame is the inscription: "This Constitution can end in despotism, as other forms have done before it, only when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic government, being incapable of any other."

YEAR BOOK

1943

*

Property of

Name Nellie M. Somerville

Street 5r Victoria

City Cleveland Ohio

National Republic
Jan - 49 -

Autocracy results in slavery, bondage, tyranny, coercion, oppression - results in democracy, license, impulse, agitation, discontent, anarchy + chaos. The Republic, strictly + letter adhered to results in statesmanship, liberty, reason, arbitration, justice, contentment + prosperity

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Baltimore, Maryland
Printed in U.S.A.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1

Eleanor came on bus.
Had dinner, returned
on 4:15 bus

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2

Wrote Freyer specially
about family in Cleveland

SUNDAY, JANUARY 3

Went to church with Sue
Letter from Lucy, ck for
interest.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4

Sent coupons + pass book
to Thrift Savings Jackson
Wrote Mr Lyon
Sent ck to Bank Lucy +
bank divid
Main St dep slip came #45

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5

wrote Lucy thanks

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6

Grace + Sue came to lunch
+ took me to see Miss Lillie
Darling

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7

Wire in
Gave Mr Hughes $5.00 ck
for dep. Thrift Savings co.
broke Bot abt Tow Trust
& Bank of Calvd

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8

Miss Lulu Storm had lunch
Grace gave me some
sugar
went to Johnson for
waffles.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9

Letter from Bob, dep &
blank Ike on le - as requested
Let to Mr Mack
Reply to Bob
Paid weekly bill Bettie St.
Took me to look at
horses -

SUNDAY, JANUARY 10

No letters - In afternoon
went to see Alice &
Margaret they came
back with me,
Met Lily Eureka & Ted.
Bob left Tues - & Jan Fink
our mainstay in all work.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11

left to Bettie W. for some
wrote Bob to call Mrs Nott
about rent - called Alexander
about work - called Mrs
Ewing about Mr Wiley's
book.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12

Received Mrs Nott's report & ck
sent ck to bank $55
wrote Mr Wiley, kept copies
went to lunch with Mrs
Lady A. complaining.
spoke to Jack Bain -
letter from Eleanor + Bob
wrote Mrs Nott thanks
letter from Burks Lerley.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13

Cheerful letter from Mr
Asked Bettie to hurry Alex-
ander about work.
Miss Lulu suggested Kidney
test for Lady D. + I suggested
to Mrs.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14

Letter from Lucy Hercle
$50.25 payment in full
of her note. Sent her receipt
Letter from Mrs Tatum about
land property in Ga called
Bob to let him look it up -
9:P.M. letter from Bob.
Replied, to offer $900

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15

Went to bank to see about loan on bonds.
Went to see Mr Montgomery
Walked back, stopping along. Ernest K. out
Letter from Bob
Letter from Mrs Rayner

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16

Letter from Bob
Bettie H. sent Mrs Strong about termites
Ernest K. out
Letter from Joy

SUNDAY, JANUARY 17

Went to church. Bob came
told of Tab Block's death
A loss to our family.
Bob spoke of buying the
Lee Flair property.
Margaret, Alice & Bessie Bell
came late in afternoon
A pleasant day

MONDAY, JANUARY 18

Bettie to look me to bank
& Ernest K's office.
Decided to buy here. Bob
decided to buy in Cleveland
Sent Ike for lamps to Jackson
city & county & to Bob for
Bolivar ct.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19

Lee's birthday - very cold here
Letter from Bob
Bob spoke at Tab's funeral
he sent flowers also
Keitchie sent flowers -

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20

Bob came to look up title
to 20 Broadway property
Johnnie Johnson colored
did Main St repairing
Bob came with Mr Hall
could not clear title
lady called. She + Bob to go to
Memphis
went to Johnnie's for waffle

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21

Will rest - letter from
Abe, will be selected for
assistant to director of Inst
at L.S.U.
Left slip for Trentrent.
Mr King brought me beaten biscuit
P.M.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23

Mr Geraddock Lainé called but quite deaf
Went to Johnnie for waffle

SUNDAY, JANUARY 24

Went to church with Sue Negro + Learnie Bell
Are pleased with new work
Hale + Lady Ed came to see me after church p.m.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25

S. M. Layman came, read + sent Mrs Geo S. ck for $25 - for Hamphis ch - sent to Johnnie for waffle -

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26

Sent checks for city + co taxes, Greenville. We have snow + I do not try to go out

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27

Letter from Mrs Raymer showed to Mrs Lee as they are methodist - She called up - They will come for lunch Friday + Grace also

Bettie R. called told her deal off as title not clear

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28

Received tax receipt of Grumit

Went to Johnnie for waffle

License Bonds

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29

Had Negro girls + Grace for lunch. All enjoyed delicious meal

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30

Developed cold in head. Went down to eat breakfast & lunch then to bed. Mrs Thayer brought Scientific Am to me

SUNDAY, JANUARY 31

did not rest well. Went down to eat then to bed. Mr Day kindly sent stick candy bought in Leland Some cold in head, will be careful.

used remedies at night

Bishop Leandler
Heut. Nations
Acts

Sent clipping to Florence Silliv.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1

My cold not severe but
am taking remedies
+ keeping in my room
except for meals +
necessary items

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2

still being careful but
cold is better
We have a new
housekeeper in the
hotel

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3

Feeling better but have not tried to go out

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4

Mrs Elam kindly called & offered to take me to hear Miss McKeithen

Afternoon went to see Mrs Plaskett, afternoon to Penney's store -

Spent $1.10 on tapis

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5

Lady H. & Marie Starling had lunch with me & seemed to enjoy everything I felt better
Mrs Campbell kindly brought some pads of paper for me

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6

Went to corner grocery
Miss Eunice S. called
Sat in lobby in the evening, first time in a week

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7

Went to church but had to leave, too warm. Took fresh air with open window & Grace came in afternoon later. Mrs Drew + Mrs Griffe also Mrs Thatcher

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8

Hope I have escaped fresh cold as I feel better.

Went to Johnnie's for waffle.
Talked with Mr Thayer after supper.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9

Heard from Bob & Eleanor

Went to Johnnie's for waffles.
Talked with Mr Thayer

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10

Mr Hughes came. He insisted on my going to Leland for lunch as he had a customer very pleasant
Babyo photo from Keith a sweet picture.
Sent Ak to Mrs Geo A. S. for Monthly church.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11

Letters from Abe + Lucy
hope Abe will get promotion
Wrote Abe + Lucy -
Abe's army serial number
0129391 - Capt. Q. M.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12

Abe feels sure of promotion

Letter from Abe at with
affidavit
Napple at John

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13

Got Herb Ehrlich to see Miss Smith Friday he brought her affd. for Abe
Eleanor & Dorothy, Eve & Joy came down to ship. Joy told me Hugh Hill at Air Base & I wrote to him

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14

Went to dinner with Tile speaking of family records I recall names Roach & Tilery as family names in my grandmother's sister's family.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11

Letters from Abe + Lucy
hope Abe will get promotion
Wrote Abe + Lucy.
Abe's army serial number
0129391 - Capt. F. A.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12

Abe feels sure of promotion

Letter from Abe at with
accidents
Nattie at John

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13

Got Herb Ehrlich to see Miss Sarah Trigg & he brought her off - for Abe Eleanor & Dorothy, Eve & Joy came down to ship - Joy told me Hugh Hill at Air Base & I wrote to him

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14

Went to dinner with Tile speaking of family records I recall names Roach & Tilery as family names in my grandmother's sister's family -

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15

Began income tax work
worked up income
walked to corner for
biscit
Mrs Thompson loaned
book

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16

Income tax, work
on deduct-
letter from Bob & R. H.-
receiving corn in leach
guard. Bob & K. to go out
while he in N.O.-
letter from W. Meek
Spoke to Rev Paul Jones

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17

Mrs Harmon brought Mrs Shepherd to lunch. They came early. Enjoyed. Jennie Burton came at three. Told me about her church trouble.
Later Mrs Hott came + Mrs D. A. Lewis & Marcia.
I was very tired, went to bed early

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18

Worked on income tax
Mrs Lee's parents are here to see her, she wanted me to meet them.
Letter from Attorney Pace, etc. to Jim Eastland. Said "we helped get commission for J. R. H."

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19

Worked on income tax
Miss Fuller called + told me
of Mr Brill's death. I ordered
flowers.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20

Worked on income tax

Hugh Hills had dinner
with me. He is a cadet
at air base.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21

Slight cold, did not go to church.

Late in afternoon Margaret Alley & Bessie Bell called. Brooks Colley called up. She is visiting Miss Eunice S.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22

Brooks & Mrs Eunice came for lunch, a most pleasant visit

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23

Worked on income tax to correct. Letter from Bot. Letter from Bot. Joe L. was to come & go Monday report to Mobile Tuesday Letter from Charity Sent Walter Siller's article about methodist women U.S.A.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24

Sent Charity a dollar Sent Mr Meek article from P.S. methodist women on negro & Brooks + Miss Emma called as I was going out, walked to Johnnie's met Grace, she had waffle with me.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25

Letter from Abe, he had Lark + Jimmie for Sunday dinner at French house
Spoke to Mr Schlom + Bill at 10 o'clock after Rotary Bill came to see me about 5 p.m. then I went to Johnnie
Mrs Thayer having teeth extracted saw Wade Negro

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26

card from Bob, not coming.
Mrs Eleanor to see about ration book 2. yesterday
Finished correcting income tax data. Sue Negro came at 5 leaving Belle left this morning. Went to Johnnie after Sue left
Ordered to work, Am tired So

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27

Mr & Mrs Stratton came
in stay over Sunday

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28

did not go to church.
Heard by radio at 11
& 3:30. Margaret & Allen
Bessie & Mrs Metcalf for
supper. Had pleasant
talk with Mr & Mrs Strato

MONDAY, MARCH 1

Fed. ck. came

Some of the negroes left for war work.
Reeves Bell brought Mrs Holcombe to see me

TUESDAY, MARCH 2

Letter from Florence Ogden
Replied at length.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3

Hear Mr Lemmer speak
was pleased. Mrs J. R. Gr
asked me to go to D. A. R.
with her. very pleacant
affair

THURSDAY, MARCH 4

Wrote Bot about Lemmer
Wrote Lucy, have not heard
from her for nearly two
weeks. Mrs Tiley called up
Tues week, she had been
very sick, might before
Wrote note to Mr Hughes.
about stock

FRIDAY, MARCH 5

Took Mr. checks to Salter + Finlays. Mrs Riley called up, she is better + Hugh has come back

SATURDAY, MARCH 6

Mr Dunn came

J. C. Templeton

carpenter

Grace

SUNDAY, MARCH 7

Sick

Paul Revere & the World he lived in — Esther Forbes

MONDAY, MARCH 8

Sick

Fidelity Bonds for Public Officials

TUESDAY, MARCH 9

Sick

Mr Weekend editorially Basil Brewer, New Bedford Mass Standard Times

"Missing generally ~~from~~ in the propaganda of the administration is the thing which has always sustained America at war, a deeply spiritual note"

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10

Better but not well

THURSDAY, MARCH 11
Pages 3, 5, 7, 17, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 34, 40
41, 44, 57, 73, 74

Eleanor came, had
lunch

FRIDAY, MARCH 12

Abe came, Joy came
+ brought telegram for Leo
Smith with news of promo-
to Major. Joy + Hugh, Nita +
Mr + Mrs Lee had dinner
with us. Frito a party.
Abe went ~~on~~ night train

SATURDAY, MARCH 13

Nothing worth recorded

SUNDAY, MARCH 14

Did not go to church
heard Mr Langdon.

MONDAY, MARCH 15

ordered book for the

TUESDAY, MARCH 16

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17

THURSDAY, MARCH 18

Miss Lulu Storm came for lunch

FRIDAY, MARCH 19

SATURDAY, MARCH 20

Pkg. from Lucy, nice collars.

SUNDAY, MARCH 21

Sue came + I went to church -
In afternoon went out +
met Bessie + Margaret +
Alice, took them for waffle
then Bessie took all for rides
to bridge. Ordered book for
Dr. Mack.

MONDAY, MARCH 22

Lady H. got book for me
Mrs Lee took me to get
dresses
Mrs Harmon came to see
me.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23

Mrs Lee took me to bank
+ Mr M. gave her waffles
Grace + Sue treated me to
waffle at Johnnie's.
sent Billy Myers $10 to join
Hella Lennick
Evelyn going to B. R. Lady M
to join her at Leland

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24

Mr Hughes called up, promised
sale of stock
I took a rest.
Ordered book from N.Y.
Letter from Mr Shands
about iron fence.
Ordered book on <u>place</u>
from N.M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25

Went to bank, got confow + maturing bonds, left for collection. Gave ck for $400 (four hundred) for G. bonds

Nice note from Billy Hymn. Took apple juice at lunch. Took Dr Shands

FRIDAY, MARCH 26

SATURDAY, MARCH 27

SUNDAY, MARCH 28

MONDAY, MARCH 29

Talk to Delegation
Nothing Finally
Tomorrow

TUESDAY, MARCH 30

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31

THURSDAY, APRIL 1

Went to Cleveland
Morning friendly
took me -

FRIDAY, APRIL 2

SATURDAY, APRIL 3

Nov 72 -
mem - on S. M. Layman
Sent comment on the
Primer - Wrote Bob Shulo
Sent Lix + Flat to editor
considering
On the Frederick, on liquor

SUNDAY, APRIL 4

Tuesday Nov 23
Billy Lee Broughton
lent coat hangers
from Cleveland
Wrote Paul Renshaw
about Provisional Plan

Nov Automobile Liability Policies
23

MONDAY, APRIL 5

Sent Layman piece about
Dr Hosdick + clipping
on criticism from St. Br.
Journal.
Nov 4-9-30 + Dec 1
Sent Layman to Stokes
Kingate + Grits, to Eleanor
+ Lucy. Wrote
pay $3.85 for gas in Sunset Rd
lek 2.00 to Dr Battle
" 5 to Bro Marquet
also clipping about the
lawsuit about $500,000.
Wrote Dorothy in Sicily
Sent Eleanor $5 for children

TUESDAY, APRIL 6

Dec 3

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7

Had some head cold. Layth came Sunday also Albert Margaret

Heard Mrs Riley in hospital
Letter from Ev.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8

Dec 6 Bob came here Monday & Tuesday Keith sent book biography of Bishop Hoss I have enjoyed it.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9

Dec 8. Wrote Mrs Hoot + ck
+ also ck for O-E-S. 3.00
Dec 9 Letter from Mr Manget
sent to Paul Renshaw.
Nice letter from Jr Somervell
Sent ck for balance Miss. B. + B.
$2.50 to Mr Hughes.
Married about Wild.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10

Dec 18
Mrs Hughes was here +
insisted that I have lunch
with her

Alec 18

SUNDAY, APRIL 11

Sent ck 250 to Bq + Burdett
leo stock to Mr Hughes
Hotel bill 14.91

Worked on accounts for
income tax.

MONDAY, APRIL 12

Sunday Alec 12. dinner
with Lady H. + Milo.
Allen came for income
tax accounts for Read
to look over

Monday Dec 13 TUESDAY, APRIL 13

Mr Brown came with income tax report. I have to pay 249 5/8 Tuesday

I called up bank + made 30 day loan for $200

Sue Negus came to see me Monday

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14

Wrote Mrs Geo Somerville also Rob - letter from Eleanor, having trouble with eyes -

Dec 15 - 1943 Income Insurance Policies

THURSDAY, APRIL 15

Received stock certif.
for $500 in Mississippi
Bag + Burlap Co Face
Card from Mrs Kate Bell -
Letter from Bob.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16

Eleanor + El + M. sent five
pictures of boys in elegant
book form album
Dorothy sent lovely linen
table cover from Sicily.
Kathie sent two fine linen
guest towels.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17

Mrs Payne + Ethel sent pot plant also Nils + Lady D.

SUNDAY, APRIL 18

Alec-25- Margaret + Alec came early, helped arrange my room - Fray sent gorgeous flowers - Nils + Lady D came late -

Ate dinner alone as Harriet did not come -

Ape called up from Cleveland

MONDAY, APRIL 19

Ar + Ev returned to-
she to remain. They
had dinner with Bob
+ Keith.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20

Elec 26
Hotel full, I only go to
meals
27, sick, stayed in
room + in bed, ate nothing
until 6:30 p-m.
Sent ck for Inv - 16th

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21

Tuesday went to meals
Fred - went to meals -
Harriet K - came up after
supper made pleasant
visit.
Wrote Bob + ck for W. A. R.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22

Thursday

~~FRIDAY, APRIL~~ 23

Dec 30 –

Have been sick, more or less for three weeks –

Went outside for first time

SATURDAY, APRIL 24

Dec. 31

Felt better. Sat outside in sun. Sue Hegu came to see me. Wrote to Eleanor + card to Lucy. Lady Id – invited me to dinner tomorrow

SUNDAY, APRIL 25

MONDAY, APRIL 26

Jan 2

Margaret + Alex came - They are a comfort to me

TUESDAY, APRIL 27

Monday Jan 3
Sent pass book + confirm
to Thrift Sa —
Bettie K. came

Jan 6 Received ck from Thrift
Saving
$ 187 + 11 57 Alex Leb 175

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28

Jan 6 - Wrote Bob - ck $28 for Batt
Mrs Nott ck $ 77 50
Sent Mrs Nott her ck 7 -
$ 7 9 32 for Sept - Rd refunded
Wrote Bob Shuler.

Harriet came to lunch
Mrs Shepherd came Wednesday

Sat. Jan. 8 night

THURSDAY, APRIL 29

Evelyn called + later Long. They expected to come Sunday but Airplane changed so they did not come

Sunday Jan 9 went to dinner with Inlo + Lady.

Afternoon

FRIDAY, APRIL 30

Margaret, Bessie Bell + Allen came

SATURDAY, MAY 1

Monday 10 – Miss Luter Storm went to hospital She finally was operated on Friday 14.

Tuesday 12 – Working on talk for D. A. R.

SUNDAY, MAY 2

Friday Mrs Shepherd & Bessie Bell came after war bond meeting

Sat 15-

MONDAY, MAY 3

D-A-R- postponed
on account of snow
Lucy & Joe sent
lovely flowers.
Miss Lulu sent word
she rested

TUESDAY, MAY 4

well last night-

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5

Jan 10
Nice letters from Eleanor
& Lucy
Jan 11 Letter from Keith
& Ch. in Memphis
Talked to Bob.

THURSDAY, MAY 6

Hughes rank is
Commander

Fidelity Bonds for Government Employes

Jan 12

FRIDAY, MAY 7

Mrs. S. R. Geico
EL-CID Apt 315
Almeria Road
West Palm Beach
Fla

SATURDAY, MAY 8

15
Lucy sent lovely flowers
16 Margaret + Alice came
late, had refreshments
we wore carnations

Fidelity Bonds for Public Officials

Monday '16

SUNDAY, MAY 9

Worked on talk for
D. A. R.
Tuesday afternoon Bob
came en route to Jackson
Mrs Wiley called up. She
enjoyed the Hoss book
had Bettie H. look me
to look at horses

MONDAY, MAY 10

Thursday - talked with
Mr Hughes. he saw Eleanor
in N. O. Hunter had been
home on furlough
Saw Wils, he came in
Rotary
Jackson L + L. Stock est
No 71 Mr Smith

TUESDAY, MAY 11

Friday 21
Studying talk.
Jan 22
Made address to D. A. R.
on Americanism
Nice meeting

Sunday 23
Dinner at

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12

Filo'
Tuesday
Sent typed address
to Daily News
24.
Lady H. - Mario Starling
+ Mrs Wilkinson to lunch.

THURSDAY, MAY 13

Sunday Jan 31
Went to church but had
to leave, too close.

FRIDAY, MAY 14

SATURDAY, MAY 15

Mr Machen
The Christian
Faith in this
Modern World
1.60

SUNDAY, MAY 16

Tuesday Feb, At
Bettie W. took me to call
on Mrs W. Sr. & looked
at house on Percy St
Treated Bettie to waffle
at Johnnies

MONDAY, MAY 17

Thursday Feb 3
Grace came
Miss Lulu Sperm called
up. She is back home
Friday Sue + Grace
took me to Johnnie's.

TUESDAY, MAY 18

Sat. 5
Letter from Brig. Gen.
L. R. Nulsen.
Sunday Grace + Sue
for dinner - Margaret
+ Allen + Bessie Bell
for pie - supper

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19

Bill also came - Malcolm to go to Johns Hopkins, St Bill may go also.

Monday
Bob to Jackson.

THURSDAY, MAY 20

Page 321 Jonathan Williams book.

Mrs Ruth Hanna McCormick one of the national leaders was very much amused as she sat in the Senate gallery & observed the reaction of various

FRIDAY, MAY 21

Senators to hear hopeless
Page 324
Mississippi had its
woman suff. as did
other states
In 1916 it reorganized
in an effort to form
SATURDAY, MAY 22
a more aggressive
& militant group
327
The defeat of the bill
was characterized
by Miss Alice Paul

SUNDAY, MAY 23

one of the leading suffragettes as only temporary William cable not so long as they

MONDAY, MAY 24

keep up their infantile and asinine bonfire performance in Lafayette Park.

TUESDAY, MAY 25

Mrs Weborneks letter
to Sen. J. S. Williams
March 11-1914

I feel like writing a
comment on about
acto suffrage work.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26

THURSDAY, MAY 27

Read book on.
John Sharp Williams
By George Coleman Osborn
of Learned, Miss -
loaned by Mrs Cottingham

Tuesday
Yesterday had pleasant
talk with Mrs Brickhouse
Mrs Dr Boyce.
Spoke to Mr Leason + Mal
Robert Shaw about Lehas
K-Nelsen Jr.

FRIDAY, MAY 28

SATURDAY, MAY 29

Mrs. J. T. Boyce (Maurine)
P.O. #103
Clarksdale, Miss.

SUNDAY, MAY 30

MONDAY, MAY 31

Wednesday Feb 9 -

TUESDAY, JUNE 1

Good letter from Abe
Says he sent one hundred
dollars for overlehn Ext-
work -
Mrs Nott sent ck $95.00
I wrote here Mellon is
behind for Elec
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2
only paid half $112.50
in Jan -
Bob in Jackson Ky at
Lockery
15th Bob got home sick
with flu, in bed or at
home a week.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3

11 Lucy sent star service pin

Sat 12
Lucy sent flowers carnations
Afternoon Miss Anna Paxton came brought flowers

Sunday FRIDAY, JUNE 4
13 Margaret + Allie + Bessie Bell were in late.
Sue came in forenoon + we went to see Jeffie Georgas + her son

SATURDAY, JUNE 5

Kilbourn, Georgia was buried here. Mrs Guy Drew also buried same day, sad. Monday 14, working on income tax.

SUNDAY, JUNE 6

15 went to Johnnie for breakfast, waffle + coffee rough biscits + bacon. Wed 16 - Mrs Jennings made copy of D.A.R. address + I sent to Bob to try Cleveland papers.

MONDAY, JUNE 7

17th

Wrote reply to Mr King
letter in Layman.
Also sent copy to Dr Mek

19th

TUESDAY, JUNE 8

Letter from Mr Purgan
at Monteagle, he wants
to take down my fence
I replied declining
wrote again Sunday

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9

Bob said Eleanor is resting well. He + Keithie to Lake Keith in Memphis tomorrow Tuesday, and operation Wednesday. Keithie will stay with her.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10

Sat 19th. Bob came + I signed deed to Christman St. He has a loan from Standard Life Ins.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11

Sunday Feb 20
Letter from Mr Meek
At night spoke to Mr
England & Mrs E. He
gave me 1st for sub
to Co Pres Journal
Monday 21 Sent off
sub for Mr England

SATURDAY, JUNE 12

Wilkinsons came
Sunday afternoon
Lady D. asked me to dine
I declined.

Monday 71

SUNDAY, JUNE 13

Wrote Mr Hendy. sent out for Mr England.
Letter from Helen's no plain sports.
Tuesday Sue called.
Mrs Leaswell did not come for lunch

MONDAY, JUNE 14

Wed 23

TUESDAY, JUNE 15

Wrote to Hoagley
Chicago Tribune 3.00
Mrs Siller, Florence +
Ely came in. I sat with
for a few minutes.
Bettis W. came + I looked at
Percy St house, dont think
I will buy. Check from
Hughes + Cotter came

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16

Letter from Bob in Jackson
he hoped to get bills voted
on today

R. A. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

From Evangelistic Christians of Toronto.

Part of the decree issued by the Council of Young People Commissars

"On May 1-1937 there must not remain on the territory of the U.S.S.R a single house of prayer to God and the very conception of God will be banished from

FRIDAY, JUNE 18

the boundaries of the Soviet union as a survival of the Middle Ages which has served as an instrument for the suppression of the working classes"

SATURDAY, JUNE 19

Evelina H Smith
Born 26 Feb. 1848
Married E. J. Cornelock
Died March 6-1869

SUNDAY, JUNE 20

Boston P.O.
747 -
Social Planning by
Frontier Thinkers
By Andrews
9 J C

MONDAY, JUNE 21

Mrs J. H. Bragg of St. Louis
President of Women's Divisions
of Christian Service
2 out of women.
Mrs B. said "it was
undemocratic not to admit

TUESDAY, JUNE 22

women to the clergy"

May 7 - 1944

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23

Mailing list Layman
Richard Lobdell
Robert Francis
Susie B. Powell
B. H. Walcott Arnold Arc
Library Cleveland
Bora
Searles

THURSDAY, JUNE 24

Hand
Shubuta
~~E. H. Leason Greenville~~
Library Greenville

FRIDAY, JUNE 25

May 17
J. Geo. Bailey
Leora
Richard
Charles
S. J. P.
Henslow.
May 17 - 18
W. H. Rucker

SATURDAY, JUNE 26

June 3
Richard Lobdell
Leora
Seattle
Rucker
Walcott
Library
Hand
Franar
Library
Merritt
Greenville
Cleveland
Pratt
Montag
"
"

Aug 20-1944

SUNDAY, JUNE 27

Book
Washington Squirrel
Cage by
Morris a Beale

MONDAY, JUNE 28

TUESDAY, JUNE 29

Aug 21
Rev H. A. McNeall
Baptist State Mission Sec
245,000 religious tracts
have been used up to
Aug 1 -
The One Way - God's Way of

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30

Salvation
What Must I Do to be
Saved - 80 000 distributed

THURSDAY, JULY 1

FRIDAY, JULY 2

SATURDAY, JULY 3

Aug 29 — For Bailey

After all, it is the principle of world brotherhood which binds us all together and which forms the basis of any kind of present day religion. We must remember this as we

SUNDAY, JULY 4

make plans for post-war religious activity or post war activity of any kind

Laymans Day

Galloway Memorial Meth.

Aug 20

Sept 4 - 1944

MONDAY, JULY 5

Sept 15 Wells Fiss
Stokes & Stockell
Funlayo Drug
Southern Weekly
James Weiss 25.00

TUESDAY, JULY 6

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7

Sept 21 - 1944

Order Pellingill work is

W. P. K. — T. M. Sparks

Grace Ev. — 1232 Peabody

Frank Everett

Son Bailey

Susie V. Powell

J. V. Powell

THURSDAY, JULY 8

Daughertin

Bolling

Baptist Record -

Ga Son

Bob

Geo S.

FRIDAY, JULY 9

Sgt. Hiroshi Tazigawa
Oct. 9 - leki Trib
first Buddhist church

SATURDAY, JULY 10

Nov 12 — 1944

SUNDAY, JULY 11

Washington Cer vote

S-V-P.	1252	
Reganti	544	
Sheldon	462	1252
Rep	46	1052
	1052	200

MONDAY, JULY 12

TUESDAY, JULY 13

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14

1945

THURSDAY, JULY 15

Jan. 27

Lillian Noble was in
I sent book to Leora
204 Leen. Reformation
Sending const. minutes
to Leora + Mr + Mrs Russell
will give copy to Nile

FRIDAY, JULY 16

SATURDAY, JULY 17

must write to Rev G. + Mack -

SUNDAY, JULY 18

MONDAY, JULY 19

TUESDAY, JULY 20

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21

THURSDAY, JULY 22

FRIDAY, JULY 23

SATURDAY, JULY 24

SUNDAY, JULY 25

MONDAY, JULY 26

TUESDAY, JULY 27

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28

THURSDAY, JULY 29

FRIDAY, JULY 30

Mch 22 –

SATURDAY, JULY 31

Bradford X/

Johnstdamo to the King
"people – have the same
language, a similar religion
& kindred blood.

King in reply
Let the circumstances
of language, religion &
blood have their natural
& full effect – 1785 A.D

SUNDAY, AUGUST 1

MONDAY, AUGUST 2

S. M. Layman Inst

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3

W. P. Kretschmar Greenville

Mrs A. G. Riley 211 So Hinds "

" E. D. Walcott Arnold Ave

Mr + Mrs W. E. Elam "

Mr + " R. P. Hunn

Miss Helen Hunn N. Theobald

Mr + Mrs Wade Stokes

R. H. D. Greenwood

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4

Hon Mike Lerner -

Edwards Hotel

Jackson

Miss Susie V. Powell

V, - West St

Jackson

May 12 - 1944

May 12 - 1944

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5

Mr + Mrs Robt Pratt
Boyle Miss.
Mr + Mrs J. R. Pratt Jeld.
Public Library
Greenville
Public Library
Cleveland

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6

Mrs Everett Lobdell
Rosedale Miss
Mr Richard Lobdell
Route 2 Brenard
Mr - Le

John T. Lobdell
Rosedale

Nov 30 — 1944

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7

Christian Beacon
Sub to Mrs Lipscomb
Special to Giesler, Feb
+ Hendry

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8

1964
Idea 4

MONDAY, AUGUST 9

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12

Bonds in Cou

1942

JANUARY

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SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Diary, 1945 (with entries and newsclippings to 1951)

Volume 16

A-50
vol. 16

YEAR BOOK
1945

EDWARD V. BROWN INSURANCE
"LARGER BY SOLE INSURANCE"
CLEVELAND, MISS.
ATTERBURY, MS

A diary for 1945
with entries as late
as 1949 and also
numerous addresses

References to
"Bob" are to her son
Robert Nugent Somerville
"Abe" to her son
Abram Douglas Somerville
"Eleanor" to her daughter
Eleanor Somerville Shands
"Suey" to her daughter
Sue Somerville Howorth
and
"WPK" or Wilk to a
Cousin Wilson Prim Kretschmar

A-50
v. 16

YEAR BOOK

1945

★

Property of

Name Nellie N. Somerville

Street 50 Victoria

City Neenah Wis

Winter address
Hotel Greenville

Copyright, 1944, by
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company
Baltimore, Maryland
Printed in U.S.A.

Constructive counsel on insurance protection is essential to the individual. Your agent or broker is qualified to render a skilled service. The most important service he can render you is an *Insurance Survey*. With such an analysis of all your bonds and policies you know whether your business and your home are properly protected and the correct cost. Call your insurance counsellor and appoint a time for such an audit before your next policy expiration. There is no obligation.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1

Letter from Thrift Sav. Replied
W.S. div $6.25. Wrote Bob.
Walked to Hegus home, pleasant
visit with Sue + Mrs H.
Bill came to see me.
Expect Reed Plum tomorrow to
finish income tax report.
Mr Jennings having trouble
with plumbing in annex.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2

Mr Patterson brought letter
from Bob with def. slip $144
rents. Sent Bob his com
wrote Thrift Sav. about last
year. Received Grenada
Bank div $10
Joy came in, went off with
strange man, very
imprudent.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3

Income tax paid 200 97
+ fee to Read $15-
Rev- Geisler + wife
+ Mrs Lipscomb came
as my guests at
hotel
Nile came for dinner

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4

Enjoyed visit w
Rev- G + Mrs Lipscomb

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5

"Teach me, my God and King,
In all things Thee to see,
And what I do in everything,
To do it as to Thee."

—C. N. W., III.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6

SUNDAY, JANUARY 7

MONDAY, JANUARY 8

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9

Went to B + P. Tr. meeting
by invitation of Mr
Price + Earlton. ~~Editor~~
~~of them - spoke~~.
He spoke at A. A. U. W.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11

Meridian $3.00
Mrs W. H. Harris 3
Miss Martha Pardue 10
Mrs J. W. Pennell 10
Miss Francis Durham 19.50
Mrs W. H. Palmer 11.50

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12

Sent Bob $1000 for my note at bank also new note for $1500.00
D. A. R. luncheon
had Mrs Campbell & Jennings as my guests

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13

Sent Ck 2.00 to
S. M. - Layman for the
terminal Memphis -

SUNDAY, JANUARY 14

Went to Dinner at Wilds

MONDAY, JANUARY 15

Note at Bank of Belleville for fifteen hundred dollars at sixty days Eleanor put bond & old note in my box at bank.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16

W. C. T. U. meeting at hotel - Mrs Carlton, Russell children, Elam

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18

Sent ck $4.00 to Lehr.
Beacon for his books
+ paper to learning Wks
+ Mr. P. K.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19

Birthday of Robert E. Lee
wrote short letter to
Press Scimitar.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20

Bob came down
in night train
very sent lovely
carnations.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21

Bob had dinner with me & left on 1:40 train. He looks well. P.M. mail offer from Atlanta for Bonham

MONDAY, JANUARY 22

Went to bank & sent Bonham stfe & draft by Atlanta bank. Mr Hingate brought me back to hotel.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23

Mrs Learlebon came for W. C. T. U. literature

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24

Mr Hughes told of trouble in office of sheriff in Jackson

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25

Talked with Collingrame about rent control.
Will act on their advice
Mr Krall here for lunch invited me.
Went to bank made 300 loan for taxes

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26

Return from Atlanta,
$300 for Bantam stock, this is what it cost me.
Went to Johnnie for waffles.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27

Sent chs for city + county taxes. This completes tax payments

Totals Cleveland + B. Ter

	314.77	county	
	290.92	city	605.69
			20.
Jax	14.40		625.69
	5.63		
	20.03		

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28

Greenville	401.68
& County	173.61
	575.29
	625.69
	1200.98

All paid by chs on Commercial National Bank

Wontcaqle to be added.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29

Letter from Bill King from France. He had met Dorothy in France

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31

Washington Ave bldg
Lot 6
Block 12
Add. Original town

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3

Mrs Jaquith brought us delicious cake made by Mrs J. Gave Mrs King + Le- a slice.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4

Allen, Margaret, Bessie Bill came + Mrs Coleman

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5

S. M. Layman came -
brought leaves for donation
Wife sick. Lady D. not
returned
Miss Hanshaw came for
papers, collect for school

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6

Alice Bell Garden club
Mrs Albert Watkins state
pres guest. Mrs Witherspoon
invited me.
About four p. m. Bob came.
He went to court house
came back for dinner
S. M. by Ella De V.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7

been appeal Aubrey Williams
"We are bringing to level of
in this country a democracy
and they (communist)
should leave we alone"
S. W. Lyman to H. Holmes,
Senator Ga.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9

Jan 20 - 1947 -
Notes for A. D. S.
Tax title Lamar St. (Leamy)
Valentine - Mount lot
title -
Business cards.
Tax Investment Co. - Jackson
Wallace Newson

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10

Shelby.
See Keith about record
book
Herbert Holmes.
Dr. R. Moore Co. Memphis
Howard Wood "
Charlie Somerville "

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11

Jones,
Kelley, Levant on Lowrey
filling station near
Hi 61.
) Item - income tax
for residence -

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15

Met pleasant transient
guest Mrs John Robinson
gave me money for
Lay man-ent.
Her father & grandfather
were So. Meth. preachers

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16

Gave Mrs Robinson
20th lesson. Ref. is read.
Very sympathetic

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18

Margaret + Allen +
Reese Bell came -
Mrs John Robinson
came in to hear
Mr Fuller

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19

Wrote Rev Hew + Gracy Lily
Heard Lora not doing well
Spent afternoon with Lora
John + Lovalio came to take
her home. John brought
me back to hotel.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20

W-C-T-U - in afternoon
Mrs Paxton gave devotional
John 17-

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21

Paid weekly bill.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22

Went to see Dr Hirsch had x-ray, go again in two weeks Mar. 8. Miss Eunice came in afternoon, we went to Johnnies

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23

Two Negros came for lunch.
Sat outside in afternoon
Miss Houston came for papers.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24

Went to bank paid note $300. Saw Hill. He seemed weary, worried about Lady H.
Mrs Campbell gave me stick candy.

Real estate in Calif

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25

May 22 - 1941
from
Mrs Matthew F. F. Clark
Lafayette St

May 19 - 1944
Bishop

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26

So 2nd St

May 1944
Slakin

Leasity - Denver
1936 to 37

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27

Miss state bonds
5 1/2 pt

Dec 3 - 1932

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28

THURSDAY, MARCH 1

FRIDAY, MARCH 2

Sent ck for Montcalle
state + co tax $19 5¢

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27

Miss state bonds
5 1/2 %

Dec 3-1932

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28

THURSDAY, MARCH 1

FRIDAY, MARCH 2

Sent ck for Moulcagle
state + co tax $19 5¢

SATURDAY, MARCH 3

SUNDAY, MARCH 4

MONDAY, MARCH 5

TUESDAY, MARCH 6

Allee Hum made out
Rent bombish papers.
Paid her six dollars

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7

Paid state income tax
$22.57

THURSDAY, MARCH 8

C. M. Harrison Amory Aberdeen
Thos Fitz Paine "
A. B. Cowden Amory
L. E. Price Amory
Geo. H. Nettleton Aberdeen

FRIDAY, MARCH 9

Sent Bettis Jr.
$5.00

SATURDAY, MARCH 10

SUNDAY, MARCH 11

MONDAY, MARCH 12

Read Blum came about income tax.
Brooks Bolley called up to say good bye. She + Miss Eunice went to Natchez

TUESDAY, MARCH 13

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14

Borrowed one hundred dollars from bank to pay income tax installment 13b-39

THURSDAY, MARCH 15

Rev. S. P. Fenn came & Eleanor
Dinner for 12 - Dr. P. K. Russell
Mr Day & Leacon - Mrs Jungo

FRIDAY, MARCH 16

Jan 4 - 1949 -
Mrs Ezelle - Folk Dinstock

SATURDAY, MARCH 17

SUNDAY, MARCH 18

MONDAY, MARCH 19

TUESDAY, MARCH 20

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21

THURSDAY, MARCH 22

Went to Dr H. Wm Mason
gave treatment

MONDAY, MARCH 19

TUESDAY, MARCH 20

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21

THURSDAY, MARCH 22

Went to Dr H. Wm Mason
gave treatment

FRIDAY, MARCH 23

Grace + Eric to lunch.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24

SUNDAY, MARCH 25

Mrs & Lady D. called in-
afternoon -

MONDAY, MARCH 26

TUESDAY, MARCH 27

Eleanor & family to lunch

Prof. Eleanor to open my novel

Telephone men, Roswell & Mulvihill came & I signed new contract

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28

Went to bank - cut coupons & deposited

Miss Hutchin came for papers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29

Wrote Tom about Mpho
" Giesler my plans -
W. C. T. U. - meeting in
my room - Mrs Learlston + Elaine

FRIDAY, MARCH 30

Wrote, Mr Beaven, review
Sokes + Stockell Bill Boyd
Presby Chm changes address
Bob called up + I told
him plans - to leave
here next week.
Ed Service about delay

SATURDAY, MARCH 31

Saw Dr. K. Wrote Mrs Colbrown
So Pres. Journal - Lehigh Courier
Bob - Mame - Langston & K
Fuller off.
Sat on Post Office steps
waiting for taxi. Went
to service station - & Mr
Mrs brought me back to
hotel.

SUNDAY, APRIL 1

Wrote
Sponsor Hotel for Apr 12
Mrs Searles.
Editor Layman to
change address
Margaret to Allen & Mrs Belive
Metcalfe came.

MONDAY, APRIL 2

Eleanor
Mrs Newborn. Jo Somerville
Mrs Shupree
Sewing on buttons
Loan off to Mrs Riley
Pleasant visit from Mrs Russell
Mr Leacon at hotel. Will
take me to Belvd. Wednesday.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3

Plan to go to Club but Bro Gulick came + Mrs G. We had good talk. Rev Bradley was in for lunch, he

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4

Mr + Mrs G. left at 10 -
Rev Bradley was in, good talk with him. Named on Mr Manget report.
Ft. O. Givens - Senatobia
Mrs E. F. Arnold - Eleanor - N. M. S.
Rev G. B. W. Harrison Jumpy ct
Mr L. - Miss Georgia Hopgood 3235 - Paler
Pascagoula Russell E. Hopgood
Jackson

THURSDAY, APRIL 5

FRIDAY, APRIL 6

SATURDAY, APRIL 7

SUNDAY, APRIL 8

MONDAY, APRIL 9

TUESDAY, APRIL 10

Rob ex bonds $ 325
Yard Bar 2 00

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11

THURSDAY, APRIL 12

Went to Mpls
Joy called + told about
Roosevelt's death
Gayoso Hotel -
Rude treatment

FRIDAY, APRIL 13

SATURDAY, APRIL 14

Dinner with Mrs Franco

Eleanor came

SUNDAY, APRIL 15

Mr Hiett took us to church

MONDAY, APRIL 16

Miss Nellie White for lunch –
Went to see Mr Hall,
Mr Otero took us back to hotel

TUESDAY, APRIL 17

Return to Lehent

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18

THURSDAY, APRIL 19

God also has his plan
-- not in a program but
in a person -- Manifested
2 thousand years ago that he might
destroy the works of the devil
These works will never be
destroyed by any conclave
of nations. It is the entrance
of the Divine into ~~the~~

FRIDAY, APRIL 20

human life that contains
the one & only hope for
peace in this world

The Evangelical Christian
Jerry Lamont

SATURDAY, APRIL 21

SUNDAY, APRIL 22

MONDAY, APRIL 23

Home at Meridian — Harper

Mrs Jr. H. Harris		5 —
Miss Martha Pardue		10
Mrs J. Jr. Pennell		10
Miss Frances Durham	(3)	19.56
Mrs Jr. H. Palmer	(3)	11.53

TUESDAY, APRIL 24

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25

THURSDAY, APRIL 26

FRIDAY, APRIL 27

SATURDAY, APRIL 28

SUNDAY, APRIL 29

MONDAY, APRIL 30

TUESDAY, MAY 1

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2

THURSDAY, MAY 3

FRIDAY, MAY 4

SATURDAY, MAY 5

SUNDAY, MAY 6

MONDAY, MAY 7

TUESDAY, MAY 8

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9

Adopted by Atlanta Gen-leary April 1945

THURSDAY, MAY 10

The wonderful work of the laymen in preserving the church is recognized. The Gen-Meth-Layman publication is recognized as the official organ of the church. The Layman committee for preservation of the ch-which has labored hard & nobly for the ch.

Atlanta Gen Conf.

FRIDAY, MAY 11

"~~Layman's Organization~~ Committee for Pres-
ve ~~Layman's Organization~~ ~~Gen Conf~~
recognized as an integral
part of the church organization
and has advisory power
to recommend to the General
Conference such matters
as it seems proper from
time to time"

all changes of the Discipline as adopted by the
SATURDAY, MAY 12
the three-fourths Gen Conf
Provided, that all matters herein
above affecting polity or doctrine
in any wise altered or set out
at the Gen-Conf be presented to
each pastor to be presented
to regular congregations of
respective churches for
action - - -

SUNDAY, MAY 13

Provided
Three fourths of churches
in S. Ba. Conf. must ratify
foregoing after written
notice by pastor to each
two weeks before meeting
for vote

MONDAY, MAY 14

On back page next to last
paragraph
It was moved & adopted that
Disc. Pub. Com glean & select
all changes of the Disciplines
as affected by this conf.
affecting polity or doctrine
any were altered or set up

TUESDAY, MAY 15

as soon as possible
and distribute to pastors
for submission to respective
congregations for action
thereby in approval or
disapproval
Work Giesburg Estimate
order to Lessing Francis Searles

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16

Mrs Walt + Virginia put
moth balls &c

THURSDAY, MAY 17

FRIDAY, MAY 18

SATURDAY, MAY 19

SUNDAY, MAY 20

MONDAY, MAY 21

Old paper
Mississippi of the L. Org. for
the Preservation of the
M. E. Ch South
pres Arnold — Pres — dec.
H. R. Hare, Jr. P. Macon
Milton R. Lowe Sec — Treas — Macon
ex com. Mr F.
J. H. Wellborn Starkville
B. L. Anderson — Mayhew.

TUESDAY, MAY 22

Lowe — Hare — William Gilmer

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23

THURSDAY, MAY 24

FRIDAY, MAY 25

SATURDAY, MAY 26

SUNDAY, MAY 27

MONDAY, MAY 28

TUESDAY, MAY 29

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30

THURSDAY, MAY 31

FRIDAY, JUNE 1

SATURDAY, JUNE 2

Verde Lane - Mrs Leibrow

SUNDAY, JUNE 3

MONDAY, JUNE 4

Wrote from Lem Hall
Mrs Newberry
Wed. wrote Mr Hall for
Jun 25th

TUESDAY, JUNE 5

Acts 16 – Lydia a woman whose heart the Lord had opened.

1 Cor – 15 – 1935 seen understand

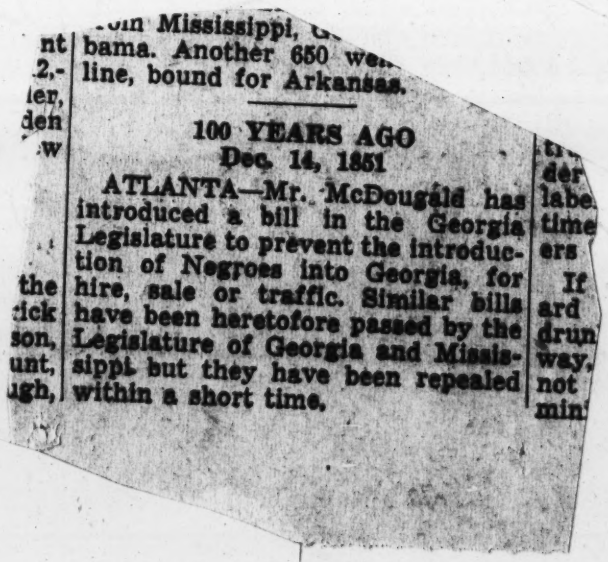
Judges 9 – 8 – 15 – Bramble.

Refer to Acts 10 – 38 – 44 Peter Proof

Acts 9 – 15 Hath L. Gentiles

2 – Tim – 4 – 5

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6



...om Mississippi, G...
bama. Another 650 we...
line, bound for Arkansas.

100 YEARS AGO
Dec. 14, 1851

ATLANTA—Mr. McDougald has introduced a bill in the Georgia Legislature to prevent the introduction of Negroes into Georgia, for hire, sale or traffic. Similar bills have been heretofore passed by the Legislature of Georgia and Mississippi but they have been repealed within a short time.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7

Reynolds - water pipe
contract recorded
Book 271 - Page 317
Fulton envio for radio
Swimmer & the Leluxe &
Barnell contractors.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8

signed deed i Jackson
b.-l.-b.-b. net one thousand

TUESDAY, JUNE 5

Acts 16 – Lydia a woman whose heart the Lord had opened.

1 Cor – 15 – 1935 seem understand

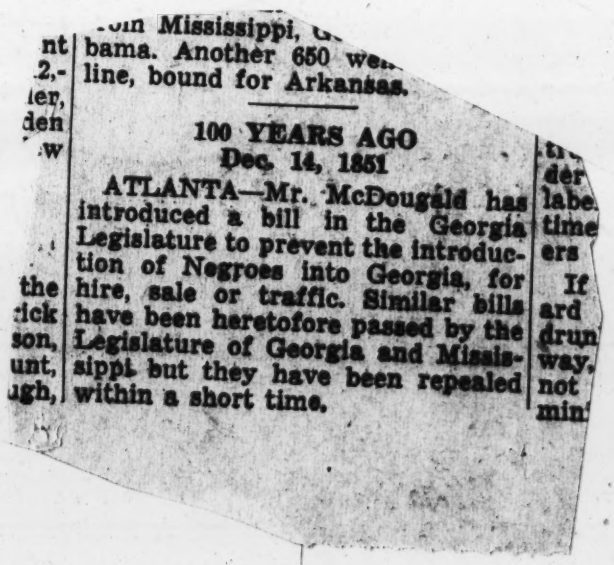
Judges 9 – 8 – 15 – Bramble.

Refer to Acts 10 – 38 – 44 Peter Proof

Acts 9 – 15 Hath L. Gentiles

2 – Tim – 4 – 5

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6



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Swimmer & the Leisure &
Barnell contractors.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8

signed deed i Jackson
L-L-L-L-L net one thousand

SATURDAY, JUNE 9

Jan 7 - 1946
Write S. + S. books
Mrs Kerfern
C. M. Banks
Gordo H + O.
Work - B + B.

SUNDAY, JUNE 10

MONDAY, JUNE 11

TUESDAY, JUNE 12

Oct 6 - 1957

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13

Wolf
Miss Mieck - 9 to
Charles
Charity - 5.00
Mrs Rowland
Acton

Oct 6:
Check with
for bills

THURSDAY, JUNE 14

I look into the
South-Leon + report
an investigement
upon the Sec. Meth
Ch. to the Ex. Comm.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15

SATURDAY, JUNE 16

SUNDAY, JUNE 17

MONDAY, JUNE 18

TUESDAY, JUNE 19

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20

THURSDAY, JUNE 21

FRIDAY, JUNE 22

Meet is Mpho in Eleanor's car -
Peabody Hotel
good attention

SATURDAY, JUNE 23

Eleanor looked for
bridal presents
for Mr Felt
~~Dinner with Mrs~~
~~Francis~~ (April)

SUNDAY, JUNE 24

Went to church
Tiffs
Dinner with Searles

MONDAY, JUNE 25

Went to see Mr Hall
~~Miss Nellie White came~~
~~for lunch at hotel~~

TUESDAY, JUNE 26

Drove to Montreal.
in Eleanor's car.
Good trip, arrived at
4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27

THURSDAY, JUNE 28

FRIDAY, JUNE 29

May 1947 -
About Memphis church
Left - wrote Oscar Wolfe &
Mr Wellborn, Mr Meek
Monday May 5 wrote Keith
May 9 wrote Lady K + Jim
" Mrs Eric Robinson 40, 50 Sundeyst
" W. P. K. Miss Leanthers
SATURDAY, JUNE 30
May 16
Herbert Holmes
Miss Leanilla Withers May 17
15 Mr + Mrs Golding R-2. Box 97
Mercedes Texas
Mr Lipscomb
Read Hump
May 23 Ed Lewis
Reply to Mr Holmes

SUNDAY, JULY 1

Keith May 15 - Ch 25 - 58

to give more later

Wm Pace $10 -

Lorrin S. Gooch $10 00

Howell $15 00

25 -

Mr J. W. McLaron 10

Mr. P. K. 15 -

Mrs 3 -

Miss Carruther

MONDAY, JULY 2

W. H. S $ 5 -

" " " 2 8

" " " 50 -

May 24 wrote Mr. S. Gibbs

1126 Ed Lewis sent $10 00

27 Mr A. W. Lipscomb " 15 -

Hanson Mfg Co. Williams 10 00

R. W. Hall 5 -

Elizabeth Shands 5 -

June 1

TUESDAY, JULY 3

213 –
6 – Hall
5 – Thomas
2.50 Mr Farm
to Jan 1 –

225.50

Who labored Jan 11 –
Wrote N. S. G. Taken –

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4

THURSDAY, JULY 5

C. M. Harrison

Donation $ 5 —

Dr. D. Alexander

Judge Lent Minor,

Mrs Lent Cleaner 25 —

Dr. E. Kent 20 —

J. C. Renshaw 10 —

J. F. Smith 10 —

FRIDAY, JULY 6

Dr. H. Hughes, Jackson 20 —

By Hughes, Dr 20, Wm M. 5

5 — each — Lent Jr 30 —

J. H. Trent

Mrs Ogden 10 —

July 13 M. N. S. 2

June!

TUESDAY, JULY 3

213 —
6 — Gall
5 — Prando
5 — Foam
230 Mr Foam
to Jun 1 —

225.38

Upho Schwab Jun 11 —
Wrote N. S. F. Talin —

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4

THURSDAY, JULY 5

W. M. Harrison

Donation $ 5 —

Mr. B. Alexander

Judge Kent Minor,

Mrs Kent Cleaner 25 —

Mr. E. Kent 20 —

J. W. Renshaw 10 —

J. F. Smith 10 —

FRIDAY, JULY 6

Mr. H. Hughes, Jackson 20 —

By Hughes, Dr 20, Wiese Mr 5

5 each — Sent Dr 30 —

J. H. Forest

Mrs Ogden 10 —

July 13

M. N. S. 2

SATURDAY, JULY 7

SUNDAY, JULY 8

MONDAY, JULY 9

TUESDAY, JULY 10

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11

THURSDAY, JULY 12

FRIDAY, JULY 13

SATURDAY, JULY 14

SUNDAY, JULY 15

MONDAY, JULY 16

TUESDAY, JULY 17

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18

THURSDAY, JULY 19

FRIDAY, JULY 20

SATURDAY, JULY 21

SUNDAY, JULY 22

MONDAY, JULY 23

TUESDAY, JULY 24

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25

THURSDAY, JULY 26

FRIDAY, JULY 27

SATURDAY, JULY 28

SUNDAY, JULY 29

MONDAY, JULY 30

TUESDAY, JULY 31

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4

SUNDAY, AUGUST 5

MONDAY, AUGUST 6

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12

MONDAY, AUGUST 13

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15

Mr + Mrs W B- Hash
2237 S Parkway
East-

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17

W. H. Fisher
Memphis
1494 Harbert Ave
Office 81 - Madison Bldg

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18

SUNDAY, AUGUST 19

MONDAY, AUGUST 20

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21

Mrs Tyrek
126 Chestnut St
Englewood
N.J.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22

Mar 1950

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23

Rev. J. V. Huggins
1214 Woodrow St.
Columbia S. C.

Mrs E. C. Coleman
4702 Alabama Ave.
Nashville

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25

Mr. Jett Potter
% Nashville Coal Co.
Stahlman Bldg.
Nashville, Tenn.
(So. Methodist)

SUNDAY, AUGUST 26

W. N. Estes.
Third National Bank
Bldg.
Nashville, Tenn.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27

So Meth - Sept - Oct 1958
Self - Oscar Wolfe, Ogden
Rayner - W. H. P.
Shrine Bldg Wpho
Oct 12
Rev. Jerome Remaley
Mrs. O Bryant
Mingle - Gordon (Margaret)
Mrs E. L. Clemens
4th & Alabama Ave. Nashville

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28

Cossett Library 1230 Madison St
Rev Hayslip
R 10 Box 494
Mrs E. L. Thomas
Rev Robt Remaley
~~3001 - 5th St~~
~~Tuscaloosa Ala~~

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29

Robt Remaley.
~~3001 - 5th St.~~

Alex - Tuscaloosa,
1013 - 17th Ala.

~~Talk Mr + Mrs L Bryant.~~

W. F. Sadler.
3913 Cambridge Nashville

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30

Rev. T. F. Lessenberry

9206 -
2, et St Tampa 4

Rev L. M. Pullin
Harlington S. C.
Rt 4

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31

Mr. P. K. Greenville
561-S. Washington Ave

Mrs L. N. Treat A.A.G.W.V
1612 Buckland-Vicksburg

Mrs Lela Perkins Stone
15-15-Cherry St. Vicksburg

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1

July 16 - 1930

From S. W. Layman

Harper - Franklin

Reeves Austell + Atlanta

H. L. Hatkins Maude

Morgan Tuscaloosa

+ Tuscaloosa Circuit

W. L. Lehman

Jackson Miss

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

E. E. Smith Miss

Decatur Ville Tenn

to be supplied

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3

Mrs W. H. Daily
8 & 8 North St
Jackson

Feb 21st 49

MRS. MARY ROWLAND
502 POWDER SPRING STREET
MARIETTA, GEORGIA

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4

Mrs Nell Savage Mahoney
Nashville
Tenn.

167 8 Ave No.

MRS. L. M. GADDIS
R. F. D. NO. 7, BOX 21
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

R. S. McCallen
3624 Walnut Grove Road
Memphis

[illegible] W. Shaw
1650 Harvard St. N. W.
Washington 9
D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

Rev Ernest W. Wilson
Box 152
Abilene Texas

E. P. Newberry for
~~1860~~
~~Tuscaloosa Ala~~

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3

Mrs W S H - Daily
858 North St
Jackson

Mrs. Mary Rowland
502 Powder Spring Street
Marietta, Georgia

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER

Mrs Nell Savage Mooney
Nashville
Tenn.
167 8 Ave No.

Mrs. L. M. Gaddis
R. F. D. No. 7, Box 21
Jackson, Mississippi

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

R. S. McCallen
3624 Walnut Grove Road
Memphis

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

Rev Ernest W. Wilson
Box 152
Abilene Texas

E. P. Newberry for
~~1880~~
~~Tutwiler Miss~~

For mailing work

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

Aston	25	Mrs Lipscomb	6
Teague	25	Trellborn	6
Minter	25	Miss Learmthers	3
McAllen	10	Grover Durham	1
Newborn	10	Remaley	6
Hiert	5	Reeves	3
Abel	2	Reacher	1
Learman	2		

Rev Parsons
Rev Riddingsmeier

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8

Rev W. C. Gregory		Giesler	1
Mullins		C. M. Harrison	2
Rev Ernest Fulton		Jr Somerall	2
Total		Rev C. M. Pullen	
Hill	10	W. R. Dunn S. C.	
Rayner	2	Jr Neville	
Weeks	5	Weeks	

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

~~Hoof H. J.~~

Lerow-Rom by Aber 10 ✓

Miss Martha Pardue 3
Dimsboro Ga
Mar 1949

Miss Ellen Yarbrough 3
Hymne Ark
Mar 1949

Judge James M. Rogers
Savannah Ga

Savannah ✓ Atlanta ✓ Lang ✓

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

Mr. S. Gillian
311 Jackson Bldg
Nashville

Miller Cell

Sikes

So Pretty Journal

Mrs L. E. Gamble 20 ✓

Mrs J. I. Adams

Gardner ✓ Rindham

Harrington 15 ✓

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11

Bob operated on at Baptist Hosp in Memphis

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12

leaving college

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13

leaving cottage

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14

left Montecito
in Eleanor's car.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15

Room at Jem Hotel
Went to see Bob

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16

Saw Bob - Went to
church - Dinner with
Mrs Parker.
Went to see Bob.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17

Went to Cleveland after seeing Bob.

Sept 1 - 1951 -
Mr R. G. Smith
Box 3083
Houston 1
Texas

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18

Res. That each church in the connection take one sub. to the So. Meth. for each family and send in the money for the sub at once to the Pub. House

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19

Bot was brought to my house - K. at bleckery - behavity on hand.

May 25 - 1949

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

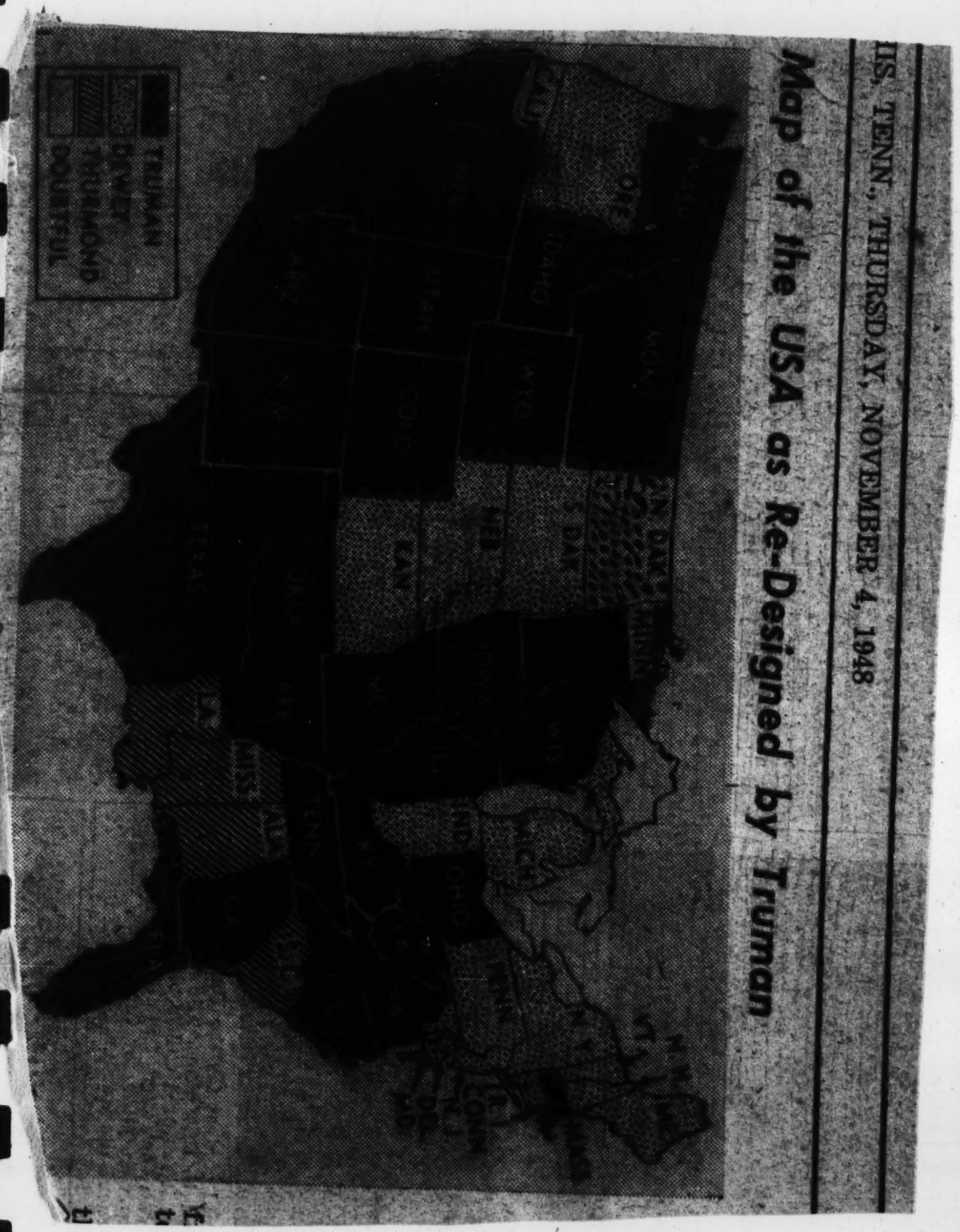
Columbus Marble Works

Die 2-2 x (0-8) x 36"

Base 2-8 x 1-2 x 0-8

4
44

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21



WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19

Bot was brought to my house - K. at bakery - charity on hand.

May 25 - 1947

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

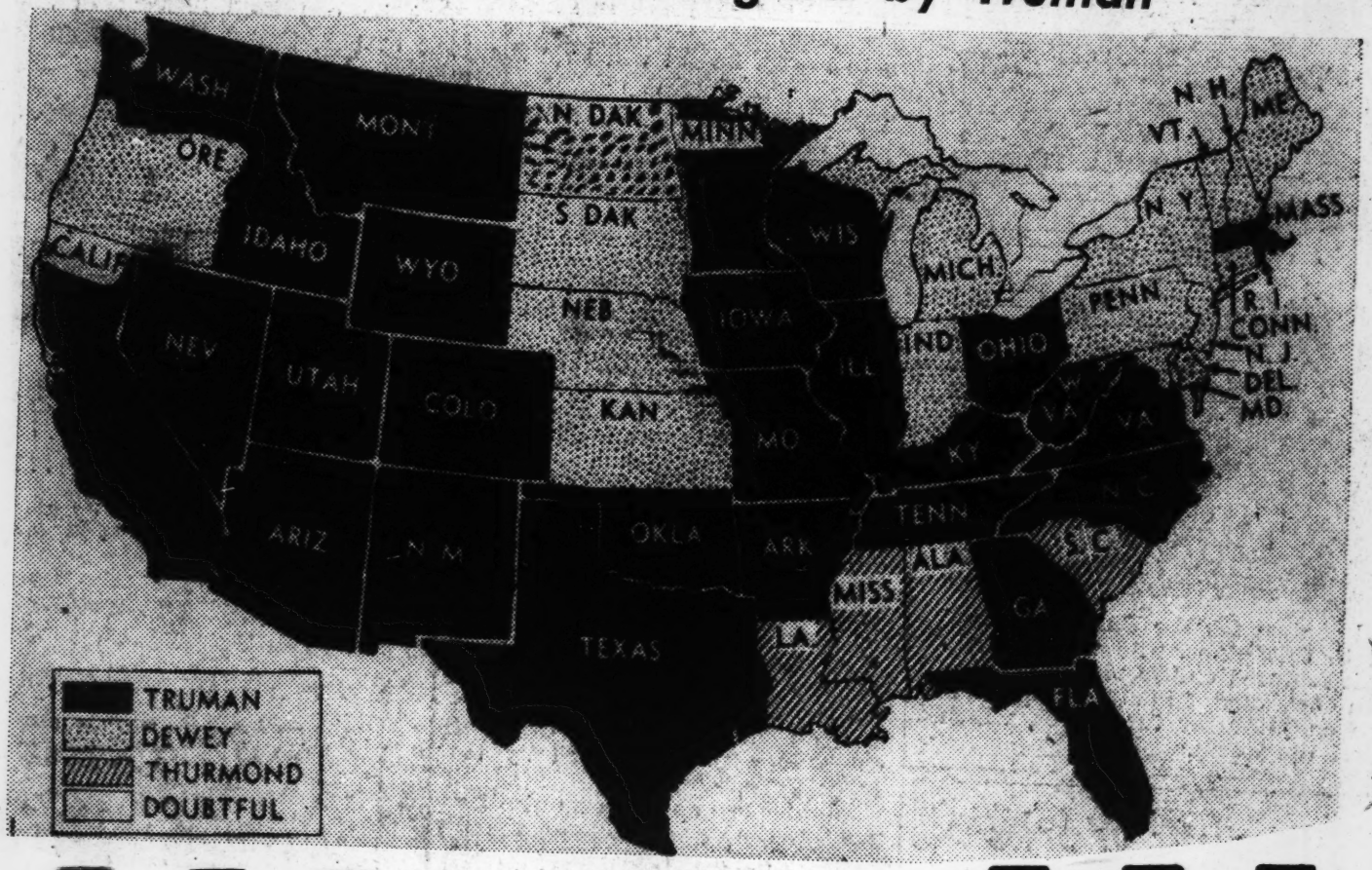
Columbus Marble Works

Lio 2-2 x 0-8 x 30

Base 2-8 x 1-2 x 0-5

HIS, TENN., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1948

Map of the USA as Re-Designed by Truman



SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23

Mrs Paul A Wells
210 –
Tenth – St
Greenwood
Miss.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

Bessie Nelson

3964

Eleanor DeSoto – Car
1950
Dec 19 – 1957

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

Rev Lehman
Jackson
Miss
(By Rev)

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

Mrs Kate Bell
Jackson Miss
1032 Pinehurst
Care
Mrs Caldwell

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

Dr. S. Gilliam bro
311 Jackson Bldg
Nashville 3
Termite

May 14 — 1949 Greenville
W. G. Powell Feb. 1984
742 N. Broadway

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

Antioch, 7:30 p.m.

SOUTHERN METHODIST

FIRST—[illegible] Central Avenue. The Rev. Milton F. [illegible] a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Both sermons by [illegible] Rev. Eldon Crowson.

BARTON [illegible]ORIAL—3002 Park Avenue. The Rev. [illegible] Harper. 11 a.m. "Christian Way of [illegible] Along With People." 8 p.m. "The Soft [illegible] Winds."

[illegible] Willow. The Rev. James A. [illegible] 15 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

[illegible] Buchanan. The Rev. J. [illegible] and 7:45 p.m.

[illegible] METHODIST CHURCH

[illegible] Highland at Gal- [illegible] Smith, B. D. [illegible] 7:45 p.m. Evan- [illegible] Mrs. Floyd

[illegible]CH—3837 Orchl—The Rev. [illegible] 9:45 and 10:45 a.m.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29

Mrs Lulu B Epperson
2 James Ave
Montgomery
Ala

Nov 1 - 1949

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30

Rev L. S. Lasley
Box 699
Tuscaloosa
Ala

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1

Mrs Mary E Nugent
1994 West Capitol
Jackson

Tel 31917

Rev Rembert Gilman Smith
P.O. Box 3083
Houston Tex

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2

Charles Dennis
314 1/2 W. Pine St
Florence
S.C.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3

Ernest Newber Jr Trs
~~1486 Jupiter~~
Northern Bankers Ins
45 Union Ave

Rev. Dr. R. Quinn
Box 41 - Jupiterville
Sle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4

Rev L. L. Ramsley,
Jupiter Fla.
Box 284 -

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5

Nov 29 - 1948
List to Pres Aston
Dr. P. K.
M. D. P. Wellborn
Day — Harrison - Avery
Elam Durham
G. H. Lipscomb Yarborough
Carothers

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6

Jan 1 - 1949
N. N. S. + Jennings
Wolfe + Lipscomb

Mrs Dara R. Tyer, Chm
Building Fund Cleveland Best Club
Cleveland, Miss
DSTC

Temporary

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7

Oct 30 - 1948
Mrs T. H. Lipscomb Rt. 1 - Dundee Rd
North brook, Ill

Evangelical Meth -
Rev Lucian D. Smith
546 N. Highland Ave
Memphis 12

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8

Supt Southeast Dist.
West - Tenn - Ark - Southeast Mo
Ill; Ky - Miss
Bonn 9269
Home 5823
Greenville
Tel.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9

Dec 31 – By Mr Hiett
Left w/ Jas Hancock
Insler now
$ 2971.34

Feb. 26, 1947
$ 2776.08

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10

The Methodist Lehal Lounge
1281 So Flower St
Los Angeles
10¢ per year

The Holy War
John Bunyan
Moody Press

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11

A. J. - Smith -

Sept 8, 1809. died ~~Sept 2 1863~~

Aug 31 - 1829

mary -

Alfred Levy - 1841 -

Smith - died April 6 - 1869

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12

Ellen J. S. Oct 14 - 1844

died Jan 1 - 1866

The Wesleyan Methodist
Rev. Oliver G. Wilson, Editor
Rev. F. R. Eddy, D.D., Publisher
Established in 1843

Official paper of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of America. Published at 330 East Onondaga St., Syracuse 2, New York. Letters for the Editorial Department and all matter for publication except advertisements, should be addressed to the editor at the above address. All business communications should be addressed to the publisher at the above address. All manuscripts should be typed. Unsolicited manuscripts will not be returned unless accompanied by full postage. Printed in U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized August 30, 1918. Entered at the Post Office at Syracuse, New York, as second-class matter. Subscription price, postage paid, $1.25 per year. HOW TO REMIT—By P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter. Bank Draft on New York or Express Money Order, and always make payable to the order of F. R. Eddy, Treasurer. AGENTS—All stationed preachers and evangelists in the Wesleyan Methodist Church are authorized agents. CHANGE OF ADDRESS—Give both your old and new address when you desire a change.

3041-R Dec 1948

579 Walker St

2.75

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14

Association
Wesleyan Meth Pub ~~House~~
330 East Onondaga St
Syracuse N.Y.
John Wesleys Explanatory
Notes upon the
New Testament

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15

J. H. Terry
Lorraine Terry
Mortgage
Insurance

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16

Irene F. Taylor
Route #1, Box #10
Whitehaven, Tennessee

Rev. Ernest Tr. Wilson St.
Box 152 — 2024 Fulton
Abilene Texas -

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13

Mrs Caroline Corbett
Orangeburg S. C.

Mrs Campbell telephone
3041-R Dec 1948

579 Walker

2.75

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14

Wesleyan Meth Pub ~~House~~ Association
330 East Onondaga St
Syracuse N. Y.
John Wesleys Explanatory
Notes upon the
New Testament

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15

Ft. Terry
Lerman Gems
Mortgage
Insurance

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16

Irene F. Taylor
Route #1, Box #10
Whitehaven, Tennessee

Rev Ernest H. Wilson St.
Box 152 — 2024 Fulton
Abilene Texas -

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17

Rented house to Mr & Mrs Prewitt for two months at low rent with various restrictions

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18

Eleanor brought me to Greenville. Glad to get here. Feel better satisfied about Bob

Mr Hendrix came at 9 a.m. to repair bath-room electric heater.

Jan 1947

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19

Lehi Tribune - on
democracy is
Mrs Price, Maile, Ryan
Wolfe, Hunter, Ogden
Winfield, Ferrier Otter

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20

E. H. Miles
2126 Fulton St
Abilene
Texas

Oct 1947

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21

Free Seminar May 1946
Florence Ogden
Hon Mack H. Holmes
Paxton

May 12
Wolfe Grace Thompson
Trust Neighborhood
Searles Lifecount

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22

13 Gov Wright - Prior
14 Ella L. W. - Benton

Nov 22 - 1948 D.A.R.
Mrs Austin Mattingly Sloan
1313 Linden Ave
Memphis (Sandlit)

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23

Nov 23
~~Revb. A. Davis~~
408 ~~Holmes Levels~~
~~Memphis~~ (send lit)
Charles G. Neb
2664 Union Ave Extend

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24

The Upper Room
1908 Grand Ave
Nashville 4
5-8 clo
2 for 1 no

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25

Had Mrs Gilks to lunch
also Mrs King + Campbell

Sept. 29. 1949
Rev. L. L. Rimaley
Jupiter Fla
Box 284

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26

Ordered paint from
Gilman Paint Co. Lehatt
+ wrote John Mankin.
Ernest K. called up about deed
+ said first of next week
hope to finish sale.
Sent personal sub. to Lyman
Letter to Box about deed box 4C

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27

Looked up accounts as to
capital + income
capital 4061.21
current acct 222.08
called Bob - Eleanetto expected
Monday - wrote Mr John H
Wellborn, Starkville - carefully

July 24 - 1949

Memphis

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28

St. James
Rev - James. Hanslip
~~3416~~ Memphis
~~Buchanan St.~~ 12
Route 10 Box 496

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29

Grace Lion Scott Fletcher

Mrs E. C. Martin

Mrs V. W. Dunphy

Mrs C. C. Rogers

Mrs William F. Hill

Rev Robt A. Remaley

9452 - 13th Tampa Fla

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30

Rev

N. O. Rencher

Rt 1 1986 Orlando Fla

9620 Ed

1924 Harmon Ave

Winter Park Fla

9415 Ed

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31

SOUTHERN METHODISTS CONCLUDE CONFERENCE

All Ministers In Territory Are Re-appointed

MEMPHIS CHURCH IS HOST

The MidSouth Conference of the Southern Methodist Church yesterday afternoon closed its three-day session with the reappointment of all ministers in the territory. The annual meeting was held at First Southern Methodist Church, 1374 Central.

The Rev. Andrew C. Aston of Latta, S. C., conference president, was in charge of the meeting. He will speak at 11 this morning as guest speaker at the church.

Appointments Listed

Ministers reappointed are: the Rev. Milton F. Hill of First Southern Methodist Church, Memphis; the Rev. Fred R. Harper of Barton Memorial Southern Methodist Church, Memphis; the Rev. James A. Franklin Jr. of Bethel Southern Methodist Church, Memphis.

The Rev. B. F. Teague of First Southern Methodist Church, Nashville; the Rev. Earnest W. Wilson of the Methodist Missionary Church at Abilene, Texas; the Rev. Willie Joe Rister of the Community Southern Church at Abilene; the Rev. F. L. Crowson of the Jupiter-Salerno Southern Methodist Church at Jupiter, Fla.; the Rev. Glenn S. Comfort of the Confederate Memorial Southern Methodist Church, Richmond, Va.

Evangelists To Serve Again

The Rev. L. L. Remaley of Temple Terrace Southern Methodist Church, Tampa, Fla.; and the Rev. Robert A. Ramaley, son of L. L. Rameley, in charge of Tampa Bay Parish.

All conference evangelists were reappointed. They are the Rev. William O. Rencher, the Rev. Lawrence R. Guthrie, the Rev. Theodore J. Brant and the Rev. Carl S. Laster.

The Maude Morgan Memorial Church, the Good Hope Church and the Center Church at Tuscaloosa, Ala., will have supply ministers.

SPEAKER—Edward J. Hogarty will address the Memphis Sales Managers Club Wednesday.

Sept 11 - 1948

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29

Grace Leigh Scott Estelle

Mrs E. C. Martin

Mrs W. M. Dunbarty

Mrs C. C. Rogers

Mrs William F. Hill

Rev Robt A. Remsley

9402 - 13th Tampa Fla

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30

Rev

N. O. Rencher

Rt 1 1986 Orlando Fla

9620 Ct

1924 Harmon Ave

Winter Park Fla

94 15 Ct

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All conference evangelists were reappointed. They are the Rev. William O. Rencher, the Rev. Lawrence R. Guthrie, the Rev. Theodore J. Brent and the Rev. Carl S. Lester.

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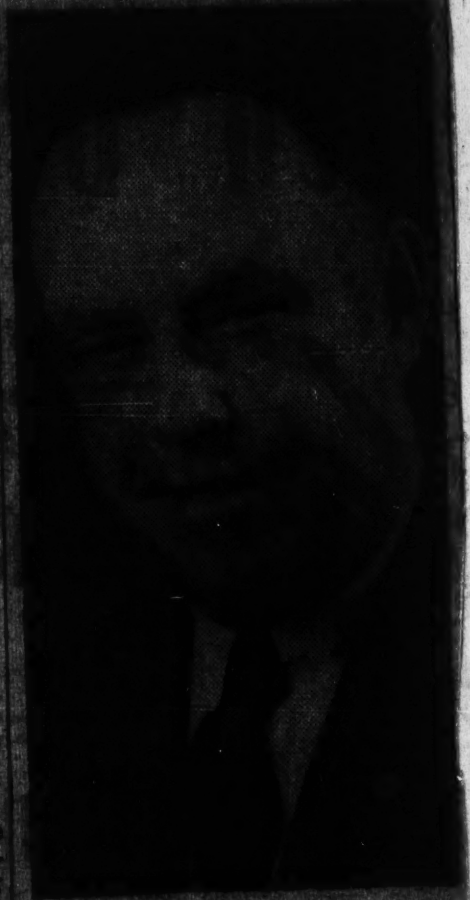

SPEAKER—Edward J. Hegarty will address the Memphis Sales Managers Club Wednesday.

Sept 11 - 1948

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1

Mc Lees Miss
Gearles " Miss Ethridge
St - West "
Harrison Amory
Malone Battle Macon Ga
Hellborn Byrne
Miss Leathers Shields
Inalcott Grenville Barwick
Fullerton " Tiley - May

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2

Wolfe, Kyle - Ogden
Malone Eleanor Mason
F. P. K Russell
Feb 4 Leaflet 5
Mr Mark
Reps Hill & Aston
Mrs Lipscomb 5

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3

Hellborn -1-
Golding -1-
Conference of Methodist
Laymen
Organized in Chicago
July 29 - 1934

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4

Our renewed emphasis
upon the Spiritual
Phase of the Life
& Work of the Church
Arthur M. Hyde

MS

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9

Memphis 12

Prager

pr

Prager

Rowland

80-14 — 25th Ave

Jackson Heights L. I.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10

Charity

Nealie B. Brown [74 yrs]

427 Prager

Memphis

Born Nov 19 1878 Grandfather's

Bible brought over 1865

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11

Rent control
St Act. 189

fine year
52/38
$27

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12

Lucy, Aug 15 to Sept 4, 1944
Sunshine Terrace
1700 Old Post Road
Croton on Hudson
Ann Robinson

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13

Dec 4 - 1947 - income tax
Bolivar Inc Ag by the
198.50

2-5241
Hill Telephone

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14

Floyd T. Pinford
1723 Peabody
Mrs Ella Gordon
625 - B
Memphis Woodward
Tenn

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15

Of. E. P. C.
Senate 944
June 11 - 20
July 16 - 18
1947
Leo Boyd

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16

Federal Court

Le. B. Patterson
2285 Monroe Ave
Memphis

Department of Parkland
80-14-2-1 Pre
Fordham
Heights
D.C.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17

Thrift Sav + Loan Ass
150 E Pearl St
Jackson 13 O
F. D. R. lets Tribune
called bolshevik
regime a "peace
loving democracy

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18

Susan Shands (St Mary Shoot.
12 57 Poplar Ave
Memphis
Mrs J. Hempree
167 N. Hillett
Memphis (Hempree

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19

J. S. Sullivan
5-18 Arnold

Federal Securities Co
81 Monroe Ave
Mpls

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20

Fed Compress
Ga 20

Miss L. Brooke
315 West 6th St,
Chattanooga, 3, Tenn

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21

June 23, 1947
Cedar Christian Beacon
Valentine
Wolfe
Rice of Tyrant
Miss Carruthers 4015 Grady
Mrs Noble Pace
Vergas Shands

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22

Mrs A. C. Campbell
Greenville
519 Walker St

~~Ennis~~ Sherry
~~Richmond Va.~~
301 N. Shepperd St.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23

Daddy Treat
Memphis
Office 1285 N. McLean
Residence 1757 Linton

Allen S. McLerea
Memphis
103 Hernando St.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24

Malone Battle
Macon Ga.

341 Mary Drive
Mrs. L. L. Minor,
R9 Box 204
Memphis.

Robt S Estate

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25

RNS part - 1/4 of 25000.

Robt S.	1600.	
Kitch	1025.	
apt.	400.	
Dr Willis C.	285	accident
Hospital c.	400	
Adv & Wand	700	Note
	100	Int
	4810	

6250.
4810
1440
1300
140

(Due 3 mos 43 26)

advanced to RNS by RNS + R.S.

May 7-1947

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26

Margaret Prior - Greenwood
709 Parson St - Strike
Thrift Sav. + Loan Ass. Inc.
1st & Pearl St
Jackson 13 - Miss

Mrs Kate Gerjuso
165 - 8th Ave North
Nashville 2

Nell 167-1

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27

George Schweiger Jr
1407
Box 5-A
Jackson
~~University~~

Miss Ella Johnson
Memphis
1776 Nelson
Tel 7-6218 J

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28

Mrs R-L-Frazier
P.O. Mpls
Box
745

Janie Saunders
Mrs. L. Hann
1694 N. Parkway
Memphis

Nov 19
1947

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29

Mrs James Daniel Duncan
Greenwood
Send Lest We Forget
Miss Blanche Hall
216 W. Claiborne St
Greenwood

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30

Mrs Paul Hello Trea
J. G. George
Jack Brown
Eko Lehr
309 Baltimore
St. Md

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1

U. A. R
Officers Wife
Mrs J. C. Hannah
302 Fourth Ave
Hattiesburg
Mrs Adele C. Baker
125 Robins St. Tupelo

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2

Mr & Mrs Shelton Hardison
1802 N. Rainbow Drive
Memphis Tenn
Related to Somerville
family

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3

Lest We Forget

Mch 6 - 7

Wellborn, Mick, Folk, Winfield

Searles, Coburn, Lora, Ace

Lucy, Renshaw 4 - Eleanor 10

Trails 100, Hymn, Grace 4

Joe George

Hotel - Bank, Rotary

Mch 8-1944, Kellner - Garrard

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4

Miss Ennis to leave 25

at Library, to W. A. R.

Mrs Coburn leading W. M. U. 15. Mrs Lipscomb

6 - Mch 9 - Mrs McClelland.

Margaret Frazier - 6 -

Mrs Paul Garrett - Grace

W. A. R. - 13 - Kathley -

Alf Stone WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5

Geo Webb

Mr + Mrs Francis, Montzagle

Lady K - B. R.

Hesby, N. White, Harvey

Porter, Vic Robbins Ogden

Ev. Pres. Journal, Eastland.

Baldwin, Elliot + Golding

Gason Burton

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6

Stephens, Hanville Ky.

Mrs Atkinson - Biloxi

Freeman + Storz

Langford - B. F. - Lexington - Ado

Bob 6 - Mrs Moses 4 - Lyell, Clifton

Abe 6 - Lyn - Gasman

Gisler, Mrs Jayne, Russell

Mrs Wiley Hearn, Ivy G. Hill

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7

Hugent - Enrolho - Farish Alr M.
Irvin Ethel Payne, Mattie Akin
Irvin Sample Newberry, Bamwell
Ed Lewis - Allison Hardy, K. Bell
Rev McLeall - F. Woods - Mary Burfoo
10 Wells v. Le Bayley
Meridian Wright, Nelson
Hart, Marks, Learler
Words by Margaret
Mrs Moore Wyhe - Malachi
Mattie Breisch, Black Stizwill

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8

Mary Webb. Prongar - Powell, Wood
Pressley Snow Sally Miss Elang
W. Jackson, Lerestrell - John B
Boone. Geo Archer, High by Wile
Shelton - 10 Loadcity, Aubrey K.
Spencer

May 11 - Mary
Mrs James Daniel Duncan
Greenwood

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9

Mrs H. J. Schrettel Kotte
Neppie Scruggs
1289 Peabody
Tel 2-0765.

Apr
Jan 1947
Miss Grace Levin

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10

1527 St Charles
New Orleans
1947
The Cleveland
Bet 387

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11 1946

Feb 29 for Evang. Meth.
Hamilton
Eleanor Meek, N. P. N.
Lera Wolfe Well born
Mrs Lipscomb, Newborn, Harvard

Liddell
Spectacles M-B. Lowe
Greenville Optical Dispensary
Lyceum Bldg - 601 Tel

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12

Dr Methenomine 7 1/2 gr #36
R. S. McCallum
340 Beale St
Memphis

Culley
595 - 1559

Dr Horsch
A. H. Bruggeman 715 Jones
Memphis

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13

By Giesler

Evan. Meth, Altoona Pa
Rev. Heuenswander in Kansas
withdrawn & planning to
withdraw in N.Y.
Evan. Independent Meth.
Primitive Meth
Independent Meth fellowship

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14

Dr. H. Breckbill D.D.
2923 Chale Ave
Feb 24 - 1946
Sent as above ck $10
for exps.
Mrs Karow Jasper
136 N. Prentice St.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15

Reply to letter of sympathy
July 29.
Macduff
Wells-Winston 90 Egelle

Aug 15+16
James G. + Lessie Geier.
Margaret P. + King - J Walt
Read Alumn Harriet R.

Mrs Gladys W. - Finch
1405 Stanley Place
Memphis

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16

Upton close
Business office
lower lips
Bu 7 11
Hollywood 28
Coalgate

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17

Rec 2
John Robinson Jr.
219 Jr. 6th St
left Chattanooga
Bag + Burlap left
Jackson Miss
Weaber Ave + Mill St
P.O. Box
447

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18

Lacy Lee
Mc 3c17 Dr. Barnes
apply to carry twice
a day 8/6/36
~~Mrs Bagley~~
Bagley bellon left
B Wire Mr. Jr. McKinney
Box 1518 Memphis Tenn
230 Lee Beach

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER ~~19~~ 26

1) Letter to Mr Meek about statement - no mention of Smalley - or Manget movement -

Mrs A. Macduff
9000 St Johns Ave
Jacksonville Fla
Fire Jones

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20

Perfore
145 Eighth Ave North,
Nashville, Tenn.

Brantley Smith - for number
344 Westwood
Jackson Tenn

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21

By Mrs Bagley
Rev W. L. Hope
Columbia Tenn

Rt. 10 Care Mrs Bessie Fuller
A. B. Walker roof
Winchester Graves
1257 Sv. Clairville — Miss Lewis
New Orleans La

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22

A D Jamerman
P O Box 460
New Orleans, La

Miss Ferris Walker Ed
909 N. President St
Jackson

Miss Beatrice Jones

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27

Hamil
leonfy slipper
560

For Harrison - Amory

50 copies back to
Oscar Wolfe

Ogden
A. W. Brooks Lehanon Pelk

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28

J. H. Wiest

L. M. Leaperton Fen
Lawrenceburg
Lit Hdq 420 Plum St
Cincinnati 2
Bd Missions + Ech Ohio

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29

Gen. Electric Co
1 River Road
Schenectady N. Y.
Lucy tel. National
6935

Kenneth Rayner, Memphis
125 Madison

Mr Chas Harrison Hotel Jefferson
coffee Shop

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30

The American Council of
Christian Churches
15 Park Row
New York N. Y.

Mr J. Adair Lyon
1210 Broadway
N. Y.
La.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31

Rev W. H. Brockville W. H.
2923 Cath Ave. Altoona Pa
Rev. Hendrewander has
withdrawn in Kansas
& eight expected in K. Y.
Independent
Evangelical Methodist.
Lose affiliation with
Primitive Methodist.

Mr H. L. Cooper
4417 Berenice Ave
Los Angeles 31
Calif

Biblical Research
Society
Malone Battle 345 Stonewall
Memphis Tenn

Fidelity Bonds for Mercantile Employes

Chris Beacon

MEMORANDA

Box 218
Collingwood N.J.
J. E. Renshaw
Mgr.

Order Office Supervisor
Sears Roebuck
Chg. -
Mrs. Charles E. Hickey
72 Pinehurst Place
P.O. Box 384. Jackson
Mrs. Paul B. Trell W. Va.
Greenwood

MEMORANDA

Oct 29 Lay Lee
Bel - Bry - H. S. Gelb
Pelo Rhyto Tor - 14

Mrs. W. Parter
2365 Phone 4-9687
Strathmore Circle N.
Memphis.

Leake N. Okla
1631 Constantinople St.
Tel. for Reserve
Rev J. H. Hamblen
Abilene Texas

Mrs Vic Robbins
Vicksburg
1317 Baum St.

T. H Sherrey, 200 Pandora St
Water Valley

MEMORANDA

Miss Mary Betts
Hermitage Apts
2301 Ellington Place
Nashville

R. B. Puryear
402 Fairfax
Nashville 5 - Tenn

Chas E. Fuller
123 Lee Ave 53 -

Sgt A. H. Schulenburg
372-905-26 -
Sgd 10 -
Florence S. C.

MEMORANDA

Box Shuler
1201 South Flower St
Los Angeles 15

W. E. Prewitt
Cleveland, Ohio

Geo. Stephens P.O. Box No 1
Danville Va.

R. S. McCallum
340 Sunset
Memphis

Frank Taylor
343 N Montgomery
Memphis

RETURN IN FIVE DAYS TO
GILMAN PAINT & VARNISH CO.
Paint and Varnish Makers
WEST EIGHTH AND PINE STS.
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Fuller
Los Angeles 5-9

Box 123
South Gulfport Miss.

Mr. W. E. Gilmore
Macon, Miss.

Bonds for Fiduciaries

MEMORANDA

Jerfett Theobald
203 N. Theobald
carpenter
Tel. 2469 Rat range

Ave Nov 17-1945
Hq OSATS b Tinker Field Okla

A.D.S. A.b. Hq 2 A.F. Tinker Field
Parker b 9 Jr

N. Strathmore
Circle

Mpls

~~Rev S. P. Jem~~ Milton A. Hill
1374 Leenbrab Ave
Mpls Tenn

Mrs Paul Wells U.N.b
909 Parkway
Greenwood

MEMORANDA

Bob Shuler
1201 South Flower St
Los Angeles 15
W. E. Prevoit
Clerk and Engr.
Stephens P.O. Box No 1
Danville Va.

R. S. McCallum
340 Sycamore
Memphis Tenn.

Frank Taylor
349 N Montgomery
Memphis

RETURN IN FIVE DAYS TO
GILMAN PAINT & VARNISH CO.
Paint and Varnish Makers
WEST EIGHTH AND PINE STS.
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Fuller
Los Angeles 5-3

Box 123
South Chapel Texas.
Mr. W. E. Gilmore,
Macon, Miss.

MEMORANDA

Triplett Theobald
203 N. Theobald
carpenter
Tel. 2469 Rat mgl

Abe Nov 17-1945
Hq D&APS b Tinker Field Okla City

A.D.S A.b. Hq J A G. Tinker Field
Parker b Jr
N. Strathmore
Circle
Mgr

~~Rev S. P. Tenn~~ Milton A. Hill
1374 Central Ave
Memphis Tenn
Mrs Paul Wells Ex. H. b
909 Parkway
Greenwood

P.O. Box 745

NAMES AND ADDRESSES	TELEPHONE
Rev B. Teague 107 4th Ave N.	Nashville
Rev. T. Francis 2355 St	McLean St 16
Rev R. G. Smith - Box 2129	Tulsa Okla
Mr 225 St Main	Dayton - Ohio
James H. Quiet 3459 S	Chatwood
Memphis Tn.	
Miss Sarah Turner	Kingsbury Hotel
Mrs L. A. Lacy 698 N.	Gregory
Rev T. R. Harper Box 13	Memphis
Lucy Pall Wall Apt 1112 - 16	Hadt St
Rev W. H. Gisler Box 292	Macon Miss
National Republic	Washington D.C.
Mrs E. P. Kennedy	
162 Pine St	Memphis
Dr J. T. McLaurin	
Baton Rouge	
2340 Julip St	
Mr Hq A.T.C. Le	
Box 7039	Wright Field
Dayton Ohio	
Rev 1207 Sledge Ave	Memphis
Kate Bell	
1029 Pinehurst	Jackson Miss

1944

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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30	31					

FEBRUARY

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27	28	29				

MARCH

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APRIL

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23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

MAY

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28	29	30	31			

JUNE

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JULY

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16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

AUGUST

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JANUARY

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SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

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CERFLEX Binding
Pats. Pend.
Kingsport Press, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.

E. A. Mannhardt

INTO THE GUTTER

Chicago, April 8—It is pathetic the way the United States is being edged into the gutter by politicians who have been elected as guardians over it. The President promised everything, regardless of principle, in order to be elected to his high office. The congressmen, a majority of whom have no principles at all, are, so to speak, nothing more or less than thieves when they pass laws robbing one man to buy the votes of 10 others.

I visited numerous congressmen and sat in the gallery listening to their childish defense of rent control the week of March 7 to 12. Their crooked manipulation of their duties is rapidly converting this country to socialism, which is just over the fence from communism.

J. H. Jakeway

[illegible] BUZZ BY

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Diary, 1946 (January-June only)

Volume 17

A-50

vol. 17

Be Sure to Attend the opening Services of the

FIRST SOUTHERN METHODIST CHURCH

IN THEIR NEW LOCATION at 1374 Central Avenue

Sun 23
1920

Special Music and Message at
Both Services, 11 A.M. and 7:30 P.M.
Services You Don't Want to Miss!

Shockley Few, Minister

From the desk of

LUCY S. HOWORTH
JOSEPH M. HOWORTH

1946 Diary
Nellie Nugent Somerville
Pages from June 11 on
removed as there were
no entries
LSH

7/26/6-

515 So. Victoria Ave. — Cleveland, Miss. — Telephone: VI 3-5193

THIS Year Book is presented to you by your insurance counselor. When in need of insurance protection, call on him. He is a well-qualified member of the insurance profession, and you will find his advice and suggestions sound because of his training and experience in the various phases of insurance. He represents stock companies whose aim is to give fullest protection at the lowest cost consistent with safety.

He is interested in the welfare of your city or town, contributing to the success of its enterprises, and is identified with civic life, supporting local business and professions. He gives employment and pays taxes in your community.

•

The advice of your insurance counselor is of particular worth today when increased values and new hazards make adequate insurance protection highly important. Keep in touch with him regularly.

★ CALENDAR *for* 1946 ★

JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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MARCH

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APRIL

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MAY

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JULY

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AUGUST

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PRINTED IN U. S. A.

TUESDAY - JANUARY 1

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9

10 Worked on income

11 tax

12

1

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5

WEDNESDAY - JANUARY 2

9 Worked on income

10 tax

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

Let your agent or broker advise you on your insurance needs.

THURSDAY - JANUARY 3

9 Worked on income
10 tax
11
12
1
2
3
4
5

FRIDAY - JANUARY 4

9 Went to see Dr Hirsch
10 Kidney test, showed no
11 disease. Mrs Scottingham
12 brought me back.
1
2
3
4
5

Don't guess — bond all employees.

SATURDAY - JANUARY 5

JAN. - 1946						
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9
10 Uneasy about Mr
11 Meek - sick -
12
1
2
3
4
5

SUNDAY - JANUARY 6

9 Enjoyed sermon by
10 Rev. Langston & Old Fash
11 Revival Hour at 6 P.M.
12
1
2
3
4
5

Owners and tenants of buildings need liability protection.

MONDAY - JANUARY 7

9
10 No dividend from Bag
11 & Burlap.
12 Grenada Bank Ltd.
1
2
3
4
5

TUESDAY - JANUARY 8

9 Eleanor & D. came for
10 B & P. Wed. I had room for
11 them at hotel.
12
1 Nice meeting.
2
3
4
5

A fidelity bond is a "badge of honor" for your employee.

WEDNESDAY - JANUARY 9

JAN. - 1946						
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9 Eleanor took me to
10
11 Main St. to look at floors
12 Read them came + took
1 my income tax work
2 to go over + fill blank
3 Mr Givens came about the
4 Leland Rd.
5

THURSDAY - JANUARY 10

9 Hy Lerseby called up. sold lot on
10 Old Leland Rd. $1000.- cash.
11 Eleanor + Dorothy came. I
12 to speak for Rotary - Eleanor
1 took me to Rent Leonard's
2 office.
3
4 I. complimented on talk
5 to Rotary

FRIDAY - JANUARY 11

9 Rev + Mrs Giesler short visit
10 they brought Miss Lockerell
11 to hospital.
12 Mr Triplett reported on Main
1 St. house.
2 Mr Meek better I am
3 glad
4
5

SATURDAY - JANUARY 12

9 Read Hum came to correct
10 figures, gave OKs, income
11 tax.
12 Afternoon D.A.R. pleasant
1 meeting. I made remarks
2 Mrs Geo Archer made appr
3 for Dorothy a position
4 in welfare work -
5

Protect your earning power with accident insurance.

SUNDAY - JANUARY 13

JAN. - 1946						
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9 Heard Bro Langston
10 Wife & Lady H. to dinner.
11 Grace E. came. Heard
12 Old Fash. Revival at 6 o'clock
1 Bolled called from Leland
2 9:P.M. - me; coming over.
3
4
5

MONDAY JANUARY 14

9 Bob brought Main St
10 papers. Wrote cards to
11 county & city tax coll.
12 for tax statement
1 Wife brought papers with
2 Dorothy talk.
3
4
5

Values fluctuate—are the limits in your insurance policies adequate?

TUESDAY - JANUARY 15

9 Kiwanis luncheon. Mr England said
10 they heard Rev Worden
11 talk. $75.00 to H. R. Moore, Macon
12 parsonage fund.
Lunch with Mr Lethington
1 No report on lot survey
2 by Carmichael.
3
4
5

WEDNESDAY - JANUARY 16

9 talk for Bob, co to Bob
10
11
12
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Employee dishonesty is always unexpected — protect yourself with a fidelity bond.

THURSDAY - JANUARY 17

JAN. - 1946						
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9
10 Bob sent estimate on
house - Mr Mack
11
12 left to Stovall, county tax
1 sent Bob 25.00 acct bus ex
2
3
4
5

FRIDAY - JANUARY 18

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Protect your income with personal accident insurance.

SATURDAY - JANUARY 19

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SUNDAY - JANUARY 20

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Glass insurance is available for any type of glass.

MONDAY - JANUARY 21

JAN. - 1946						
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TUESDAY - JANUARY 22

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Protect your family in your will by insisting on a corporate bond.

WEDNESDAY - JANUARY 23

9 Acct Robinson Bldg
10 Bought Apr 22 - 1946
11 Price $20,000.- of
12 Trust deed to Jeff. Std Life
1
2 8060.58
3 as of May 1 - 2575.42
4 W. B. Alexander 121.83
5 Tax prorate

THURSDAY - JANUARY 24

9 Used, cash acct lot $4,000
10 Bond sold Wils $4,174.
11 Keith paid loan $2,415.-
12
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FRIDAY - JANUARY 25

JAN. - 1946						
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9 Paid
10 Stella Realty - Patterson
11 $1000/
12
1 Amelia B. Woods & 8.30 A.M
2 Bob Legal 50-
3 Inspector 10-
4
5 Turn to page Mch 1.

SATURDAY - JANUARY 26

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Talk first with your insurance agent or broker and save trouble and worry.

SUNDAY - JANUARY 27

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MONDAY - JANUARY 28

9 Sold back strip Old Island Rd

10 for $1,000 -

11

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Specify corporate surety for administrators, guardians, trustees, receivers.

TUESDAY - JANUARY 29

JAN. - 1946						
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WEDNESDAY - JANUARY 30

9 left to Ed. P. Newborn,
10 three thousand dollars
11 loan to First So. Meth. Ch.
12 Memphis to buy property
1
2
3
4
5

Protect your possessions with burglary and theft insurance.

THURSDAY - JANUARY 31

9

10

11

12

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MEMORANDA

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When you build, insist on the contractor giving bond.

FRIDAY - FEBRUARY 1

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SATURDAY - FEBRUARY 2

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Your agent or broker knows best what protection you need.

SUNDAY - FEBRUARY 3

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MONDAY - FEBRUARY 4

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Corporate surety bonds on public works protect taxpayers' money.

TUESDAY - FEBRUARY 5

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WEDNESDAY - FEBRUARY 6

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Are your automobile liability insurance limits adequate?

THURSDAY - FEBRUARY 7

9 Sold lot to Glenlow Ler
10 for four thousand dollars
11 Balance paid in full
12 one thousand & int.
1
2
3
4
5

FRIDAY - FEBRUARY 8

9 Pek - $10 to Hotel stenog
10 for work on paper
11 feat the Forgetf
12
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All types of business need comprehensive liability coverage.

SATURDAY - FEBRUARY 9

FEB. - 1946						
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SUNDAY - FEBRUARY 10

9 Lek. - Com. Nat. Bk 7 00
10
11 seven hundred for U.S.G.
12
1
2
3
4
5

Protect your checks with forgery insurance.

MONDAY - FEBRUARY 11

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TUESDAY - FEBRUARY 12

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Don't risk driving without automobile liability insurance.

WEDNESDAY - FEBRUARY 13

FEB. - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	--	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

9
10 left to Lem Nat Bank
11 to pay note, 300
12 three hundred.
1
2
3
4
5

THURSDAY - FEBRUARY 14

9 Drew cash 500 Hotel
10 Sent to Thrift Sav. + Loan
11 Jackson, ck for 500
12 five hundred dollars.
1 left to Ru Langston $10
2 wrote to Mrs McLelland.
3
4
5

A fidelity bond makes good when an employee fails.

FRIDAY - FEBRUARY 15

9

10

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12

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4

5

SATURDAY - FEBRUARY 16

9

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12

1

2

3

4

5

The trusted employee has the best chance to steal.

SUNDAY - FEBRUARY 17

FEB. - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	--	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

9

10 Feb 24 - 1946 -

11 Sent ck 10 - to Teacher

12 for Evang Meth Sch

1 Eleanor Wells, Lipscomb, Meek

2 Wellborn, H. Amory, Liddell

3 Newborn, Leora O. Wolfe

4

5

MONDAY - FEBRUARY 18

9 Miss Eunice began work

10 on getting out pamphlet.

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

Safeguard yourself against lawsuits with personal liability insurance.

TUESDAY - FEBRUARY 19

9

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WEDNESDAY - FEBRUARY 20

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4

5

Liability insurance for your whole family now is written in a single policy.

THURSDAY - FEBRUARY 21

FEB. - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	--	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

9
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12
1
2
3
4
5

FRIDAY - FEBRUARY 22

9
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11
12
1
2
3
4
5

Keithie came - Brought flowers + pics of baby Keith

Your personal liability policy also covers your wife and minor children.

SATURDAY - FEBRUARY 23

9
10 Bob came
11 Margaret + Allen
12 came for visit
1
2
3
4
5

SUNDAY - FEBRUARY 24

9 Bob + wife to dinner. Also
10 visit from Kenneth Rayn
11 Mephis -
12
1
2
3
4
5

Let insurance pay the medical bills if guests are hurt in your auto.

MONDAY - FEBRUARY 25

FEB. - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	--	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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TUESDAY - FEBRUARY 26

9

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3

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5

Personal accident insurance can be made-to-measure for your requirements.

May 1st

No 17 WEDNESDAY - FEBRUARY 27

9 Tenants Robinson bldg
10
Ben Mitchell
11 leon tract for three years
12 at $40 & pay $100 on ref.
1 when he spends his part
2 about $800
3 H. V. Benson one year $40
4 H. F. Leausey five + 5 renew
5 at $40 -

THURSDAY - FEBRUARY 28

9 W. B. Alexander Wymouth 30
10 R. E. Jackson Jr " " 10
11 J. T. Inn " " 26.64
12 Mrs Meyer " " 26.00
1
2 Fed. Land Bank + lease three
3 years + renewal at 65
4
5 All tenants except Fred Ark
pay in advance

When you're disabled by accident—insurance will give you a weekly income.

Paper to page Mch 7

Robinson Bldg
by Bob

June	292.40
Sept	292.40
Dec	292.40
March	292.40
	1,169.60 *
Jeff Sch	1,169.60
Alexander	484.10
	62.50
Insurance	295.87
Tax	365.49
Total	2,377.56 *

Fed LBX	65.00	Out
Mitchell	40.00	"
Norwood	40.00	"
Causey	40.00	"
Jackson	10.00	
Alexander	30.00	
St Jm	26.66	
Mrs Dyer	26.66	
	278.32 *	

	2,783.20
	278.32
	278.32
	3,339.84 *

Jefferson Std

SUNDAY - MARCH 3

9 Due May 1 - 1946

10 due Jff Std 8060.58

11

12 plus six pct

1 June 7 - 1946 payment 292.40

2 principal + int. Prin 170-

3 Installment

4 Int Int 122.40

5 (Int was less)

MONDAY - MARCH 4

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

A single dishonest employee may ruin you—a fidelity bond will protect you.

TUESDAY - MARCH 5

MAR. - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	--	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	--	--	--	--	--	--

9

10 $8040.58

11 340

Jan 7 7726 58

12

1 340.

2 Sep 7380.58

3

4 Due Jeff - Sld as vj

5 Oct-1. 1946

WEDNESDAY - MARCH 6

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

Burglary insurance also protects you against hold-up loss.

Office Bldg. 1944

May 1st

THURSDAY - MARCH 7

9 Receipts

10 Alexander 30-

11 Leaney 40-

12 Mitchell 40-

1 May 6

2 Inn 26.64, Mrs H. 26.61 Jackson jr 10 63.32

3 Bolivar Inv Agency 40

4 2.13 32

5

June

FRIDAY - MARCH 8

9 Alexander June 30-

Leaney 40

10 Mitchell 40

11 B.J. Aq 40

12 Fred 9.38

" 37.75

1 " 15.75

2 J.T. Inn 79.98 98.28

3 Mrs Bryce 26.66

4 Jackson 10.

5

Every business house needs the new all-risk burglary protection.

May 1st Expenses

SATURDAY - MARCH 9

9

Maybelle Li Bor $15—

11 Bolivar Ins Ag- 100 00

12 Balance May 9- 98.32

1

2 janitor 10.

3

4

5

Jan Expenses

SUNDAY - MARCH 10

9 Bolivar Ins Agency 100—

10 Bor 15-

11 Janitor + 9+ 11

12 JJ St gardenle, 4 83

1 Toilet paper Joyerler 459

2

3

4

5

A single policy now protects the home owner against 16 financial risks.

MONDAY - MARCH 11

9 July - pd in full leaving 40 -
10 " " Brown 40 -
11 Alexander 30
12 Mitchel 40
1 Jackson 10
2 Production Cr 147
3
4
5

TUESDAY - MARCH 12

9
10
11
12
1
2
3
4
5

Let your agent or broker advise you on your insurance needs.

WEDNESDAY - MARCH 13

9 July ex pd in for Dec 116

10 Cleaner 15

11 janitor 10

12

1

2

3

4

5

THURSDAY - MARCH 14

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

Don't guess — bond all employees.

FRIDAY - MARCH 15

9 Aug 12 — 40-
10 Causey — 10-
11 Jackson — 30-
12 Alexander — 40-
Mitchell — 45-
1 Farm Loan Ass'n — 26.64
2 Leyer — 40.
3 Bell Invtg
4
5

SATURDAY - MARCH 16

9 Aug 201.77
10 Jun 26.64 left.
Causey 30 23
11 25-8-66 Aug 16
12
1 Loydenstein
2
3 Aug. 26 - 15.91
22.75
4
5

Owners and tenants of buildings need liability protection.

SUNDAY - MARCH 17

MAR. - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	--	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	--	--	--	--	--	--

9 Ex by Leaseley 30.
10 Leasey Court 15
11
12
1
2
3
4
5

MONDAY - MARCH 18

9 Aug 27 by Leaseley
10 for Std Life Tax Int. $ 114.75
11 Alex on principal $340.
12
1
2
3
4
5

A fidelity bond is a "badge of honor" for your employee.

Sept

TUESDAY - MARCH 19

9 Lemuey 46
10 Jackson 10
11 Alex 90
12 Jim Bruce 79 98
1 Mrs Higer 26 64
2 Bel Ins Ag 40
3 Ben Whitehead 40
Prud Insurance 92 25
4 Loyd 15 91
5 Auto Sec 45
350.04

WEDNESDAY - MARCH 20

9
10 After deducting Int - 331 99
11
12
1
2
3
4
5

Signing your friend's bond may turn out to be signing a blank check.

THURSDAY - MARCH 21

MAR. - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	..	..	..	..	..	..

9 Left
10 Lights water + janitor — 19 25
11 &
12 Lansey corn 15 —
1
2 J. Jeff Sld
3 Principal 340.
114 75
4 Int —
5 bellmo paint 182 58

FRIDAY - MARCH 22

9
10
11
12
1
2
3
4
5

Protect your earning power with accident insurance.

SATURDAY - MARCH 23

9 Oct. R/ Wilde

10 By leasing

11 rents collected less

12 expenses 236 11

1

2

3

4

5

SUNDAY - MARCH 24

9 Oct / Lucy for 1/3 pur chase

10 CR £1333 34

11 Less act Ax 128 80

12 Abe 1333 33

1 " 128 80

2 Eleanor her 1/3 1462 25

3

4

5

Values fluctuate—are the limits in your insurance policies adequate?

Oct.

MONDAY - MARCH 25

MAR. - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	--	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	--	--	--	--	--	--

10 Ex by Clausey 94.40
11 includes,
12 janitor + work on
1 plate glass window
2 on first floor
3 Clausey Com 15.00
4 Howell Ins 69.40
5

TUESDAY - MARCH 26

9 Pd. Eleanor for
10
11 Oct. rent less
12 Clausey Com 27.50
1
2 Sold to Abe, Eleanor +
3
4 Lucy for four thousand
5 dollars cash accepted.

Employee dishonesty is always unexpected — protect yourself with a fidelity bond.

WEDNESDAY - MARCH 27

9
10 Received rents
11 1445:6
12
1 Spent for repairs
2 & paid Wiff Bill
3 1925-06
4
5

THURSDAY - MARCH 28

9
10 Loss
11 479-46
12
1
2
3
4
5

Protect your income with personal accident insurance.

FRIDAY - MARCH 29

MAR. - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	--	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	--	--	--	--	--	--

9

10 Spent

11 Repair 1009-48

12 Paid to 915-58

1 Jeff Slk

2

3 Total expense 1925-06

4

5

SATURDAY - MARCH 30

9

10

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5

Glass insurance is available for any type of glass.

SUNDAY - MARCH 31

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MEMORANDA

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5

Protect your family in your will by insisting on a corporate bond.

MONDAY - APRIL 1

9

10 Note by Frey Somerville Horsorth:

11 Robert Nugent Somerville

12 eldest son of Nellie Nugent

1 Somerville died at the end

2 of June 1946 which may

3 account for nothing except

4 a few business entries in

5 this diary after February -

& have observed that

TUESDAY - APRIL 2

9 my mother kept these

10 diaries when she spent

11 the winter months, generally

12 Dec. Jan, & Feb. in a hotel

1 in Greenville or Memphis

2 where she saw & met

3 friends & acquaintances,

4 but did not keep them

5 when in Cleveland - where

very little happened to

Expensive glass in stores, homes and churches should be insured.

WEDNESDAY - APRIL 3

9
10 interest her. She
11 was 67 when she
12 moved to Cleveland. Her
1 home adjoined that
2 of her son Robert on
3 what was then the
4 edge of town. She
5 made herself content

THURSDAY - APRIL 4

9 but she never enjoyed
10 life in Cleveland. She
11 once said to me
12
1 "Cleveland is a country
2 town & dull — in Greenville
3 I could walk down
4 Washington Avenue & start
5 something — in Cleveland
never" March 1960

Talk first with your insurance agent or broker and save trouble and worry.

FRIDAY - APRIL 5

APRIL - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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SATURDAY - APRIL 6

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Specify corporate surety for administrators, guardians, trustees, receivers.

SUNDAY - APRIL 7

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MONDAY - APRIL 8

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Protect your possessions with burglary and theft insurance.

TUESDAY - APRIL 9

APRIL - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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WEDNESDAY - APRIL 10

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When you build, insist on the contractor giving bond.

THURSDAY - APRIL 11

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FRIDAY - APRIL 12

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Your agent or broker knows best what protection you need.

SATURDAY - APRIL 13

APRIL - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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SUNDAY - APRIL 14

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Corporate surety bonds on public works protect taxpayers' money.

MONDAY - APRIL 15

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3

4

5

TUESDAY - APRIL 16

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2

3

4

5

Are your automobile liability insurance limits adequate?

WEDNESDAY - APRIL 17

APRIL - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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THURSDAY - APRIL 18

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5

All types of business need comprehensive liability coverage.

MONDAY - APRIL 15

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4

5

TUESDAY - APRIL 16

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2

3

4

5

Are your automobile liability insurance limits adequate?

WEDNESDAY - APRIL 17

APRIL - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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12

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4

5

THURSDAY - APRIL 18

9

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11

12

1

2

3

4

5

All types of business need comprehensive liability coverage.

FRIDAY - APRIL 19

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

SATURDAY - APRIL 20

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11

12

1

2

3

4

5

Protect your checks with forgery insurance.

SUNDAY - APRIL 21

APRIL - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

MONDAY - APRIL 22

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

Don't risk driving without automobile liability insurance.

TUESDAY - APRIL 23

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

WEDNESDAY - APRIL 24

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

A fidelity bond makes good when an employee fails.

THURSDAY - APRIL 25

APRIL - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

FRIDAY - APRIL 26

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

The trusted employee has the best chance to steal.

SATURDAY - APRIL 27

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

SUNDAY - APRIL 28

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

Safeguard yourself against lawsuits with personal liability insurance.

MONDAY - APRIL 29

APRIL - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

9

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11

12

1

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4

5

TUESDAY - APRIL 30

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

Liability insurance for your whole family now is written in a single policy.

WEDNESDAY - MAY 1

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

THURSDAY - MAY 2

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

Your personal liability policy also covers your wife and minor children.

FRIDAY - MAY 3

MAY - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

9

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11

12

1

2

3

4

5

SATURDAY - MAY 4

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

Let insurance pay the medical bills if guests are hurt in your auto.

SUNDAY - MAY 5

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

MONDAY - MAY 6

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

Personal accident insurance can be made-to-measure for your requirements.

TUESDAY - MAY 7

MAY - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

WEDNESDAY - MAY 8

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

When you're disabled by accident—insurance will give you a weekly income.

THURSDAY - MAY 9

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

FRIDAY - MAY 10

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

A blanket fidelity bond covers all your employees.

SATURDAY - MAY 11

MAY - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

9

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12

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3

4

5

SUNDAY - MAY 12

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

A single dishonest employee may ruin you—a fidelity bond will protect you.

MONDAY - MAY 13

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

TUESDAY - MAY 14

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

Burglary insurance also protects you against hold-up loss.

WEDNESDAY - MAY 15

MAY - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

THURSDAY - MAY 16

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

Every business house needs the new all-risk burglary protection.

FRIDAY - MAY 17

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

SATURDAY - MAY 18

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

A single policy now protects the home owner against 16 financial risks.

SUNDAY - MAY 19

MAY - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

MONDAY - MAY 20

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

Let your agent or broker advise you on your insurance needs.

TUESDAY - MAY 21

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

WEDNESDAY - MAY 22

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Don't guess — bond all employees.

THURSDAY - MAY 23

MAY - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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FRIDAY - MAY 24

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Owners and tenants of buildings need liability protection.

SATURDAY - MAY 25

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SUNDAY - MAY 26

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A fidelity bond is a "badge of honor" for your employee.

MONDAY - MAY 27

MAY - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	--
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TUESDAY - MAY 28

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Signing your friend's bond may turn out to be signing a blank check.

WEDNESDAY - MAY 29

8445

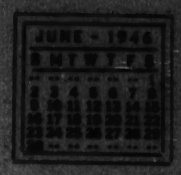
111

133
3 3.

THURSDAY - MAY 30

Protect your earning power with accident insurance.

MONDAY - JUNE 3



9
10
11
12
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eggs
towels paper
7 Grenoble - Meridian

Above handwriting
is that of Robt N. Somerville

TUESDAY - JUNE 4

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Protect your Income with personal accident Insurance

WEDNESDAY - JUNE 5

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THURSDAY - JUNE 6

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Glass insurance is available for any type of glass.

FRIDAY - JUNE 7

JUNE - 1946						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	--	--	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	--	--	--	--	--	--

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SATURDAY - JUNE 8

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Protect your family in your will by insisting on a corporate bond.

SUNDAY - JUNE 9

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MONDAY - JUNE 10

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Expensive glass in stores, homes and churches should be insured.

★ CALENDAR *for* 1947 ★

JANUARY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

FEBRUARY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	

MARCH

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

APRIL

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

MAY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

JUNE

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

JULY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

AUGUST

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

SEPTEMBER

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

OCTOBER

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

NOVEMBER

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

DECEMBER

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

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CLAIM OFFICES TO AID POLICYHOLDERS

YOUR agent or broker can assure you prompt and understanding claim service, through 93 Maryland Casualty Claim Offices throughout the United States and in Alaska, Canada, Cuba, Hawaiian Islands, Panama Canal Zone and Puerto Rico. Below are listed the Claim Offices covering each State and territory:

ALABAMA
Birmingham
Montgomery

ARIZONA
Los Angeles, Cal.

ARKANSAS
Little Rock

CALIFORNIA
Los Angeles
San Diego
San Francisco

COLORADO
Denver

CONNECTICUT
Bridgeport
Hartford

DELAWARE
Philadelphia, Pa.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington

FLORIDA
Jacksonville
Miami
Tampa

GEORGIA
Atlanta

IDAHO
Portland, Ore.

ILLINOIS
Chicago
Peoria

INDIANA
Indianapolis

IOWA
Council Bluffs
Des Moines

KANSAS
Kansas City, Mo.
Wichita

KENTUCKY
Cincinnati, Ohio

LOUISIANA
New Orleans

MAINE
Bangor

MARYLAND
Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS
Boston
New Bedford
Springfield
Worcester

MICHIGAN
Detroit
Grand Rapids
Saginaw

MINNESOTA
Duluth
Minneapolis

MISSISSIPPI
Gulfport
Jackson

MISSOURI
Kansas City
St. Louis

MONTANA
Denver, Colo.

NEBRASKA
Omaha

NEVADA
San Francisco, Cal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Boston, Mass.

NEW JERSEY
Atlantic City
Newark

NEW MEXICO
El Paso, Texas

NEW YORK
Albany
Buffalo
New York City
Olean
Rochester
Syracuse

NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville
Charlotte
Raleigh
Winston-Salem

NORTH DAKOTA
Fargo

OHIO
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Steubenville
Youngstown

OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma City
Tulsa

OREGON
Portland

PENNSYLVANIA
Allentown
Harrisburg
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Scranton

RHODE ISLAND
Providence

SOUTH CAROLINA
Columbia, S. C.

SOUTH DAKOTA
Omaha, Nebr.

TENNESSEE
Chattanooga
Knoxville
Memphis
Nashville

TEXAS
Amarillo
Dallas
El Paso
Fort Worth
Houston
San Antonio

UTAH
Portland, Ore.

VERMONT
Burlington

VIRGINIA
Norfolk
Richmond
Staunton
Winchester

WASHINGTON
Seattle

WEST VIRGINIA
Staunton, Va.

WISCONSIN
Milwaukee

WYOMING
Denver, Colo.

ALASKA
Seattle, Wash.

CANADA
Montreal
Regina
Toronto
Winnipeg

CUBA
Havana

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
Honolulu

PANAMA CANAL ZONE
Ancon

PUERTO RICO
San Juan